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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

CORRESPONDENCE

OF

GOVERNOR HORATIO SHARPE

VOL. II.

1757–1761

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WILLIAM HAND BROWNE
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ROOMS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

BALTIMORE, *November* 10, 1890.

To the Maryland Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:

We have now the honor to submit the Ninth Volume of the Maryland Archives, being the second volume of the Correspondence of Gov. Horatio Sharpe.

Respectfully,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
CLAYTON C. HALL,
Committee.

PREFACE.

The present volume continues the correspondence of Governor Sharpe during the years 1757–1761.

The English government, in their choice of Lord Loudoun to replace the rash and over-confident Braddock, seem to have erred in precisely the opposite direction, the new commander being vacillating, slow, and cautious to timidity.

The strongholds of the French at this time were Louisbourg (Cape Breton), Montreal and Quebec, Crown Point at the southern end of Lake Champlain, Ticonderoga at the northern end of Lake George, Frontenac on the north side of Lake Ontario above the Thousand Islands, and Fort Niagara at the angle formed by that lake with the Niagara river. Fort Du Quesne was held by only a small garrison.

The English posts were at Oswego and Fort Ontario on the southern shore of that lake, Fort Frederick at Albany, Fort William Henry at the southern end of Lake George, and Fort Edward on the Hudson near that lake.

Loudoun fixed his headquarters at Albany, and slowly proceeded to organize his command. Generals Abercromby and Webb had preceded him with a large force of regulars, and Loudoun disgusted the Provincial troops and Assemblies by making a major of the regular forces outrank a Provincial major-general.

War had been formally declared between England and France in 1756, and the chief command given to the Marquis de Montcalm, a commander as prompt as Loudoun was dilatory. While the latter was wasting time at Albany, Montcalm suddenly appeared before Oswego, and that place with Fort Ontario fell after a brief resistance, the French retiring after destroying the fortifications. For the rest of the year Loudoun seemed paralyzed.

By the following spring the English commander had matured his plans for an attack upon Louisbourg, and gathered a strong force at Halifax for that purpose, but the plan proved abortive, and he returned discomfited to Albany. Montcalm, however, had seized the opportunity, and descending Lake George with a force of French and Indians, appeared before Fort William Henry, which capitulated, General Webb, who was in command at Fort Edward, giving no assistance beyond the advice to make the best terms they could. The fort was then destroyed by the French.

Secretary Pitt now took matters in hand. He recalled Loudoun, and

sent out Major-General Amherst and Brigadier-General Forbes, continuing Abercromby in his subordinate command.

Loudoun's career had been so signal a failure that he is usually represented by historians as not merely incapable, but as ridiculous. From this correspondence, however, it will be seen that such was by no means the opinion held of him by his brother officers, and his recall was much regretted. No doubt he had immense difficulties to contend with, and a brilliant antagonist for whom he was no match; and perhaps posterity has judged him too harshly.

Pitt's plan was that Amherst should operate against Louisbourg, Abercromby against Crown Point, and Forbes against Fort Du Quesne.

In July, 1758, Abercromby with a force of 15,000 men floated down Lake George to Ticonderoga, where Montcalm was strongly intrenched; but the attempt failed and the English retired with heavy loss.

In August General Bradstreet attacked Fort Frontenac, which surrendered, giving the English the control of Lake Ontario.

Amherst's operations were still more successful. In June he invested Louisbourg with a force of over 12,000 men, Admiral Boscawen co-operating with a fleet, and the place surrendered in July.

The loss of Fort Frontenac and of the fleet on Ontario had cut off the supplies of Fort Du Quesne, whence most of the garrison had been withdrawn to assist in the northern campaign. Forbes was suffering from what proved to be a fatal attack of dysentery; but he advanced against it, though he had to be carried in a litter. Rejecting Braddock's old road, he had a new route surveyed and opened, along which he proceeded slowly and cautiously, fortifying posts as he went. In October, as his advanced parties drew near the fort, the French abandoned it, blowing up the magazine. Forbes then returned to Philadelphia, where he soon after died. Brigadier Stanwix was sent to Fort Du Quesne, where he erected a stockade, which he called Fort Pitt.

Fort Niagara soon after surrendered to a force under Sir William Johnson, and all the west of Canada was now controlled by the British.

In June, 1759, Amherst, who had been made commander-in-chief, moved against Crown Point and Ticonderoga, both which fortresses the French abandoned without resistance.

The operations in the northeast were now resulting brilliantly for the British arms. Quebec surrendered in September, 1759, and Amherst, bringing a powerful force down the St. Lawrence in the next year, laid siege to Montreal, which capitulated on Sept. 8, 1760, and all Canada passed under British rule.

Though the shifting of the theatre of war to the northward relieved Sharpe of his anxiety for the Maryland border-settlements, yet he had plenty of other troubles to worry him, and of these one of the most annoying was the behavior of the Lower House of Assembly. The rise of a factious party and its attitude have been alluded to in the preface to the preceding volume. Though they pretended a zeal for popular liberty, their actions hardly justify such a pretension, and it is evident

that they were of a narrow, bigoted, and turbulent spirit. They had two chief aims in view: one to thwart the will of the Proprietary, encroach on his rights, and discredit his officers as far as possible, and the other, to render the proprietary government odious in England, that, either by revocation of the charter or without it, the Province might be taken and governed by the Crown.

Their motives are apparent in their action on the supply-bills for the prosecution of the war. While professing a dutiful readiness to raise the necessary funds, and to draw up a bill for the purpose, they invariably inserted in these bills conditions which they knew the Governor and the Upper House could not possibly accept, and when the bill was rejected they put on the airs of loyal and patriotic subjects, ready to sacrifice themselves for the general good, but prevented by the selfishness of the Proprietary and his representatives.

The chief objections to these bills were, first, that they proposed to tax the Proprietary's reserved but unoccupied lands, which yielded him no revenue, at the same rate as occupied lands.

That a tax should be laid on non-residents, and a duty on imports from England.

That non-jurors, including the Catholics, should pay a double tax.

That the Lower House alone had the right to appoint the commissioners to carry out the law and to audit claims and accounts under it, while the collection of the taxes was thrown upon the Proprietary's agents.

The Lower House, indeed, had got into their heads (as had their predecessors of 1669) that they were a House of Commons, and they did not scruple to speak of the Upper House as a useless appendage to the government.

In 1759 the Proprietary laid a copy of the proposed bill before Attorney-General Pratt, asking his opinion on it, which was given at length. The most important points were:

That the right to nominate the commissioners belonged to neither House alone, but to both Houses conjointly.

That the tax on unoccupied lands was unreasonable and should be resisted.

That the tax on non-residents was illegal, and that Parliament would never allow duties to be laid on imports, as such duties might amount to a prohibition.

That the double tax on non-jurors was not only unjust, but "a breach of faith, and tended to subvert the very foundations of the Maryland institutions."

"As to the power of the Lower House," the Attorney-General remarks, "to examine claims and accounts, the Upper House are right in making a stand to this clause in the Bill, and should take care how they admit encroachments of this kind, when they are supported by arguments drawn from the exercise of like rights in the House of Commons here. The constitutions of the two assemblies differ fundamentally

in many respects. Our House of Commons stands upon its own laws, the *lex Parliamenti*, whereas assemblies in the colonies are regulated by their respective charters, usages, and the common law of England, and will never be allowed to assume all those privileges which the House of Commons are entitled to justly here, upon principles that neither can nor must be applied to the assemblies of the colonies."

Pratt ends his opinion with the general advice to Baltimore, "that in this disposition of the Lower House to assume to themselves any privilege which the English House of Commons enjoy here, his Lordship should resist all such attempts when they are unreasonable, with firmness, and should never allow any encroachment to be established upon the weight of that argument singly, for I am satisfied neither the Crown nor the Parliament will ever suffer those assemblies to erect themselves into the power and authority of the House of Commons."

The stubbornness of the controversy is shown in the following pages. Nine times the bill was passed in the Lower House and as often rejected in the other, and Sharpe himself despaired of getting anything out of the Province unless Parliament would interfere directly. It was perhaps fortunate for Maryland that both the colonial troops and the colonies themselves were held of such small account in England, that what they did or refused to do was pretty much a matter of indifference to Parliament, so long as they did not meddle with commerce and put on no airs.

The narrow-mindedness of the Lower House is shown in their persecuting temper toward the Catholics, whom they were always eager to oppress and calumniate, though but one-thirteenth of the population. Sharpe, though a Protestant, was above such bigotry, and he bears strong testimony to the inoffensiveness and good character of those of that faith. Indeed it would have been little surprising had there been discontent and disaffection among men who were treated as an inferior and stigmatized class, secret enemies of their fellow-citizens, and traitors at heart, only waiting an opportunity.

A somewhat better feeling might have prevailed in the Assembly had the Proprietary been a man of different stamp. But, as Sharpe intimates, he seemed to care nothing for his Province except as a source of revenue, and as it afforded him the means of gratifying favorites of his own with offices or with gifts not drawn from his own pocket. It was fortunate for him that he was represented by a man of Sharpe's character, whose firmness, good sense, and conspicuous integrity compelled respect even from his enemies.

In the preface to the preceding volume the editor confessed his inability to explain the phrase "the fifth quarter of beef," and the word "calavances." He has since received light on these points. The "fifth quarter" is the hide, tallow, etc., of the animal, which were the butcher's perquisites; and "calavances" (probably a corruption of Span. *garbanzos*) are dried beans or pease used as army-stores.

W. H. B.

NOTES.

Page 18. Sir John St. Clair was shot through the body at Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela.

Page 27, line 6. Livingston means that he expects soon to be a prisoner in Montreal.

Page 27, line 33. "Col°." Stanwix is meant.

Page 34, line 29. "Neutrals." The Acadians or Neutral French.

Page 39, line 1. "Sheveralty": sheriffalty.

Page 46, line 24. The son here referred to was Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Page 52, line 32. "Stroud." A coarse cloth used for blankets.

Page 58, line 29. Letter torn: "prevent" probably the lost word.

Page 59, line 20. Letter torn.

Page 87, line 17. This report of St. Clair's death was an error.

Page 112, line 29. "R. A. R^{t}." Royal American regiment.

Page 128, line 36. "Rudity," *sic.* Though always an antinomian in matters of spelling and grammar, Calvert is more than usually chaotic in this letter.

Page 129, line 12. "Vouage." Calvert prefers this spelling for "voyage."

Page 136, line 4. "Abbities." Probably "abilities," or "aptitudes."

Page 144, line 4. Blank in original.

Page 155, line 4. The "revolution" referred to was the sudden recall of Loudoun.

Page 158, line 47. Letter torn.

Page 159, line 18. " "

Page 159, lines 31, 44. The words in brackets are supplied conjecturally.

Page 166, line 9. Copy torn.

Page 166, line 27. "mavies" for "m'aviez." These eccentricities of spelling are faithfully copied from the original autograph.

Page 166, line 42. "sent" for "sont."

Page 167, line 4. "Pitters" for "Peters."

Page 167, line 4. "Houck." Sandy Hook.

Page 167, line 9. "dheuroppe" for "d'Europe."

Page 167, line 27. "la Ambelie" for "l'a embellie."

Page 175, line 41. "that they are not." "disposed," or some similar word, apparently omitted.

Page 176, lines 26, 27. "deliberate," "hesitate," *sic.*

Page 192, line 3. "coin," *sic.*

Page 195, line 1. Here we see that at this time the pound sterling was worth 32 shillings currency.

Page 200, line 5. "sure to let." Apparently "sure not to let."

Page 221, line 8. "A. M." should be "P. M."

Page 241, line 48. Paper torn.

Page 243, line 16. "F . . . ." Fort Du Quesne.

Page 257, line 38. "Laurel hannon." Called "Loyal Hanning" on page 277, and sometimes "Loyal Hanna." The correct name seems to have been Loyal Hannon.

Page 262, line 2. "slopwaggon," *sic.*

Page 267, lines 18, 20. Original illegible.

Page 271, line 30. "Bass" for "bât."

Page 275, line 26. "Hobitzers" for "howitzers."

Page 282, line 9. "and persuade me." Perhaps "and asked him to persuade me."

Page 293, line 8. Illegible.

Page 295, line 12. "19th of Oct." Perhaps should be "17th."

Page 302, line 5. "You will what" for "you will see what."

Page 320, line 2. Omissions in original.

Page 437, line 35. "State of Great Britain." Apparently the official register of officers under the Crown.

Page 440, line 15. This line should run on into the next paragraph.

Page 474, line 44. "1666/7" should be "1646/7." The original is full of errors.

Page 519, line 30. Calvert's letter is torn and illegible in several places.

Page 542, line 2. "You vote." Perhaps "you note."

Page 543, line 3. Calvert blunders, as usual. This act for commuting rents and fines was made in 1717, and, after various renewals, expired Sept. 29, 1732, when Samuel Ogle was governor.

Page 548, line 18. "Stem'd" should perhaps be "stunn'd"; but it is useless to try to clear up Calvert's confusions of speech.

[Sharpe to Colonel Stanwix.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis the 25th of May 1757—

Sir

Your Letter of the 12th Inst I received yesterday from Fort Frederick where it had been left by the Person whom you ordered to call there in his way to Fort Cumberland but I understand that he would not proceed any farther alledging that he was unacquainted with the Road & that he did not engage to perform that Journey. I mention this that you may not expect him back with Answers to any Letters that you have sent to either of the Forts in Maryland or elsewhere. I have not sent any orders to Capt Dagworthy since our Assembly broke up, so I presume he will pay due obedience to such as you have given but if the Agents who are appointed to pay & victual our Troops by the Act of Assembly which directs such Troops to be raised & who are not dependant on me nor removeable while they regulate their Conduct by the said Act should refuse to advance Capt Dagworthy& Ioshua Beall any Pay or Provisions for themselves or their respective Companies while they remain at Fort Cumberland as a standing Garrison I am afraid the Officers will find it a difficult Task to keep the Men together even till they can send you Advice of their Situation. The Musters are to be taken for the first time the 10th of next Month when this Affair will be determined. I wish I may be able to get both Pay & Provisions issued for the Garrison of Fort Cumberland but as our Agents are apt to look on themselves as answerable only to the Assembly I cannot promise that they will comply with the Requisition of either of us however reasonable our Orders may be. The Men in the Pay of this Province when I attended the Earl of Loudoun at Phila[a] amounted to about 250 as appeared by the Returns which the Officers sent to me at that place & which I presented to His Ldp. I had no power to order any Augmentation to be made till the Assembly should meet & grant a Sum of Money for that Purpose, indeed I thought & told his Ldp that 500 was a reasonable Quota for this Province to furnish & support & I could not but approve of his Ldp's Disposition of them when they should be raised,

Letter Bk. III however I could not engage that the Men should be raised or supported unless the Assembly would first make provision for them nor could I undertake to Augment the Troops in the pay of this Province to 500 immediately on the Assembly's providing for the Support of that Number or by any certain Day. Since I have been impowered to order an Augmentation I have taken such Measures as seemed most likely to compleat the Companies, I promised the highest Commissions to them that should by a time appointed engage most Men but I am afraid that even such Steps will not be effectual, Men are no longer to be got here unless they could be impressed into the Service & such means our Assembly will never agree to. I observe what you say concerning the Orders that you have given the Commanding officers in the two Forts to cherish & support the friendly Indians that may come to those places, I had also given similar orders & with regard to the provisions that the Indians may be furnished with at Fort Frederick I beleive the Assembly will be brought to pay for them, but I am sensible that Indians rank many things besides provisions among the Necessaries of Life for which the Assembly will not make any Allowance nor reimburse the Officers that supply them. As Capt Alex^{r} Bealls Company was & is far from being compleat I should as soon as the Assembly impowered me have sent him Recruiting Instructions had there been any other Captain at Fort Frederick & if you had not sent all the Captains peremptory Orders to remain at their respective Posts I would now do so. I submit this matter to your Consideration & shall only intimate that if any Officer of that Company is to be ordered on the Recruiting Service it should be the Captain because he is most likely to meet with Success & because a Subaltern Officer would suffer much by being obliged to recruit on such Conditions as are imposed by our Laws. In obedience to a Letter which I lately received from the Earl of Loudoun dated the 5th Inst I have issued a Proclamation requiring all Officers of the Militia of this Province frequently to exercise the men under their Command & to see that they provide themselves with Arms & Ammunition, I have also sent more particular Instructions to the Commanding Officers of the Militia in the Frontier Counties viz to Colo. Thomas Prather in Frederick which is our Westernmost County & to Colonel Iohn Hall in Baltimore County which lies to the Eastward of the other & makes our northern Frontier, the first of the abovementioned Gent^{n} lives about two miles from the mouth of Conegochiegh & the latter near Susquehanna River. inclosed you have a Copy of the Instructions that I have sent to them respectively but I must intimate to you

that our Militia Laws are very defective & that the Officers are not vested with a sufficient power to compel the Men to obey all such Orders as they may think proper to issue &c Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Pitt.]

Annapolis the 26th May 1757.

Sir

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your two Letters dated the 4th & 19th of Feby last, & in answer thereto to inform you that I have met the General Assembly of this Province & pressed them in the most earnest manner to raise with the utmost Expedition as large a Number of Troops as they could support & as the Earl of Loudoun required for the Service of the ensuing Campaign.

As there was enough Money already raised & in the Treasury to support 500 Men during the Summer the Assembly were prevailed on without much Difficulty to pass a Vote for supporting that Number but as this Colony has been much drained of Men by the Officers of His Majesty's Regular as well as of the Provincial Troops, I am afraid it will be some time before the two New Companies that I have given Orders for raising will be compleated.

In answer to that part of Your Letter whereby You signify it to be His Majesty's pleasure that these Troops should be put under the Direction of the Earl of Loudoun or the Officer that may be appointed to command in these parts I must inform you that I earnestly recommended it to the Assembly & insisted on their coming into this measure so long as it was thought advisable to do so, but I was at length obliged either to give up this point or dismiss the Assembly without obtaining any Supplies for the general Service or the immediate Defence of this Province.

In the Act that was made for the Support of the Men they would insert a Clause directing how they should be posted & disposed of & tho they were persuaded to leave it to Colo Stanwix to march a part of them out of the Province on an Expedition or if the Exigency of Affairs should so require yet they would not agree to their being disposed of while within the Province otherwise than is specified in the Act & I am sorry to say that that Disposition is not quite agreeable to the Earl of Loudoun's Plan or my own opinion. I learn from Fort Cumberland that a Sergeant of the Virginia Regiment & a Catawba Indian who were taken Prisoners & carried to Fort Du Quesne in November last have lately made their Escape & declare that the Garrison of that Fort did not in the Winter exceed One hundred & fifty Men but that a large

Letter Bk. III Body of Regular Forces & a great Number of Indians from different Nations were expected there in the Spring & that immediately on their Arrival an Expedition was to be undertaken agst Fort Cumberland or a Descent made on One of these Provinces. Upon this Information & the Receipt of a Letter from Lord Loudoun I have sent Orders to the Officer of the Militia in the Frontier Counties to hold themselves in readiness to march in Case Colonel Stanwix should stand in need of such Assistance I have also ordered a considerable quantity of Ammunition up for their use on such Occasion & if we should receive Advice of the Approach of any considerable Body of the Enemy towards this or either of the neighbouring Colonies I shall repair to the Frontiers myself & proceed as the Officer appointed to command His Majesty's Forces in these Parts shall direct

I am &c.

[Sharpe to Joshua Sharpe.]

Annapolis the 27th of May 1757.

D^{r} B^{r}

Inclosed I take the Liberty to send you a State of a Case on which I should be very glad to have the Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney Gen^{l} & I should be much obliged to you for obtaining it. You will learn from the Case itself what Difficulties I find myself under, therefore I shall not trouble you with a prolix account of them. I expect that the Assembly will at their next Meeting address me again & desire to know why I have not ordered the Bonds of the Naval Officers to be put in Suit agreeable to the Request that they have now made. I hope you will be able to transmit an Opinion before that time by the N York Packett that I may be prepared with a proper Answer; but as Lord Baltimore might be much interested in the Event of a Trial at home if the matter should be carried to that Length I would not have you take any Step therein till you have seen & consulted M^{r} Calvert it is possible that he will object to that part of the State wherein the Tonnage Duty & Impost of one Shilling a Hhd are mentioned as the Legality of collecting such Money has been at times questioned by the Lower House of Assembly, But as Acts of Assembly have been made in Virginia, New York & almost all the Colonies laying a Tonnage Duty on British Ships & exempting such as are owned by Residents in such Colonies, & as a Duty of 2/ $\overline{p}$ Hhd is paid on Tob^{o} made in Virg^{a} instead of the 1/ paid in this Province I presume you will not find any difficulty in obviating such an Objection if you think that part of the State essential. I do not suppose you

will lay before Council the Case in its present form but that I submit to you, what I am most anxious to know is whether I shall be justified in refusing to order the Officer's Bonds to be put in Suit or whether I must comply with the Assembly's Request. As M^r^ Calvert has writ to me frequently about the Affair & has received several Letters from me on the Subject he will be able to inform you of any particulars that you may want to know, wherefore I shall only observe to you farther than that all the Persons who contract for the Transportation of Felons from Great Britain except M^r^ Steuart of London have paid the Duty on such as they imported into this Province without murmuring & tho it might be justly said that he is much more affected by the Act than the others because he transports a much greater Number yet I cannot help thinking that he ought to have readily submitted to the payment of so small a Sum when his profitts from trading hither are so exorbitant. I am &c. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. I. p. 265

29^th^ of May. 1757.

My Ld.

In a Letter dated at Phila^a^ the 23^d^ of March I told your Lordship that I expected to meet the Assembly at Annapolis immediately on my Return thither, but as the Small Pox continued to rage in this place & as the Gentlemen were too much afraid of that Distemper to venture where they were liable to Infection, with the Advice of Your Ldp's Council I prorogued them for a few Days & then convened them to Baltimore town which was the only Place in the Province where they could be well accommodated or entertained. Inclosed your Ldp will receive Copies of my Speech at the Opening of the Session & of the Addresses that were presented in Answer thereto. I have also sent M^r^ Calvert the Titles of all the Acts that were passed, the Acts themselves being not yet printed. Your Ldp may be pleased to remember that by the Plan of which I transmitted a Copy from Phila^a^ 500 Men were required & setled as the Quota of Maryland for the Service of the ensuing Campaign; to this number the Assembly has with some Reluctance impowered me to augment the Troops in the pay of this Province & I have accordingly given Orders for raising two Additional Companies, but I am afraid I shall not see them compleated this Summer tho by way of Incitement to the Gentlemen who are Recruiting I have promised the highest Commissions to those that engage most Men by a certain limitted time. All that remained unexpended of the £40,000 that was granted last Year is now p. 266

Letter Bk. I. appropriated to support these Men except the Sum of £4000 which is reserved to pay for any Enemy Indians that shall be taken Prisoners, & for the Scalps of such as shall be killed. While the Assembly was sitting I received a Letter from a Party of Cherokee Indians who were just come to Fort Frederick. I send your Lordship a Copy thereof together with one of the Report that has been made to me by the Gentlemen whom I appointed to carry them my Answer & to
p. 267 deliver them a very small Present which the Assembly enabled me to send them. I hear that the Party of these People that was come to Winchester (in number about 90) went out near a fortnight ago with a considerable Detachment from the Virginia Regiment to fall on one of the Shawana Towns which lye a great way below Fort du Quesne. They that were at Fort Frederick are since gone to Winchester but I expect most of them will return to our Frontiers very shortly as I have given the Interpreter who has a good Deal of Influence among them a Commission in one of our Companies; They will be of great Service to our People by teaching them to track & surprize the Enemy & will I am persuaded contribute very much to the Security of the Frontier Inhabitants. I have given the Commandant at the Fort Orders to send an Officer & some Men with them as often as they go out on the Scout & am glad to find that they are fond of having some of our People with them, out of Compliment to the White People that accompanied them the other Day they permitted them to make the first Fire on the Enemy whom they found at Breakfast after having pursued their Tracks two Days & when they received my Present for the Scalps they gave the Soldiers that were with them a Share, & gave no room to complain of their Behaviour unless their Refusing to give up the Prisoners & to suffer their Scalps to be destroyed agreeable to the Directions of our Act of Assembly can be called criminal. For my part I think they should be indulged in their own Customs as much as possible & as the Evidence of the Officer & Men that
p. 268 will always go out with them is enough to prevent the Frauds that the Assembly were sollicitous to provide against, I shall endeavour to get that part of the Act which forbids the Agents to pay for any Enemy's Scalps till they are actually burnt repealed at the next Session. Some of the Men that are posted at Fort Cumberland (the Garrison of which place at this time consists of 150 Men under the Command of Capt Dagworthy) have lately had several Skirmishes with Parties of the Enemy that have appeared near the Fort, but they have not succeeded so far as to bring in either a Scalp or a Prisoner. I am informed by Capt Dagworthy that a Sergeant of the Virginia Regiment & a Catawba Indian who were

carried away Prisoners to Fort du Quesne in November last Letter Bk. I.
have made their Escape & are come into Fort Cumberland.
They made their Escape from an Indian Town & have not
been at Fort Du Quesne some Months but they say that
when they were last there the Garrison did not consist of
more than 150 Men tho it was given out by the French that
they expected to be joined in the Spring by a large Body of
Regular Troops & a very considerable Number of Indians
from different Nations, & that then some Expedition would be
undertaken agst Fort Cumberland or one of these Colonies.
that we may be as well prepared for them as possible in Case
they should think of such an Enterprize I have sent Instruc-
tions to the Commanding Officers of the Militia in the Fron-
tier Counties & ordered them to hold their Men always in
readiness to march & if they should receive certain Intelli-
gence of the Approach of any considerable Body of the p. 269
Enemy to proceed without Delay to Fort Frederick that the
Garrison of that Place might join the Troops under the
Command of Col^{o} Stanwix & act as he shall think proper to
order. I have also sent to Fort Frederick a considerable
Quantity of the Ammunition that Your Ldp was pleased to
order for the Use of the Province, & if Col^{o} Stanwix should
stand in need of the Assistance of the Militia I shall Myself
proceed to the Frontiers. We have not received Advice yet
of the Arrival of the Fleet from Ireland, but we hear that the
Troops that Lord Loudoun takes from N York consisting of
upwards of 6000 Men were embarked last Thursday. Colonel
Stanwix is near Carlyle on the Frontiers of Pensilvania with
Five Companies of the Royal American Regiment; The Pen-
silvania Assembly would not suffer any of the Troops in the
Pay of that Province to be transported to Carolina notwith-
standing the Earl of Loudouns Orders, & we are told also
that the Virginia Troops have refused to embark for that
Colony till they have received the Arrears of Pay that is due
to them & which is pretty considerable, however as the Vir-
ginia Assembly have voted £50000 more for His Majesty's
Service I presume that objection will be soon removed.

With the utmost Respect I am.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 30th of May 1757. transmitted by Capt.
Witherall & a Duplicate by Capt Hamilton.

Sir

herewith You will receive Copies of the Acts of Assembly
that were made in Octob^{r} last, & also a Copy of the Minutes
of the Proceedings of the Lower House during that Session. p. 270

Letter Bk. I. There is nothing in either of the Acts that is obscure or extraordinary or that renders any observations or Remarks on them at all necessary. I also send you a Copy of my Speech to both Houses of Assembly at the Opening of the Session lately held at Baltimore Town, together with Copies of the Addresses that I received in Answer thereto: & in the inclosed Gazette You will see the Titles of all the Acts that were passed at the Conclusion of it. The first entituled "An Act for His Majesty's Service &c" contains nothing unusual or extraordinary, it only appropriates what remained unexpended & unapplied of the £40,000 to the Support of 500 Men which was thought a reasonable Quota for this Province to maintain for the Defence of our Frontiers & the Service of the ensuing Campaign. The Ten following ones are no more than reviving & continuing Acts, & the Six others are simple & contain nothing that can be disagreeable or that makes it expedient for me to make Remarks on them at least before the Printer can furnish me with Copies to remit for Your Perusal. After the Titles of these Acts you may read in the Gazette a Copy of a Letter which was sent to me a week before the Assembly broke up by a Party of 60 Cherokee Indians for whom the Gentlemen were so generous as to Vote the Sum of £100 as a Present & to tell me that they would hereafter if they should think their Accounts reasonable provide for the Payment of those that should by my Order supply them with Provisions during their Stay on our Frontiers. As soon as a proper Assortment of Goods to the Value of the Sum given could be collected I sent My Secretary & M^{r} Wolstenholme
p. 271 to deliver them with my Answer, & as the Indians had by this time been out & had returned again to the Fort with two Enemy Indians that they had taken Prisoners & the Scalps of four others that they had killed in or near the Frontiers of this Province The Gent^{n} were enabled by that Clause of the Act which appropriates a Sum of Money for Scalps to make such an Addition to the Present as rendered it acceptable. I have sent His Ldp a Copy of the Report that the Gent^{n} made on their Return wherein is contained my Answer & the Cherokee's Reply. We hear that the Party of these People that came to Winchester (consisting of about 90) is gone out with a Detachment of the Virginia Forces to fall on One of the Shawana Towns that lye below Fort Du Quesne. I expect that many of those that sent me the Letter will return again to our Frontiers very soon & I hope they will contribute much to the Security of our Frontier Inhabitants. By a Person that came Yesterday from the Northward we are informed that all the Men that Lord Loudoun proposed to take with him from New York (amounting to upwards of

6000) were embarked last Thursday but no Advice has been Letter Bk. I.
yet received of the Arrival of the Fleet that is expected from
Europe. The Troops that are left under the Command of
General Webb for the Defence of the Northern Colonies are,
Otway's Regiment, a Battalion of the Royal Americans, His
Majesty's four Independant Companies & as many Provincials
as will make up the Number 8000. Col° Stanwix with five
Companies of the Royal Americans is marched towards Car-
lyle on the Frontiers of Pens[a] & Lieut[t] Col° Bouquet is sailed
with the five other Companies of the first Battalion for South
Carolina. Two hundred of the Pensilv[a] Troops were also by p. 272
Lord Loudoun's order to have embarked for that Province
but the Assembly have refused to pay them there, & we are
told that the 400 that were ordered thither from Virginia have
refused to go on board till they have received the Arrears of
Pay that are due to them & which are pretty considerable. I
presume however that this Obstacle will be soon removed as
the Assembly of Virginia is now met & have resolved to grant
the Sum of £50000 to pay off their Forces & to support them
for another Campaign. The Beginning of this Month a Ser-
geant of the Virginia Regiment & a Catawba Indian who
were taken Prisoners & carried to Fort du Quesne in Novem[r]
last returned to Fort Cumberland & declare that when they
left Fort Du Quesne (which they did some Months since) the
Garrison there did not amount to more than 150 Men tho it
was given out that a large Body of Regular Troops & a great
Number of Indians from different Nations were to join them
early in the Spring & that then some Expedition would be un-
dertaken ag[st] Fort Cumberland or one of these Colonies. Tho
I hope that the French will not find themselves strong enough
to make such an Attempt I have on receiving this Advice &
in pursuance of a Letter from Lord Loudoun sent Instructions
to the Commanding Officers of the Militia in Frederick & Bal-
timore Counties ordering them to have their Men in readi-
ness to march on the first Notice & to repair to Fort Fred-
erick with the utmost Expedition in case they should receive
certain Intelligence of the Approach of any considerable Body
of the Enemy towards either of these Provinces. I have also
sent a Copy of the Instructions to Col° Stanwix who is ap-
pointed to command all the Troops that shall be employed in p. 273
these Parts & have informed him who he might apply to in
case he should stand in need of the Assistance of our Militia
or of the Troops that are posted at Fort Frederick. At
present we have about 90 Men in that place & 150 at Fort
Cumberland; the Officers intended for the two new Compa-
nies are all employed in Recruiting, to make them more alert
I have promised the highest Commissions to those that

Letter Bk. I. engage most Men by the 8th of next Month, but I am afraid that neither this nor any Step that can be taken will be effectual, Many Men are not to be got at this time but by an Impress, & that is a Method of raising Soldiers that the Assembly will not again agree to. I have at length perfected the Rent Roll that has kept me employed so long. You will receive it by Capt Curling who will I suppose sail with Capt Hamilton by whom I intend to send this Letter. You will also receive by the same Conveyance the Map of Prince Georges County & the platts of the Mannours that have been returned by the Surveyors & Stewards of them respectively. I embrace this opportunity to remit you Bills of Excha. for £125 Stg. & am with the greatest Regard Sr

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

1st June 1757

Dr Br

Governor Dinwiddie & the Council of Virginia having thought proper to take off the Embargo in that Dominion the 8th of last Month without receiving any Instructions from Lord Loudoun to do so. I have at length upon the Representations that have been since made by the Trading People of this Province & with the Advice of the Council permitted the Naval Officers to suffer some Vessels that were almost loaded when the Embargo was laid to sail from this Province likewise & I embrace the opportunity to acquaint you that soon after my Return from Phila[a] where I was detained a long time at a considerable Expence I met our Assembly & with a great Deal of Difficulty prevailed on them to provide for the Support of the Number of Men that Lord Loudoun was pleased to require from this Province. It seems the Gent[n] did not approve of their Governor's stipulating that they should furnish any certain Quota, & therefore tho they were obliged to acknowledge that it was a very moderate one they endeavoured to clog the Bill with every Clause that they thought would be disagreeable, however I have after some cavilling obtained Leave to augment the Troops in the Pay of this Province to 500, but they have absolutely refused to comply with one of Lord Loudouns principal Requisitions which was that the Men should be put under the Direction of Col[o] Stanwix or the Officer that should be appointed to command such Forces as may be employed for His Majesty's Service in these Parts. This was also recommended to us in a particular manner by the Secretary of State, but I am sorry to say that the Assembly of this Province as well as that of a Neighbouring one seems to take pleasure in shewing their

Constituents that they are determined to pay no Regard to any Recommendation that comes from a Superior. I hear that the Troops which the Earl of Loudoun proposed to take from N York amounting to upwards of 6000 were embarked last Thursday but we have not yet received any Advice of the Arrival of the Fleet which we have been expecting from Europe. Colonel Stanwix is marched with 400 men of the Royal American Regiment towards the Frontiers of Pensilv[a] & Lieut[t] Col[o] Bouquet is sailed with the other five Companies of the first Battalion for S[o] Carolina, 200 of the Pensilvanians were to have gone with him but the Assembly tho they had before agreed to the proposition have since Lord Loudoun left Phil[a] refused to issue pay for any of their men that should be transported to another Colony. Governor Dinwiddie was also to have sent 400 Provincials to Carolina immediately on his Return from Phila[a] but I am told that the Men are not yet embarked & the Reason that is given for such extraordinary Delay is that tho the Assembly have voted the Sum of £50,000 more for His Majesty's Service, yet that Enough is not yet coined to pay off the Soldier's Arrears which are very considerable. The Number of Men at this time in the Pay of Maryland is 300 but as I have sent all the officers of the two new Companies to recruit in different Parts of the Province I hope that we shall soon encrease that Number, tho men disposed to enter into the Service are really exceeding Scarce. While the Assembly was sitting a Party of 60 Cherokee Indians came to Fort Frederick & sent me a Letter thence to advise me of their Arrival & of their Intention to Act in Conjunction with our Forces ag[st] the Common Enemy. I would have sent them an answer immediately & a Present to encourage them to continue in such a Resolution but the Assembly declined for some time to come into my opinion however they did at last vote £100 for their use & as the Cherokees went out before I could send it to them & returned with two Indian Enemies that they had taken & the Scalps of four others that they had killed near the Frontiers of this Province I found myself impowered by a Clause in one of our Laws to make such an Addition to the Assembly's Present as rendered it acceptable. They are since gone to Winchester in Virginia where M[r] Atkins one of His Majesty's Agents for Indian Affairs is about to hold a Treaty with them & some other Southern Tribes that are in our Alliance. As soon as he has done with them I expect they will return to range on the Frontiers of Pensilv[a] & this Province & I flatter myself that they will contribute much to the Security of our back Inhabitants. About 90 more of these Friends that came to a Fort on the Frontiers of Virginia when the others came to Fort Fred-

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III erick are gone out with a Detachment from the Virginia Regiment to fall on one of the Shawanese Towns that lye below Fort Du Quesne. By a Letter which I have lately received from Fort Cumberland I am informed that a Sergeant of the Virginia Corps & a Catawba Indian who were carried away Prisoners last Novem[r] are returned & say that when they were at Fort Du Quesne in the winter the Garrison of that Place did not exceed 150 Men, but that the French expected to be joined by a considerable Body of Regular Troops & a great Number of Indians from different Nations early in the Spring, & that they would then make an Attempt on Fort Cumberland, or advance into one of these Colonies. tho I hope that the French will find themselves unable to undertake an Expedition of that Sort this Summer I have taken such measures as would be expedient if they should carry such a Plan into execution & if certain Intelligence shall be given me of the Approach of any considerable Body of the Enemy towards either of these Colonies I shall repair to the Frontiers & support Colonel Stanwix in the best manner that I am able with the Troops & Militia of this Province. &c

[Sharpe to Edmund Atkins.]

June 1[st] 1757

Sir

Having heard that you are expected at Winchester in a few Days to hold a Treaty with the Indians that are come to Virginia by Governor Dinwiddies Invitation & to make them a Present I embrace an opportunity of Conveyance that offers to send you a Copy of a Message that I lately received from a Party of the Cherokees that came to Fort Frederick on the Frontiers of this Province. As our Assembly was sitting I laid the Message before them & they thereupon desired me to send them an Answer together with a small Present. Agreeable to the Request of the Assembly & of the Cherokees I appointed two Gentlemen to meet them at Fort Frederick & to hold a Treaty with them imagining that you was e'er this returned to S[o] Carolina. As His Majesty has been pleased to appoint you & S[r] Will[m] Johnson sole Agents for Indian Affairs on the Continent I think it incumbent on me to advise you of what has been done with regard to those Indians in this Govern[t] & I have for your better Information inclosed a Copy of the Report that was made by the abovementioned Gent[n] on their Return from the Fort.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. I.

2d June 1757. transmitted by Capt.

Sir

I shall embrace the first opportunity of transmitting a Letter to London to inform you that while the Assembly was sitting at Baltimore One Mr Grymes of Virginia who has lately set p. 274 up an Iron Work in that Colony & was come to Baltimore to purchase Ore for supplying his Furnace addressed himself to me desiring the Naval Officers may be ordered to desist from collecting the Tonnage Duty on such Vessels as should be employed in carring such Ore out of the Province intimating that if I declined to comply with his Request he should think of applying home for Relief which the Act of Parliament that was not long since made for the Encouragement of such as should set up Iron Works in these Colonies gave him hopes of obtaining. As his Application to me was sudden & the Request new & unexpected I told him that I could not give him any Answer then, nor take any Notice of what he had said but that if he had any Favour or Indulgence to ask of the Govern[t] he ought to present a Petition in Writing & that if he should on farther Consideration think proper to do so I would lay it before the Council & advise with them thereon. Since the Assembly broke up he has sent me a short Letter inclosing a Petition subscribed by himself & two other Gent[n] of Virginia of which Letter & Petition I send you Copies that you may submit them to His Ldp & receive his Orders concerning them. Most of the Gent[n] of the Council seem to think that the Petition is not unreasonable but I cannot help differing from their opinion & I am induced to do so by the following Considerations. As this Ore which the petitioners speak of is a Subject of Trade between two provinces independant of each other I apprehend that if the excusing the Virginia p. 275 Vessels which may be employed in this Trade from the Payment of Duties here is contrary to the true Interest of Maryland they ought on no Acco[t] to be excused. As to the Circumstances that the Petitioners mention to raise Compassion they ought not in my opinion to be regarded, Compassion has nothing to do in Matters of Trade between two Independant States, here Interest alone is the ruling Principle & in this particular Case what is it to Us whether the Petitioners have been at a great or a small Expence in setting up their Works, or how fatal the Continuance of the Tonnage Duty on their Ore Vessels might be to them. Whether their Furnaces have been erected upon a supposed Stock of Ore in Virginia which has since failed or in Confidence of being supplied with our Ore Duty free is to Us a matter of Indifference, if they proceeded to build on the first Supposition they deserve no

Letter Bk. I. Indulgence for their Negligence in not being well assured of their Stock of Ore before they built, & if they went on the Latter they deserve as little for their Presumption in imagining that this or any other Province would willingly or could be compelled to forego its just Advantages to prevent Losses to Persons acting upon such Principles. The Petitioners then go on & say that for every Ton of Ore they pay twenty pence Stg. at the Bank & intimate that as this is so much clear Gain to the province it is our Interest to encourage the Trade by forbearing to levy the Tonnage Duty on the Vessels that
p. 276 They shall employ to fetch the Ore to their Furnaces. The Tonnage they say is very near as much as the Ore is worth, they should have said that what they pay at the Bank added to the Tonnage on their Vessels (which together is to be considered as the price that they pay for their Ore) is more than they can afford, but whether both these Sums together amount to more than the Ore is worth or not is nothing to the purpose, they alone can tell whether it be so but if it is why should they desire or expect to be freed from the Tonnage more than from the Demand of the Owners of the Ore Bank? they may as well term the latter a Burthen on them as the other & with as much reason may they desire to be discharged from both as from either. They will say perhaps that the price of the Ore at the Bank is a private Contract & of their own Making, but this can make no difference in their favour, for the Tonnage is setled by Acts of our Legislature which are as obligatory upon any Man who has business to transact with us as any private Contract whatever of Mens own making can or ought to be & the Property in the Tonnage is as firmly fixed by those as any property whatsoever can be by any private Contract. This is a Truth that the Petitioners cannot deny & since the Owner of the Bank will not suffer them to export his Ore without paying the Price that he has fixed thereon how can they expect that His Ldp & his Lieut^{t} Governor will be more condescending especially when the Tonnage Duty is a considerable Branch of their Revenue arising from small Sums collected from Numbers of Vessels trading
p. 277 to this Province; will not the Owners of all such Vessels if the Petition under Consideration be granted especially the British Merch^{ts} (who may with some Colour of Truth say they have a better Right to Indulgence since they furnish Us with all the Necessaries of Life & since Lightening the Trade to them is in proportion benefitting ourselves) demand the same favour & thus would vanish these considerable Revenues to His Ldp & his Governor, not to mention the Loss of Fees to the Naval Officers. But after all if this Tonnage is too grievous a Burthen to be borne it is in the power of the Petition-

ers to releive themselves from it. By the Laws of this Prov- Letter Bk. I.
ince all Vessels owned by & properly belonging to Residents
are exempted from the payment thereof & the Naval Officers
are also forbid to take more than half Fees on such Vessels,
the Petitioners may if they please find enough of these at
their Service. Our mariners will be then employed, our Pro-
visions vended, & the Province might receive some Benefit
from this Trade tho the Lord Proprietary & his Governor
should not. But not to dwell on this the last Clause of the
Petition does itself suggest the strongest Argument not only
agst our lightening their Burthens with regard to this Com-
modity but really for encreasing them: It seems that great
Part of the Pig Iron made in this Province is exported from &
our Bar Iron sold in Virg^{a} & the Petitioners tell us that their
Officers of the Customs never demand Tonnage on any Vessel
that is employed in bringing thither such Iron from Maryland.
whether the Maryland Vessels that are engaged in that Service p. 278
are excused paying any Duty there is nothing to the Ld Bal-
timore or his Gover^{r} but to pass over that, & to consider what
they alledge as an Indulgence to this Province. What do
these Gentlemen ask in Return for the favour. No less than
this, that since they do not charge Us for our manufactured
Goods which they cannot do without & which would cost
them more in proportion to the Imposition that should be laid
thereon We will not charge them for our unmanufactured
Goods which they want to manufacture to our Prejudice. The
Reason why we send our Pig Iron to Virg^{a} for Exportation to
Great Britain is that we have not Shipping enough amongst
Ourselves to take it away & if the Petitioners & other Adven-
turers in Virg^{a} should by our Indulgence be enabled to supply
the Virg^{a} Ships with as much Pig Iron as they may want for
Ballast what Channel shall we find to convey all ours home,
at present we can freight it by the Way of Virg^{a} almost as
cheap as from this Province but if the Petitioners were to suc-
ceed we should soon find the Case altered. With respect to
what they advance about the Virginians purchasing their Bar
Iron at this time from Maryland I shall only say that from
their doing so Maryland receives great Advantage, the
greater their Demand is the greater will be our Gain, but
the more they are enabled to make themselves the less shall
we sell them. It is therefore our Interest to discourage their
present Manufactory rather than to encrease it, & I am accord-
ingly of opinion that the Petition should be rejected. If His p. 279
Ldp thinks otherwise or shall be inclined to favour the Gen-
tlemen's Request be pleased to advise me thereof that I may
signify His Ldp's Pleasure to the Naval Officers, till I receive
your Letter the Petition will lye & I shall avoid giving any
answer to the Person by whom it was presented &c.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

Iuly [June] 3d 1757.

Sir

I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter dated the 18th of May. It was indeed agreeable to me to have Fort Cumberland garrison'd by some of the Troops in the pay of this Province upon the Virginians being ordered to march thence; & as the Earl of Loudoun was pleased to approve of such a Disposition I did immediately on my Return from Phila order Capt Dagworthy to march with a Detachment thither, but as our Assembly seems to take a Pride in shewing their Constituents that they are above all Direction they signified to me by a very plain address that they disapproved of the Disposition that His Ldp had made & of the orders that I had thereupon given. They should as you observe have considered that Fort Cumberland lies in this Province & that the Virginians had much more reason to refuse to support a Garrison there, but above all they should I think have considered that as His Majesty had been pleased to entrust the Earl of Loudoun with the Command of all his Forces in America it would ill become them to set themselves up as better Judges of what Steps should be taken for the Defence of these Colonies than the Officer whom His Majesty had promoted to such a Command. Such Arguments as these however had little weight with the Gentlemen that I had to deal with, & they laid me under the Necessity of accepting the 500 men on such Terms as they thought proper to offer them or of putting an End to the Session without obtaining any Supplies either for the general Service or the immediate Defence of this Province. Such being the Temper & Resolution of the Assembly I could do nothing more than get some words inserted in the Bill which they were framing that would leave me a sufficient power to order as many men as I should think proper to Fort Cumberland or any other Place by way of Detachment & to impower me to put all the Troops that I should think fit under the sole Command of Colo Stanwix in case he should proceed on an Expedition to the Westward or the Exigency of Affairs should make it expedient for the Men to be marched out of this Province. Before I assented to the Bill I writ to Colo Stanwix advising him of my having succeeded so far, & assuring him that if he would only send an Officer to take the Chief Command I would take Care that there should be always as many Subaltern Officers & Men there as would make up the Number that was judged to be a proper Garrison for that place. In answer to my Letter Colo Stanwix tells me that he cannot agree to the proposition but that as he apprehends he has a Right to command all the

Men that may be raised for His Majesty's Service in these parts he has ordered Capt Dagworthy to continue in his Command & to regard no orders but such as he shall receive from him alone. After such a Step I do not know that I can do any thing farther. Our Agents by what I understand do not think themselves at liberty to issue pay for any Captains or entire Companies that are posted as a Standing Garrison in Fort Cumberland, it will remain with Colonel Stanwix to persuade them to put a different Construction on our Act. but what I am most afraid of is that when the Assembly finds that their Resolutions are so little regarded they will be more averse to granting large Supplies for His Majesty's Service. I was surprized that my Letter of the 5th of May had not reached you as a Gentleman of our Council who was going to Potowmack promised to forward it to you. I presume it has been dld before this time but lest it should not I send you inclosed another Copy of the Return that was made to me of the Provisions that were left at Fort Cumberland when your Troops were withdrawn. As there is a much greater quantity of Fish & some other Stores than our Men will consume or will have occasion for the Person who contracts to victual our Troops cannot be accountable for more than he can tell what to do with. As to the Beef the men will not touch it nor indeed is it fit for food; but for the Flour & any other Provisions that are wholesome & will be of use to him Mr Ross the Contractor is ready to pay either in money or the same Species & I beleive is going to Winchester to treat with Colo. Washington & to learn Your Pleasure concerning this matter. I informed you in my last that I had received a message from a Party of Cherokees that were come into Fort Frederick, & that the Assembly had impowered me to send them Goods to the Amount of £100 as a present with my answer This I thought a very poor Gift but as the Indians had before Mr Wolstenholme & Mr Ridout could go up to deliver it, been out & returned with the Scalps of 4 Indian Enemies that they had killed on the Frontiers of Pensa the Gentn found themselves at liberty to make such an Addition to the Present as rendered it very acceptable. As I thought the Interpreter deserved & would expect something & as I had it not in my power to do any thing else for him, I permitted the Gentn to offer him a Commission in one of our New Companies not that he should be confined to the Duty of such Company but only that he might be entituled to some pay or Reward from this Province while he is serving His Majesty & these Colonies by attending our Indian Allies as an Interpreter, I do not suppose that these New Companies will be long kept up but perhaps the Commission will be

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III worth upwards of £50 to him. The Officers that I have appointed to raise the Additional Companies recruit with so good Success that I flatter myself our Forces will be augmented to 400 very shortly. I hear that S^r I S^t Clair is so much recovered as to be able to go on the Expedition, & that His Ldp was to sail from N York last Sunday the Troops being all embarked two Days before. &c.

[Sharpe to Loudoun.]

4^th of Iune 1757.

My Ld

In my Letter of the 13^th of May I just acknowledged the Receipt of one from Your Ldp dated the 30^th of April whereby you was pleased to inform me that upon its being represented to you that there were when the Embargo was laid a Number of Vessels in the several Provinces that were actually loaded & cleared You had as the Transports were in great forwardness consented to such Vessels being permitted to sail on Friday the 6^th of last month. In answer to this part of Y^r Ldp's Lett^er I beg leave to acquaint you that altho there were many Vessels in the ports of this Province that were actually loaded & several others that had taken in the greatest part of their Cargoes when the Embargo was laid yet none of their owners could receive any Benefit from that Order of Y^r Ldp as they had not actually cleared before I received Your Ldp's orders for laying an Embargo. As soon as the Merchants who were interested in these Vessels were advised by their Correspondents of the Liberty that had been given by Your Ldp they applied to me severally & in a Body representing the hardships that they laboured under from its not being the Custom in this Province for any Vessels to be cleared till they are just about to weigh Anchor which Rule I am informed is not strictly observed in some of the other Colonies where the Produce exported does not come under the Denomination of Enumerated Commodities as Tobacco the Staple of this Colony does. Tho I could not help thinking that if the Case of the Merchants who made Application to me on this occasion had been represented to Your Ldp before you issued the Orders that were contained in Your Letter of the 30^th of April You would have included them therein yet as they were not exactly circumstanced as the owners of the Ships that had been permitted to sail from N York & Phila^a were I put the Gentlemen off by assuring them that I was not at Liberty to comply with their Request but that as the Transports were in great forwardness I expected to receive Instructions from Your Ldp to take off the Embargo entirely before the End of

the month. With this answer they appeared to be pretty well satisfied at that time but they soon after renewed their Sollicitations, assuring me that more than 30 Vessels had been permitted to clear & sail from Virg[a] since the Beginning of that month. tho I could not question the Veracity of some of the Gent[n] that gave this Information yet as I had received no such Instructions from your Ldp I would take no Notice thereof till the 2[d] Inst. when one of them obtained & produced to me an Authenticated Copy of the order that had been sent to the Port Officers in Virginia by the Clerk of the Council which was dated the 5[th] of May & was contained in the following words "The Governor having thought proper by the Advice of the Council to discontinue the Embargo I hereby acquaint you that you are permitted to clear out any Vessel from your District after the Eighth of this Inst, upon taking Bond with security & a Certificate as usual." Upon my laying a Copy of this order together with Your Ldp's Letter & the Petitions of the Maryland merchants before the Council of this Province they advised me to allow the Naval Officers to clear out any Vessels that were loaded for Great Britain or Ireland upon the masters of them giving proper Security for performing such & no other Voyages. As I am persuaded that it is not Your Ldps Desire to distress the Trade of this Province more than that of Virginia (the Staple whereof is the same as ours) I flatter myself that you will not disapprove of the Steps that I have taken on this Occasion, nor beleive that any one can be more sollicitous to conduct himself agreeable to your Ldp's Instructions than My Ld. &c. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Denny.]

4[th] Iune 1757.

Sir

An Opportunity of forwarding a Letter to Phila[a] Offering I embrace it to inform you that I have with the Advice of the Council of this province permitted the Port Officers to clear any Vessels that are loaded & bound to Great Britain or Ireland. Lest you should be surprized at my taking such a Step without the Earl of Loudoun's Approbation or Knowledge I must acquaint you that for more than a fortnight the Owners & masters of the Vessels that were almost loaded when the Embargo was laid have been presenting Memorials representing the Injustice of continuing the Embargo here when the Trade in Virg[a] had been a considerable time freed from all Restraint; tho I could not question the Veracity of some of the Persons that informed me of the Embargo's being discontinued in Virg[a] yet I refused to take any notice of the Repre-

Letter Bk. III sentations that had been made till the 2d Inst when there was produced to me an Authenticated Copy of a Letter which had been sent by order of the Govr & Council of Virga to the Officers of the Customs in that Dominion & in Consequence of which upwards of 30 Vessels were said to have been cleared before the End of last month. I inclose you a Copy of the abovementioned Letter & am

Original. [Loudoun to Sharpe.]

New York 5th June 1757

Sir

As the Fleet is now ready to Sail, I take this opportunity to acquaint you, that in conjunction with Sir Charles Hardy, we have Agreed, that the Embargo should not be any longer continued, on account of the Service we are now going on, than Seven days after we are sail'd from this Port; but we think it absolutely necessary that it should be continued so long, in order to prevent the Enemy from having Intelligence of our motion, from any Ships they might take: And it will not be taken off here any sooner.

I shall leave my Letters with Lieutenant Governor DeLancey, to be forwarded to you as soon as we Sail.

I am, with great Respect
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Loudoun

The Honble Horatio Sharpe.

Liber J. R. & U. S. 1753–67. p. 193 [Dagworthy to Sharpe.]

Fort Cumberland Iune 10th 1757.

Sir

Yesterday a Party of our Indians who had been out with Lieutenant Baker returned to this Fort and brought with them five Scalps and a Prisoner which they got within a Days March of Fort du Quesne on the East side the Monongahela, the Enemy's Party consisted of three Officers and seven private men (they had separated from forty Indians the Day before) two of the Officers and three Men was killed in the Engagement, the other Officer is here a Prisoner, we lost the Indian Chief whose Name is the Swallow he was killed in the Engagement and his son is wounded and now here under Doctor Mern's Care who thinks he will recover, all I can collect from the Prisoner is, that there is about three hundred Men at Fort Du Quesne Regulars and Militia and expect

daily a Reinforcement of the same number, but he knows nothing of an Expedition, I have inclosed your Excellency a Copy of his orders, the other Officers Orders are so stained with Blood, that it is impossible to make out what they are. Liber J. R. & U. S. 1753–67.

I am Your Excellency's most obedient and
very humble Servant
Jn° Dagworthy

[Sharpe to Dinwiddie.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis 12th June 1757

Sir

Your Lettr of the 2d Inst. I received last night & have this morning advised Capt Dagworthy of what you say concerning his having given a Receit for the Provisions that were left at Fort Cumberland without noticing therein that the Beef was unfit for use. If he did so before it had been examined he did not act agreeable to the Instructions that I sent him & I cannot account for his Neglect unless Colonel Steven was in hast to march before my orders could be executed. As soon as I receive an Answer from Capt Dagworthy I shall acquaint you therewith, till then I can only say that if the Beef is eatable the Behaviour of both the Officers & men that are at Fort Cumberland has been extraordinary for altho they have been unable to get any Supply from Fort Frederick they have not touched it preferring the Fish & Beans notwithstanding they are from being victualled intirely, with such Food become very unhealthy. I do not recollect nor beleive that I said any thing more to you at Phila concerning the Provisions that should be left by your Troops than that the Person who might contract for victualling the Garrison of Fort Cumberland should deliver at Winchester Provisions in lieu of what Your People may leave at Fort Cumberland & he have occasion for This I said not doubting but the offer you made would be readily accepted by the Person that should engage to victual the Maryland Forces as it was an Advantageous one to him, & little imagining that you would expect me or any one else to pay for more Provision than was good or than the Troops which may be ordered to garrison Fort Cumberland this Summer would have occasion for. When I communicated to Mr Ross who has contracted for victualling our Troops Your Proposal he seemed well pleased & nothing has hindered him from sending Provisions to Winchester but the Receipt of such a Return from Capt Dagworthy as I have already sent you a Copy of, Upon what I had said concerning the Provisions that were to be left by Colo Steven at Fort Cumberland Mr Ross declined sending any thither when our Troops marched, since that

Letter Bk. III time the Garrison of Fort Frederick has been too weak to spare Convoys, the men therefore at Fort Cumberland have suffered much & M^r^ Ross may probably have his Bond put in Suit for not complying with the Terms of his Contract, which Risk surely he would not run if his Deputy at Fort Cumberland was not well satisfied of the Justness of the Return that Lieut^t^ Linn & Doctor Mearnes made. But here perhaps it might not be unnecessary to observe to you tho I think I did it when we were at Phil^a^ that I have less to do with victualling the Troops that are in the pay of this Province than by y^r^ Lett^r^ you seem to imagine. By the Act of Assembly which I lately assented to as well as by that which was before made for His Majesty's Service & the more immediate Defence of this Province Agents were appointed who are not dependant on me nor to receive my Directions about victualling our Troops otherwise than to see them properly supplied. The method they take is this, by an Advertisement they invite all Persons that are inclined to contract for furnishing the Troops with Provisions to deliver in their proposals on a certain Day. the Offer that is most advantageous for the Country is accepted & no questions are asked whether the Person that makes it is agreeable or obnoxious to the Govern^r^ Articles are drawn up & Security given for due performance, the Agents are to pay at a certain Rate p Diem for victualling every man that is borne on the Muster Roll & the Contractor is to take Care that the Soldiers have no just cause to complain. This being the Case Can you desire M^r^ Ross to pay for such Provisions as the Soldiers whom he is bound to satisfy will on no Account touch or for any thing that was left at the Fort for which he has no Demand or occasion or can he be at all affected by Capt Dagworthy's passing such a general Receit as you mention. If you are not convinced that the Return is just Nothing remains but to desire Colo Stanwix (who has taken our Men under his immediate Command) to order some Officers or People To Fort Cumberland to review the Provisions & if they pronounce it wholsome he will no doubt order the Commissary to serve it out. M^r^ Ross will be secure & will no longer hesitate or refuse to comply with Your Requisition, untill some such Step has been taken I cannot desire him to do so, neither can I do any thing farther in the Affair. I am glad to learn that you are likely to succeed so well with Your Assembly, when the Act is passed I shall be much obliged to you for a Copy of it. As I am sensible that a Refusal to supply such Indian Allies as may come into this Province with provisions might be productive of very ill Consequences I have given orders for supplying them & hope the Assembly will be prevailed on to defray so necessary an Ex-

pence. The Officers that I appointed to raise our additional Companies have succeeded beyond my Expectation, upward of 140 Recruits were marched to Fort Frederick last Wednesday & I hope 20 or 30 more will be sent off the 24th of this Month. We hear that the Fleet is not yet sailed from N York on Acco[t] of some Letters that were found on board a French Prize & which gave room to suspect that there is a French Squadron off of Louisburg. It is said that the Earl of Loudoun has dispatched a Vessel to Hallifax & that on her Return the Fleet will proceed the Troops having been embarked some time, By the Masters of some Ships lately arrived we are told that Admiral Holborne was not sailed for Ireland the 10th of April nor the Regiments that were ordered for America then embarked, they tell us also that upon the King's of Sweeden & Denmark declaring that they would join the King of Prussia if the Russians continued their march the latter had halted; that the Duke of Cumberland was gone to take the Command of an Army which was assembling in Westphalia & that Ld Egmont was appointed Secr[y] of State in the Room of M[r] Pitt

Letter Bk. III

[Loudoun to Sharpe.]

Original.

From on board His Majestys Ship Sutherland at Sandy Hook 13th June 1757.

Sir,

I had the favor of Your Letter, with an Account of the Resolution of your Assembly, in relation to the Orders they have given to the Troops raised in your Province, if not being Employed in the defence of it; an Order inconsistent in itself, and a direct infringement of the Kings undoubted Prerogative: I must desire, that you will shew them the light this must appear in at home, and the Consequences it must immediately have, if the Fortifications in their Frontiers are abandoned to the Enemy; by this unprecedented Step of the Assembly of your Province, in open violation of the Kings Prerogative, of Commanding all Troops in his Dominions, and the light it must appear in at home, and the Consequences it must from its nature have there.

I have been as gentle in my representation of the light I see this affair in, as I possibly could, consistent with my duty to the King our Master, and my duty to those Provinces; As I am sure, you will enforce to your Assembly, this Affair, in the strongest manner.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Loudoun

The Hon[ble] Horatio Sharpe.

Original.

[Dinwiddie to Sharpe.]

Williamsburg Iune 14th 1757

Sir

Your Favo of the 3d I recd last Night. Fort Cumberland being by Order of Lord Loudoun to be garison'd by Your Forces, it appears to me very inconsistent & unmanerly in Your Assembly to make any Hesitation, or to dispute his Lordships Power & more so when so solemnly concerted & agreed to at the Meeting of the Govrs with his Lordship; no Doubt if they persist in their ill-natur'd Opposition, some Method probably may be found out to make them repent of their Folly, indeed their parsemonius Behavior at this Time of imminent Danger has occasion'd me much Trouble with the Assembly of this Dominion.

I think you cou'd not shun accepting the 500 Men in their Way, & when raised undoubtedly Colo Stanwix will give Directions how they are to be dispos'd of & will continue Capt Dagworthy in his Command. I wish Colo Stanwix wou'd form an Expedition to the Westward, as the Enemy have only 140 Men at Fort Du Quesne; this I have from Serjeant Fant, who was Prisoner there some Time, & made his Escape with a Catawba Indian—pray where is Colo Stanwix? about a Fortnight ago he sent Waggons from Pensylvania for 100 Bls Powder, Lead &c. which were sent him from Fort Loudoun: I never thought he wou'd send an Officer to command Fort Cumberland, or indeed is it eligible, when I consider he must have the Disposition made with Lord Loudoun. I think Your Agents will not refuse to issue Pay for the Capt & Men at Fort Cumberland, as they are part of the 500 Men to be raised by Your Act; & I hope they will not think of being brought under a military Order to compell them to Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, by the Direction of Ld Loudoun; they cannot now be more averse to raise Supplies for the general Service than they have hitherto always with unseasonable Parsemony done. I refer you to my last in Answer to Yrs of the 5th of May. & I must still insist on the Agreement between us of replacing at Fort Loudoun all such Provisions &c. as can be purchas'd & those that cannot be purchas'd I think shou'd be valued & paid in Cash. The Fish, if any Expedition shou'd be concerted to the Westward, will be very proper as it's very portable, & I think there is nothing else but what is necessary Colo Stephen assur'd me, the Beef was very good when deliver'd, excepting two Casks that had lost the Pickle, & that our People eat it with Pleasure.

I observe what You order'd in regard to the Cherokees, the Scalps & Prisoners they brought in which I doubt not was agreeable to them; we have a fresh Party of thirty come here,

which with the former have been attended with great Expence to the Country. As to the Interpreter, I fear he does not deserve much Notice, as he has behaved very ill, & Mr Atkin, who is now at Winchester has my Orders, if what is told of him be true, to dismiss him the Service.

I am glad You have so good a Prospect in raising Your Men, & I am of Opinion, when Yr Assembly meets again they will think it absolutely necessary to strengthen Your Hands by a large Supply. It is great Pleasure to hear our Friend Sr Iohn St Clair is so well recover'd as to attend the Expedition, which I sincerely wish may be attended with Success.

Our Assembly was prorogued last Wednesday with great Application & Interest they have generously granted every Thing I desired;—In my Speech on opening the Session they have voted an Augmentation of our Regiment to 1200 Men, & three Companies of Rangers of 100 Men each & 80000£ for their Subsistance &c they have laid Taxes for that Service 2/ on each Hhd of Tobo 2/ on each 100 Acres of Land & 4/ Poll Tax which is thot will be sufficient; these Taxes are to continue for five Years; & they further voted 3000£ for maintaing & giving Presents to Inds that may come to our Assistance. for raising the Men there is to be a Draught of one in Forty, Freeholders excepted, and to take up all Vagarants or such as have no visible Method for geting their Living, I hope it will answer, & is to be finish'd in twenty five Days. I hope this will raise a Spirit in Your People to follow so necessary & useful an Example.

I wish You Health & with great Regard
I remain
Your Exs
Most obedt hble Servant
Robt Dinwiddie

Govr Sharpe

[Dagworthy to Stanwix.]

Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 193

Fort Cumberland June 14. 1757.

Sir

Six Cherokee Indians who just now came from Fort Du Quesne say that six Days ago they saw a large Body of Troops march from that Garrison with a number of Waggons and a Train of Artillery, and by their Rout must intend an Attack upon this Garrison I am

P. S. Two Days afterwards these Indians saw the Army on their March on the side of the Place where Braddock was defeated.

Your most humble, and most obedient Servant
Io Dagworthy

Liber J. R. & U. S.

[Livingston to Washington.]

Fort Cumberland June 14. 1757.

Sir

I am desired by Captain Dagworthy to acquaint you that there is a great Body of the Enemy on their Way to these Frontiers where they intend is not certain, the Intelligence
p. 194 comes from Captain Spotswood's Party, that arrived here about three of the Clock this Afternoon, says Captain Spotswood left them about ten Days ago, these six separated themselves from the Rest and went to Fort du Quesne, where they stayed some Days and saw the Preparation making for the March but wanting Provisions was forced to come off to some Distance to fire their Guns as there was none to be got by their Arrows they heard a great Gun fired near where the Battle of Monongahela was fought, which they had cross'd the tenth Instant and desire all their Brothers to come as soon as possible to their assistance Lieutenant Baker march'd this Day at eleven o'Clock with all the Indians only two left with the Swallow's son which I am afraid will die, I've wrote to M[r] Baker to detain them at Pearalls while they hear from you but am afraid it will not be in his Power, as they are fully bent to see the great Man that is come from King George and expect presents they staid but four Hours after the Letter was explained to them Captain Dagworthy would have wrote to you but being busy in Writing to Colonel Stanwix and their Governor had no time, you will excuse my Hurry as we are in great Perplexity at present.

I am your humble Servant

Ja[s] Livingston

P. S. Since my writing they have made us sensible that they were on their March with a number of Wheel Carriages, and men innumerable, and had marched two Days before they quit the Monongahela waters, they further say they saw them cross the said River, and Guns greater than any at this Fort you'l observe this is Indian news which I really believe to be true no white man came in yet and further say they found a Stocking belonging to the white Men which causes suspicion here the whole is cut off. Keenifftikee is not come in with five Men which is expected hourly, Captain Dagworthy desires you will send an Express to Colonel Stanwix and Governor Sharpe in Case the Express may be taken he has sent, further the six that came in three of them is wounded and one of them was killed being seven in number when they separated from Captain Spotswood by a Party of French Indians near the Bear Camp they stayed 'till dark and went back for their Baggage and came in four Days from the

French Fort they are momently giving fresh Intelligence Liber J. R. & U. S.
therefore must conclude with this confused Paragraph a safe Deliverance never was in greater Jeopardy, no men no Provisions · this is the Cry of this Garrison, this is the second Express this man has been sent and no Pay for it (viz^{t}) when Trent came in and the Catawba Indian the next Colonel I believe may be from Montreal for never such a set collected as we have to defend a Garrison for my part I am easy if Indians, I must fight, but if French as long as we can but I am afraid the great Guns wont be loaded by us a second time.

I. L.

[Washington to Sharpe.]

Fort Loudoun Iune 16. 1757.

Sir

This moment the inclosed Letters came to my Hands, I have not lost a moments time in transmitting them to you, as I look upon the Intelligence to be of the greatest Importance If the Enemy is coming down in such numbers and with such p. 195.
a Train of Artillery as we are bid to expect Fort Cumberland must inevitably fall into their Hands as no Efforts can be timely made to save it.

I send you Sir a Copy of a Council of War held at this Place, and I intend to pursue the Resolutions therein contained 'till I receive Orders how to act it is morally certain that the next Object which the French have in View is Fort Loudoun and that is yet in a very untenable Posture they have no Roads for Carriages into any other Province but through this Place, and there lies here a Quantity of stores belonging to his Majesty and this Colony very much exposed and unguarded.

I shall not take up your Time Sir with sending a tedious Detail of the Fort, I have dispatched one Express Governor Dinwiddie, and another to Colonel

I am

Your Excellency's most obed^{t} humble Servant,

Geo: Washington

[Loudoun to Sharpe.] Original.

His Majestys Ship Sutherland at the Hook 18th June 1757.

Sir

I have just now the faver of your Letter of June 4th by M^{r} Symmes the Embargo will be taken off in a limitted time, after we got to Sea, which we hope to do to morrow morning, and that will answer his purpose.

I am extremely obliged to you, for the Information you have sent me of the proceedings in Virginia; I do assure you, they are entirely without my knowledge, and directly contrary to my Intentions; extremely hurtfull to the service, and may be attended with fatal Consequences: And I further look on it, as a personal injury done to me, tending to discredit any negotiations I may have occasion to carry on in the different Provinces, for the Publick Service, from the Appearance it has, of my having concurr'd in taking off the Embargo in Virginia, at the time I am insisting on keeping it up strictly, in every other Province: And I do assure you, Sir, that the whole Letters I have writ on the Subject of the Embargo, have been Circular, and the same to the whole Provinces, in which the Embargo has taken place, and never gave the smalest insinuation, of any particular Indulgence to them; And I should think myself extremely improper for the Station I am at present in, if I were capable of Acting in so partial a manner:

And I beg you will do me the Justice, to say on all occasions, what you have here under my hand.

I am, with very great Regard,
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Loudoun.

The Hon^be^ Horatio Sharp.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

Frederick Town Iune 21^st^ 1757.

Sir

I dispatch this Express to inform you that upon hearing the account that some of the Cherokee Indians have brought to Fort Cumberland I came hither last night expecting that the Militia of this County had received your orders to march, tho I do not find that you have sent any Instructions to Colo. Prather yet as the Account which the Indians gave has not been contradicted I have ordered the Militia of these Parts to march hither immediately & I hope I shall be able to proceed next Thursday with about 400 men towards Fort Frederick where I shall be glad to receive Your Orders which you may be assured I shall endeavour to obey. I am &c

Original.

[Denny to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia 23^d^ Iune 1757

Sir

I am favoured with two of your Letters for which I am obliged to you.

Lord Loudoun sailed from Sandy Hook on Munday last

with a fair wind & next Munday the Embargo ceases in this Part.

Francis Ingliss is just brought here a Prisoner & his Examination will be transmitted to you by the next opportunity.

We have an Alarm from Winchester of a number of French Regulars and Indians wth Carriages & Waggons having begun their March from Fort Du quesne & th^{t} they took General Braddocks Road. I expect Letters every moment from Coll^{l} Stanwix S^{r} John S^{t} Claires Express waiting I add no more than that I am with perfect Esteem

Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
William Denny

[St. Clair to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia June 23^{d} 1757. One O'clock

Dear Sir

This length I had got with an intention of making you a visit if my health permitted me to go as far as Annapolis. We have this day got an account of the French being in motion, which I owne has allarmed me a good deal, seeing the new troops that Colonel Stanwix has under his orders. on this Report I have sent you an express to know something of your motions, and least you shou'd be gone to fort Frederick I have directed the Express to follow you and to return to me by York and Lancaster. I shall set out in my Chariot to morrow for Lancaster and on my arrival at that place, I shall guide myself whether I shall proceed to York to be nearer you, if this Affair becomes serious.

My Journey I am sensible can be of little service to me, but the vexation I must have in not being in the way when any thing is going on much do me more hurt than any bodily fatigue. Direct my Express to return by York & Lancaster for I shall not go out of the great Road. I am with the greatest Regard

My dear Governour
Your most obedient and most
humble Servant
John S^{t} Clair.

ps. Send me a Route that will carry me to you in my Chariot. If the Report is without grounds I shall return without seeing you at this time. My Lord is sailed

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

Annapolis the 27th Iune 1757.

Sir

Your Favour of the 23d I received last Night together with a Copy of a Letter from Capt Dagworthy for which I return you thanks. the Evening after I writ to you from Frederick Town a second Letter was also brought to me from Capt Dagworthy wherein he gave me the same Account that he does to you & as I was very unwilling to put the Province to any Expence that could be avoided I thereupon countermanded the Orders that had been before sent to the Officers of the Militia, the Companies that were in motion which amounted to about 500 Men were the next morning dismissed & on Thursday as some Business made my Return hither necessary I also left Frederick Town I have already intimated to you that our Militia Laws are very defective & that the Assembly will not be persuaded to amend them, in particular it is a question whether the Militia can be compelled to march out of the Province, & tho I am persuaded that none or very few would have refused to follow me had the Intelligence that was received the other Day proved true yet I do not beleive that any of them would march to garrison Fort Loudoun as they would conclude that the Assembly would never allow them any Pay or Provisions while they should remain on that Service, Indeed the Assembly has been too backward in making the Men that have at times been ordered on Duty a proper Allowance, & as most of the Men of whom the Militia is composed depend on their Labour for their daily Bread & cannot lose any time without distressing their Families one cannot be surprized at their being less alert & ready to march than might be expected if they were punctually paid. If a Company marches in obedience to their Officers Orders & Provisions Horses & Carriages are taken from any Inhabitant by the Press-Master for the use of such Company, the Assembly will not probably provide for the payment of such Persons within four or five Years, & that is considered by some as little better than having their Accounts rejected at Once. but notwithstanding these Difficulties I hope we shall be able to muster & march 500 Men on a few Days notice in case the Motions of the Enemy should at any time make such a Step absolutely necessary. I apprehend that as upwards of 160 Recruits have been lately sent to Fort Frederick a Detachment might be spared thence to reinforce Dagworthy, but you know that our Act of Assembly as well as Your Letter to Capt Beall puts it out of my Power to give any such Orders. however if you shall think fit to order more Men to Fort Cumberland I would desire you or let an Officer & Detach-

ment from each of the New Companies be sent as the Com- Letter Bk. III
missary of Musters & Stores will find himself under great Difficulties in case any other entire Company should be ordered thither, And as I would give our Assembly as little room as possible to complain that due Regard has not been paid to their Acts or Resolves, I could wish that at least one of the Subaltern Officers of Capt Dagworthy's Company with a few men from both his & Ioshua Bealls was ordered down to Fort Frederick that the musters may be taken & the Rolls dated at that place as conformable as possible to the Directions of our Act which you know I as Governor must regard & if I can see executed tho you as a Military Officer apointed to command in these parts may not think yourself under any such Obligation. I acquainted the Earl of Loudoun with our Assembly's refusing to put the Troops that they had agreed to support under your immediate Command notwithstanding his Ldp's Requisition I am glad to find that he has represented the Affair home in much the same light that I had done & I hope thereupon to receive such Instructions to lay before the Assembly at their next meeting as will convince them that their late Conduct with respect to this Matter does not meet with His Majesty's Approbation. As I expect that Capt Dagworthy & M^{r} Ross have or will make some Application to you concerning the Provisions that were left by the Virginians at Fort Cumberland, I shall just mention a few Circumstances that it may be proper for you to be acquainted with. When the Earl of Loudoun was pleased to order that Fort Cumberland should be garrisoned by Maryland Troops Governor Dinwiddie observed that a considerable quantity of Provisions was laid in there by the Virg^{a} Commissary & asked me if I should be willing that they should be left for the use of the Maryland Troops that were to march thither & if in such Case I would order a like quantity to be laid in at Winchester. I told the Governor that I thought his Offer was an Advantageous One for the Person that should engage to victual our Troops & said I did not doubt but it would be readily accepted, but I observed to him at the same time that the Care of victualling as well as of cloathing our Men was left to certain Persons appointed by the Assembly & who were not dependant on me or obliged to obey my Orders. On my mentioning to M^{r} Ross what had passed between Governor Dinwiddie & me he said that he should not fail to deliver at Winchester Provisions in lieu of what the Virginians may leave at Fort Cumberland & thereupon I told Capt Dagworthy when I ordered him to march thither that the Men under his Command were to be victualled with the Provisions that he should find in the Fort He soon after made me a Return of

Letter Bk. III what had been dld to him by Lieu[t] Col[o] Steven & informed me that the greatest part of the Provisions that were left were on a Review found unwholsome & by his first Lieut[t] the Doctor & the Virginia D Commissary judged unfit for food. I advised Gover[r] Dinwiddie of this Report immediately imagining that he would have given Orders for such as was condemned to be removed or destroyed, but contrary to my Expectations he insists on our Commissary's Accounting for it as for good Provisions saying that Col[o] Steven assured him that the Virginians ate it while they were at the Fort. As our Men will not touch it I cannot order or desire M[r] Ross to comply with Gov[r] Dinwiddie's Requisition neither indeed do I suppose he would regard any order of mine to do so. I apprehend that Capt Dagworthy & He will desire you to order some impartial Person to examine the Provision which seems to be the only way to prevent Disputes, & if they should I hope you will not refuse to comply with their Request &c—

Original. [Dinwiddie to Sharpe.]

Williamsburg Iune 28[th] 1757

Sir

I rec[d] Your Letter of the 12[th] of Iune. As to the Beef deliver'd Cap[t] Dagworthy at Fort Cumberland I desire to say no more about; what I wrote in my former Letters was from the Information of Col[o] Stephen, & on the Application of the People here I cou'd not say less, or shall I insist on the Beef's being eatable; it was salted last Fall & our Forces had no other Meat. all You agreed to with me was to replace the same Quantity of Provisions at Fort Loudoun, that was deliver'd to Your People at Fort Cumberland, & if any of it was useless, I shou'd be wrong to desire good in its Place; & I think You or myself act in this only for Service of our different Goverments, & what I have been press'd to do; but laying aside the Beef till it's more clearly explain'd, I presume there is no Dispute about replacing at Fort Loudoun, the other Species at Fort Loudoun, which I shall be glad was soon done to stop the Clamour of our People. I do not remember You mention'd the Person appointed to victual Your Forces, but that You wou'd order the replacing the different Species at Fort Loudoun, agreeable to what may be rec[d] at Fort Cumberland; what Your Forces might have occasion for, I think was not mention'd; but the Quantity remaining & rec[d] by Your Officer I think was to be replac'd & as C[t] Dagworthy does not complain of the other Species I doubt not You will order M[r] Ross to comply accordingly:—Your Men appear to me to be nicer than our People, who liv'd on that Provision all

the Spring till they march'd to Fort Loudoun, & I am sorry if the Provisions occasion'd any Sickness among Your People.

I do not consider the Concern You may have in victualling Your Men, but only the Agreem^{t} between us; I think it wrong to ask payment for Provisions the People will not touch, but this Objection shou'd have been made on Delivery; & the Quantity that was to be left at the Fort was not objected to at Philadelphia, but the same Quantity was to be replac'd at Fort Loudoun: If Your Contractor had been at Fort Cumberland when our Forces march'd from thence C^{t} Dagworthy wou'd have had no occasion to give his Receipt, but on his Receipt is the Foundation of the Demand: As to a second Review of the Provisions, it's needless, if bad then, they must be worse now after so much hot Weather, but if truly inform'd, the Beef has been entirely destroy'd.—What I aim at in troubling You so much on this Affair is to pacify the Clamours of our People; & what I now desire is, that You will please give Directions to replace the other Species not complain'd of. I cannot send You Copy of our Act of Assembly, the Press being entirely employ'd in printing new Paper Currency but inclos'd You have Copy of an Extract, which I thought necessary to disperse thro' the Country for raising our Men when the other is printed I shall send it You—they voted 3000 to supply the Indians with Provisions, Cloathing and Presents; but we have had so many lately that, that will soon be deficient in supplying them.

I am glad Your Officers are so successful in raising Men, I cannot yet inform you of our success, but I understand there will be a great many this Week at Fredericksburg.

I have been surpriz'd with Acc^{t} of a great Body of French & Indians marching from Fort Du Quesne with a Train of Artillery, which made me order the Militia of eight contiguous Counties to Fort Loudoun but lately I am inform'd a Body of them are on their March, but no Artillery with them; it's absolutely necessary to observe their Motions, as they are reported very numerous.

I have a Letter from L^{t} Gov^{r} De Lancey; dated N York the 3^{d} acquainting me that S^{r} Cha^{s} Hardy embark'd the Day before with all the Transports under his Comand, but does not mention L^{d} Loudoun, I hear he went by Land to Boston, to forward the Embarkation of their Troops.

I am sorry to observe another Change in our Ministry, a certain Sign of the Weakness of our Constitution; from Scotland it's said Duke of Bedford & Earl of Sandwich are Secretaries of State, Earl of Winchelsea at Head of the Admiralty & M^{r} Fox Pay Master General.

I hope by sailing of the Transports from N York they must have some Acc[t] of the Arrival of the Forces from Britain

With great Regard I remain
Your Excellency's
Most obed[t] hble Servant
Rob[t] Dinwiddie

Gov[r] Sharp.

Letter Bk. I. p. 279

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

30th Iune 1757

My Ld.

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Ldp's Instructions dated the 16th Decem[r] last whereby Your Ldp is pleased to signify your Assent to the several Acts of Assembly that were made in Feb[y] 1756. which Assent I shall take Care to have recorded agreeable to your Ldp's orders. Your Ldp may be also assured that I shall strictly observe & conform to the Charge that you are pleased to give concerning the due Collection of the Impost on Tob[o] for the Support of Gov[t] & the Tonnage Duty. I hope your Ldp did not suspect from any thing that I have writ on that Subject that I was myself inclined or by any others advised to make any Concession on that point. I do assure Your Ldp that nothing was farther from my Thoughts & I cannot but flatter myself that Your Ldp is convinced from what I writ on this Subject, & the State which I transmitted that I was convinced in my own Conscience that Your Ldp's Right was inviolable & that it would stand any scrutiny or Examination whatever. It gives me great pleasure to find that Y[r] Ldp approves of my Conduct with regard to
p. 280 the Neutrals that were imported from Nova Scotia & the Petition of the Roman Catholicks that was presented ag[st] the Supply Bill I shall take Care as far as in me lies that No Injustice be done Your Ldp in the Assessment or Collection of the Tax that is imposed on the Mannour or Demised Lands & will not fail to pay due Regard to your Ldp's Injunction about the Quit Rents if that Matter should ever come into Dispute. I observe what your Ldp says concerning M[r] Young M[r] Darnall, M[r] Thomas the Mess[rs] Goldsboroughs Colo Henry & M[r] Dulany but as M[r] Darnal will not choose to quit the Office that he now holds & the Rest depend on his Resignation, the Gentlemen will all remain as they are unless your Ldp should hereafter think fit to order any Alteration. M[r] Young will therefore continue Naval Officer of Pocomoke & Surveyor Gen[l] on the Eastern Shore, M[r] Darnall Naval Officer of Potuxent & M[r] Thomas one of the Rent Roll Keepers. I am affraid M[r] W[m] Goldsborough will never be able to execute any office or to return again to Annapolis, M[r] Dan[l] Dulany has

also been dangerously ill for some time but he is now on the Recovery, I have made him acquainted with Your Ldp's Instructions concerning & Favour towards him & will as soon as there is a Council & he can attend have him qualified agreeable to Your Ldp's Order, I do not know whether Mr Tasker will now choose to resign in his Favour or not but I am very glad Your Ldp has been pleased to leave that to themselves. I have not seen Colo Lloyd since I received your Ldp's Instructions but he has promised to come over very shortly, I shall then press him to exchange with Mr Thomas & hope he will no longer refuse to comply with what is so reasonable & what Your Ldp is pleased to require. I beg leave to acquaint Your Ldp in Answer to the Instruction that you have at Messrs Hanburys Request been pleased to give me concerning Mr Wolstenholme their Agent or Factor here, that I should without any such Direction from your Ldp have served Mr Wolstenholme if it had been in my Power. The Connection that he has with Mr Hanbury as well as my own Regard for him which was confirmed during our Voyage to Maryland would have induced me to provide for him agreeable to his Inclinations & indeed did induce me to offer him the Sheveralty of this County which I was surprized to hear him refuse; if he had accepted it would have been worth at least £200 a year to him & I beleive there is no other Person in the Province in his situation that would have declined my Offer, indeed he told me that if I would serve him I must give him a place that he could execute by Deputy for that he could not think of accepting any that would require his own Attendance. This being the Case I know not what to do for him, there is no Office that would suit him but a Naval Office & Your Ldp knows that there is none of them vacant. I have writ to Mr Hanbury more than once & acquainted him with its being out of my Power to provide for Mr Wolstenholme for the reasons that I have now mentioned, but I beg leave to observe to Your Ldp that by the Acts of Assembly which have been lately made for His Majesty's Service Mr Wolstenholme is appointed one of the Agents as I presume your Ldp has been informed, this is worth near £300 p Ann to him which is more than any office that I have the Disposal of brings in clear & almost as much as I have been myself able to save in any one year. It might perhaps be urged that he is endebted for this Office to the Assembly only as his Name was inserted in the Bill by the Lower House but as the other Branches of the Legislature had it in their power to object to him & did not I cannot but think that some Acknowledgment is due to them likewise. I ask Your Ldp's Pardon for being so prolix

Letter Bk. I.

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Letter Bk. I. on this Subject but I was desirous to shew that I would have obliged Mr Hanbury to the utmost of his Wishes if it had been possible & that as it is he has indeed no room to complain of His Friends being neglected. I have by this Opportunity of Conveyance sent Mr Calvert an exact Map of Prince Georges County which has been surveyed agreeable to Your Ldp's Instructions, I have also sent a Copy of the Journall of the Proceedings of the Upper House & also one of the Proceedings of the Burgesses during the last Session of Assembly together with Copies of the Acts that were then made which I hope Your Ldp will be pleased to approve of I did intend to have transmitted also by this Ship a Rent Roll & some Platts of Your Ldp's Mannours but as she carries no Guns & as I understand that other Vessels are to sail some Day next Month under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship the Garland I have thought it more advisable to send the other Papers by one of those Vessels & the rather as it is doubtful whether this Vessel also will not wait in Virga for the Benefit of the same Convoy. Having acknowledged the Receipt of
p. 283 Your Ldp's Instructions & promised to observe such of them as are directory I now proceed to mention what has occurred worthy Notice since I last took the Liberty to address Myself by Letter to Your Ldp; & first I am to acquaint you that the Earl of Loudoun did not sail from N York before the 20th Inst. tho the Troops embarked at the time that I mentioned in my last Letter, the Embargo Is I understand taken off in all the Colonies & We presume tho we have not received any certain Advice thereof that The Fleet which has been so long expected from Ireland is at length arrived at Hallifax. On the 18th Inst the Inhabitants of Virginia Pensa & this Province were greatly alarmed & I received a Letter dated the 14th by Express from Fort Cumberland wherein Capt Dagworthy told me that some Cherokee Indians who were just come thither from Fort du Quesne declared that they had seen a large Body of Regular Troops & a great Number of Indians with a Train of Waggons & some Artillery marching thence towards the Frontiers of this Province. As this Account did not much differ from what we had been bid to expect by some Prisoners that made their Escape from the French in the Winter I could not help giving some Credit to it & therefore on Sunday the Day after I received Capt Dagworthy's Letter I set off for Frederick Town with an Intention to assemble the Militia of that County & to act in Conjunction with Colo Stanwix or as His Majesty's Service & the Motions of the Enemy should require. On my Arrival at Frederick Town I dispatched a Letter to Colo Stanwix who was then at Carlyle to advise him thereof & to let him know that if the Accounts which we had received were

not contradicted before that time I should march towards Fort Frederick on the 23d Inst with about 400 Men which I doubted not but I should be able eer that to assemble. At the same time that I writ this Letter to Colo Stanwix I sent others to the several Captains of Militia in Frederick County advising them of my being at Frederick Town in my way to the Frontiers & requiring them to join me without Delay, I had the Satisfaction to hear next Day that they were all in Motion in Obedience to the Orders I had issued & found that I should be able to march with at least the Number that I had given Colo Stanwix Room to expect, but in the Evening of the 22d I had the pleasure to receive a second Letter from Capt Dagworthy dated the 17th Inst wherein he told me that another party of Cherokees had returned to Fort Cumberland the Night before with two Scalps which they had taken within a hundred Yds of Fort Du Quesne & had assured him that the Party of the Enemy which had been represented to him by the other Cherokees as so formidable a Body was no more than a Scalping Party & that they took neither Artillery nor Carriages with them. They declared that they had lain in Sight of Fort Du Quesne when the Enemy marched thence & were very positive that their Number did not at most exceed two or three hundred. Being told what the Cherokees who first came in & who gave the Alarm had insisted on, they said that they were Young Men & had been frightened, that some Cannon had been indeed fired at the French Fort while they were in Sight of it & when the Enemy's Party marched thence & they supposed that on the Report of these Guns & seeing the Tracks of the Enemy's Party or perhaps the Party itself they had been alarmed & that their Fear made them magnify the objects that had struck them. I presume this was pretty much the Case, tho perhaps as there was no Body at Fort Cumberland that was well acquainted with the Language of the Cherokees the Mistake was owing to Nothing but the want of an Interpreter. However as Capt Dagworthy writ in such a manner as convinced me that he did not beleive that the French were marching any considerable Body towards him & as I was unwilling to put the Province to any Expence that could be prudently avoided I did immediately on my Receipt of his second Letter countermand the Orders that I had before sent to the Militia Officers & the Men were accordingly dismissed the next Morning. As Copies of the Letters that were brought to me were sent to Colo Stanwix & Colo Washington & by the latter forwarded to Governor Dinwiddie Colo Stanwix was preparing to march with the five Companies of the Royal Americans & some of the Pensilva Forces & Seven Regiments of the Virga Militia were ordered to advance to-

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Letter Bk. I. wards the Frontiers with the utmost Expedition. It happened that Dagworthy's second Letter reached Col° Stanwix before he decamped but the Virg[a] Militia continued out some Days which must have occasioned a very considerable Expence to that Govern[t] The Day after ours were dismissed I returned again to Annapolis & I have the pleasure to inform Your Ldp that the Peoples Fears are again vanished & that our Forwardness to march on this Alarm had so good an Effect on the Frontier Inhabitants that none of them left their Settle-
p. 286 ments on this Occasion I do not doubt but the party of the Enemy that is come out will divide themselves & do Mischief on the Frontiers of these provinces before they Return, indeed some Mischief has been already done by them in Pens[a] but as we have at this time upwards of 200 Men at Fort Frederick I am in hopes that our People will be pretty well secured.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

1[st] July 1757. transmitted by Capt Curling.

S[r]

I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter of the 16[th] Dec[r] last together with His Ldp's Instructions of the same Date & also your Favour of the 17[th] Feb[y] by Capt Coolidge who is very lately arrived. It gives me great Satisfaction to find that all the Laws which were made in Feb[y] 1756 have met with His Ldp's Approbation & that you think I did Right in taking no farther Notice of the Petition that was presented by the Roman Catholicks ag[st] the Supply Bill. I am also glad that His Ldp is pleased to order you to take an opinion on the State of the Revenue Laws, not for my own Satisfaction for I was well convinced in my Conscience of the Validity of those Laws & that the Assembly was entirely wrong, & no Act should ever have been made or Step taken while I had the honour to reside here that could invalidate in the least His Ldp's Right to the Impost & Tonnage, but for the Conviction of such as have not considered the Affair so throughly as I have done & are therefore misled & the Satisfaction of
p. 287 those that shall come after Us I am well pleased that His Ldp has taken this Resolution. I have taken the Liberty to write to my Brother Joshua on the Affair of Convicts & desired him to draw up a State thereof for your Perusal & to submit it with your Approbation for the Attorney General's Opinion for I find that M[r] Steuart's Factors persist in their Refusal to pay the Duty. I am sorry that M[r] Hanbury should have said that I was averse to doing any thing for M[r] Wolstenholme when I have assured him of the Contrary by several Letters: I have already told you that I made him an Offer of

the Sheveralty of this County but that he had refused to Letter Bk. I.
accept it & at the same time given me to understand that
Nothing but a Naval Office would be acceptable as no other
that was in my Disposal could be executed by a Deputy. His
Ldp is now pleased by His Instructions to order me to pro-
vide for him but I really cannot think of any way of doing it
unless one of the Naval Offices be removed to make Room
for him & am convinced that such a Step would not be at all
for His Ldp's Interest. You know Mr Wolstenholme has
been appointed one of the Agents for the purposes mentioned
in the several Supply Bills, this will bring him in near £300 a
year which is no inconsiderable Sum & tho Mr Hanbury
might perhaps say that as he was nominated by the Lower
House of Assembly He is obliged to no other Branch of the
Legislature for that office yet I cannot help thinking that since
the Govern approved of such appointment Thanks are due to
him likewise. As Mr Wolstenholme visits me often & knows
I have a Regard for him I have talked freely with him on this
Subject & He assures me that he never gave Mr Hanbury the
least Hint of my being averse to serve him but that on the p. 288
contrary he has told him that he sees it is not in my Power for
that no Post which I can bestow will suit him except a Naval
Office & that the propriety of reserving all those Offices for the
Gentlemen that may be in the Council or particularly engaged
in His Ldp's Business is quite manifest. Mr Wolstenholme
tells me that what he has pressed Mr Hanbury to do for him
is to procure him a Contract for victualling some of his Maj-
esty's Ships or Garrisons which would be in the Way of his
Business & as Provisions are cheap here would turn to good
Account. He says that since Mr Hanbury will not recom-
mend him to some such Contract he will as soon as a Cartel
is setled go home & endeavour to recommend himself tho He
should be obliged to give up the Agency. If Mr Hanbury has
a real Desire to do him a Kindness He would I think have
endeavoured to serve him in that Way instead of requiring an
Office for him that is less desirable & which after all cannot
in my Opinion be obtained. I cannot but be surprized as
well as sorry that Mr Hanburys should farther say that tho
they had recommended other Friends no Notice had been
taken of their Recommendation. Are not Mr Wm Golds-
borough & Mr Thomas their Friends & Correspondents & did
they not recommend them in a very particular manner, has no
Notice been taken of these nor of Mr Tasker Colo Tasker &
Mr Dulany? was it submitted to Mr Hanbury to have either
Mr Wm Thomas or Mr Wolstenholme provided for if I may
judge from his Letters he would prefer the former, but in short
with regard to what he says of its being a Misfortune to him

Letter Bk. I. p. 289 for People of the province to suppose he has an Influence with my Ld or his Governor when he has none I beg leave to observe that for the same reason he must insist on every one of his Correspondents being provided for or else the person that is not will take offence at seeing others preferred to him & will no longer ship Tob° to a Merch^t^ by whom he thinks himself neglected; & after all does a Maryland Merch^t^ depend on his Interest with His Ldp or his Gover^r^ for Increase of Business? the Success of M^r^ Russel M^r^ Buchanan M^r^ Anderson & several others shews that he does not; & I am persuaded that M^r^ Hanbury cannot justly attribute the Decrease of the Number of his Consigners to any such Cause as You mention. I am glad that His Ldp has been pleased to appoint M^r^ Dulany one of the Council & hope he will be able to do Service in that Character, he has been for some time exceedingly ill of a Nervous Fever which endangered his Life but he is now on the Recovery I have signified to him that His Ldp has been pleased to appoint him & as soon as a Council is held & he can attend I will have him qualified agreeable to His Ldp's Instructions & you may be assured that no Endeavours of mine shall be wanting to convince him that you have a sincere Regard for him. I did not intend to advise you to countermand the order that you had entered in favour of M^r^ Dennis Dulany for the Clerkship of Kent County but as I did not know but M^r^ Young might apply for that office when it should become vacant I thought it my Duty to remind you of your order lest otherwise M^r^ Young should have sollicited you & obtained a promise, I have nothing to say about that Gentleman that I have not already mentioned, I beleive he is honest but I do assure you that p. 290 it cannot be for His Ldp's Interest to prefer him to a Seat at the Council Board neither do I beleive that he now expects one there. I never wanted Inclination to serve him & have done so as far as I thought was right or as he could expect, he has the Profits of the Naval Office of Pocomoke & is Surveyor General of the Eastern Shore, You know what the Profits of these two places amount to & are the best Judge whether as M^rs^ Young has left no Children by him his Income is sufficient. I once submitted a Proposal that M^r^ Darnal should exchange Naval Offices with him but as M^r^ Darnal will not choose to do so & I have not power to make the Alteration without his Consent my proposition must of Course fall. Since I writ to you in July last M^r^ Ross has brought me the Remarks that you made on the Rent Rolls & sent to Col° Lloyd tho when I writ to him at that time he gave me the Answer that I noted to you in my abovementioned Letter, I observe that His Ldp seems to insist on

his exchanging Rent Rolls with M^r^ Thomas that is becoming Letter Bk. I.
Keeper of the Eastern Shore Rent Roll instead of the Western, I hope I shall be soon able to inform his Ldp that Col^o^ Lloyd accepts the proposal, as he promises to come over to Annapolis immediately I wish nothing might intervene as usual & prevent him. You will herewith receive Copies of the Journals of the Proceedings of the two Houses during the last Session & also Copies of the Acts of Assembly that were then made which I hope His Ldp will approve of. I have also sent His Ldp a Map of Prince Georges County which has been surveyed agreeable to His Ldp's Instructions & I did intend to have transmitted also by this same opportunity the Rent Roll & Platts that I promised in my last but as the Capt carries no Guns & has now stayed till a Fleet is going under p. 291
Convoy from Virginia the Garland being ordered to sail thence with the Trade this Month I have thought it more advisable to send the other Papers by that way as the Losses that our Merchants suffered last year shew that the Risk which homeward-bound Vessels that sail without Convoy run is at this time very great. I can at last inform you for certain that Ld Loudoun is gone from N York, the Ships of War & Transports under the Command of S^r^ Cha^s^ Hardy left Sandy Hook the 20^th^ June & we hope that they & Admiral Holborne's Squadron have eer this joined. Since my last the People of this Province as well as the Inhabitants of Virg^a^ & Pens^a^ have been exceedingly alarmed as I doubt not but you will readily believe when you have perused the following Account. On the 18^th^ June I received a Letter dated the 14^th^ from Fort Cumberland wherein Capt Dagworthy told me that some Cherokee Indians who were just come thither from Fort Du Quesne declared that there was a large Body of Regular Troops & a great Number of Indians with a Train of Waggons & some Artillery actually marching towards the Frontiers of this Province. As this Account did not much differ from what we had been bid to expect by some Prisoners that made their Escape from the French in the Winter I could not help giving some Credit to it & therefore on Sunday the Day after I received Capt Dagworthy's Letter I set off for Frederick Town with an Intention to assemble the Militia of that County & to act in Conjunction with Colo. Stanwix or as His Majesty's Service & the Motions of the Enemy should require. On my arrival at Frederick Town I dispatched a Letter to Colo Stanwix who was then at Carlyle to let him know that if the Accounts which we had received were not contradicted before that time I should proceed towards Fort Frederick on p. 292
the 23^d^ Ult with about 400 Men which I doubted not but I should be able e'er then to assemble. At the same time that

Letter Bk. I. I writ this Letter to Col° Stanwix I sent others to the several Capt^s of Militia in Frederick County advising them of my being at Frederick Town in my way to the Frontiers & requiring them to join me without Delay. I had the Satisfaction to hear next Day that they were all in Motion in Obedience to the orders I had issued & found that I should be able to march with at least the Number that I had given Col° Stanwix room to expect, but in the Evening of the 22^d I had the pleasure to receive a second Letter from Capt Dagworthy dated the 17^th wherein he told me that another Party of Cherokees had returned to Fort Cumberland the Night before with two Scalps which they had taken within 100 yds of Fort Du Quesne & had assured him that the Party of the Enemy which had been represented to him by the other Cherokees as so formidable a Body was no more than a scalping Party & that they took neither Artillery nor Carriages with them; they declared that they had lain in Sight of Fort Du Quesne when the Enemy marched thence & were very positive that their Number did not at most exceed two or three hundred. Being told what the Cherokees who first came in & who gave the Alarm had insisted on they said that they were Young Men & had been frightened that some Cannon had been indeed fired at the French Fort while they were in Sight of it & when the Enemy's Party marched thence & they supposed that on the Report of these Guns & seeing the Tracks of the Enemy's Party or perhaps the Party itself they had been alarmed & that their Fear made them magnify the Objects that had struck them, I presume this was pretty much the Case, tho
p. 293 perhaps as there was no Body at Fort Cumberland that was well acquainted with the Language of the Cherokees, the Mistake might be owing to Nothing but the Want of an Interpreter, However as Capt Dagworthy writ in such a manner as convinced me that he did not beleive that the French were marching any considerable Body this Way, & as I was unwilling to put the province to any Expence that could be prudently avoided I did immediately on my Receit of his second Letter countermand the Orders that I had before sent to the Militia Officers, & the Men were accordingly dismissed the next Morning. As Copies of the Letters that were brought to me were also sent to Col° Stanwix & Col° Washington & by the latter forwarded to Gov^r Dinwiddie, Col° Stanwix was preparing to march with the five Companies of the Royal Americans & some of the Pensilvania Forces, & Seven Regiments of the Virg^a Militia were ordered to advance towards the Frontiers with the utmost Expedition, It happened that Dagworthy's second Letter reached Col° Stanwix before he decamped, but the Virg^a Militia being ordered from

the lower Counties continued out some Days which must have occasioned a very considerable Expence to that Gov[t] The Day after ours were dismissed I returned again to Annapolis & I have the pleasure to inform you that our Forwardness to march on this Alarm had so good an Effect on the Frontier Inhabitants that none of them left their Settlements on this occasion. I do not doubt but the Party of the Enemy that is come out will divide themselves & do mischief on the Frontiers of these provinces before they return to Fort Du Quesne indeed some Mischief has been already done by them in Pens[a] but as we have at this time upwards of 200 men at Fort Frederick I am in hopes that our People will be no great Sufferers. I have just hinted above that Capt Coolidge is arrived, the Ammunition that His Ldp was pleased to order by him & Capt Johnson has been all received. Letter Bk. I.

[Col. Stanwix to Sharpe.] Copy.

Camp near Carlisle, Iuly 4[th] 1757

Sir

I Did Imagine that on receipt of an Acco[t] of our First Alarms being Contradicted that you would send home Your Militia; and am at the same time glad to hear that You can Depend upon 500 men, when any real occasion requires it, as You Apprehend it [is] for His Majesty's Service that an officer & Detachment from the two new Companies be sent to Reinforce Fort Cumberland, You'll be pleased to order it to be done in such proportion as You who must be the best Iudge think necessary. As to Your Assembly's not allowing their Provincial Troops being under my Command, if they knew how indifferent I was about that, they would make themselves very Easy; but I shall Continue to give my orders whenever it appears to me to be necessary and let the Disobedient answer for Consequences, and if at any time I Ioin theirs, or any other Provincial Troops have no Doubt about their obedience, as the military Act & Articles of War has adjusted these matters; as to provision left at Fort Cumberland I believe it from Reports being made to me that it is bad & unserviceable; therefore have given M[r] Ross by Capt Beal orders to Supply them with such fresh Provisions as may preserve the healths of men Employed so necessarily in His Majesty's Service. On my arrival here, I ordered on Complaint, an Inspection to be made of the Provincial Provisions being very bad, and not fit for human Creatures to be fed with in this pentifull Country, where I find every body is to be wholsomely fed, except those who are employed to protect others in Luxury & Wantonness; My Surgeon was one of the Inspectors, &

Reported it so bad that he was surprized it had not already produced a plague; I had it immediately buried, and ordered our own Commissary to furnish the Provincials here with the same good Provision we Eat ourselves in the proportion they usually received Provisions; this Conduct of mine, I know, will displease some about which I am very Indifferent, as I know it the first Duty of Every man in any kind of authority to do all in his power to preserve the Healths of the Subject. I send you back M^r^ Hay & the Serjeant to Ioyn L^t^ Campbell, who will all be under Your Direction, & beg you will believe that I am, with great Truth,

D^r^ Sir, Your most obed^t^
humble servant
John Stanwix
(Colonel)

Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 190

[R. Smith to Sharpe.]

Carlisle July 4. 1757

Sir

Agreeable to my Instructions from M^r^ Atkins I immediately upon receiving your Orders sent a Party of the Cherokees to scour the Woods about Ray's Town, and I think it my Duty not only as it is agreeable to my Instructions from M^r^ Atkins but as the Good of his Majesty's Service depends on it to acquaint you of the Disposition and Temper of this party of Indians which came with me to this Government, and as your Honor may be the better judge of it have inclosed you a Copy of a Speech of theirs made at Fort Loudoun the 1^st^ of this Instant and give you my opinion. These People say that one Part of their People had been with the French, and that they were returned with very large Presents and great Promises, upon finding that number of their People inclined to join the French they determined to come and see their Brothers the English as they have always had a Regard for them in hopes that their Brothers would treat them in such a manner that upon their going Home they should be able to shew their People that it was their Interest to let their Nation see that their Brothers were not that bad people which those in the French Interest had represented them, at their coming from their Towns, they told them the Virginians would deceive them and not perform their promises, they say they are sorry to find what they were told before they came from Home should turn out to be true that they do not value the Presents but should they go Home after being so long in the Service of the English, and have nothing to shew for their Services that they will be made a Mock of, and give the Party in the French

Interest an opportunity of persuading their People to join the French which a contrary Behaviour on the Side of the English would prevent. Liber J. R. & U. S.

Sir it is my opinion if this Party goes away displeased, it will be the means of engaging us in a War with them which will draw on a War with the Creeks also, as they are intirely influenced by them, and the Consequence must be dreadful to the English Colonies in General. When on the other Hand should they go off in good Temper, I am of opinion that they will be able to bring over the Over Hills People, and Creeks to the side of the English, I was glad to see the good understanding between the Six Nations and these People, as appears by the speeches made by the Mohock Sachem to them and their answers, and they have agreed with the Six Nations to meet upon these Frontiers in the Spring in great numbers if they are now well treated in order to carry on the War against the French.

Sir I make Bold to recommend to you the sending home these People in good Temper as their future Conduct will be regulated by it, and by my Instructions I am ordered to call upon and M^{r} Croghan for such Rewards for these People as I shall think necessary: I am your Honors.

most obedient humble servant
Rich^{d} Smith.

To his Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esq^{r}
Governor of Maryland.

[Sharpe to Capt. Alex^{r} Beall.] Letter Bk. III

6th of Iuly 1757.

Sir

This is to inform you that if you have not already you may soon expect to receive orders from Col^{o} Stanwix to send a Detachment of two Sergeants two Corporals & fifty six private Men from each of the New Companies to reinforce the Garrison of Fort Cumberland. if Colo Stanwix should not particularly specify what Officers he would have march with these Detachments You will order Capt Pearis, Lieut^{t} Mathews, Lieut^{t} Hanson & Ensign Beall on that Service.

I am S^{r} Y^{r} humb Ser^{t} H S.

[Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

6th of Iuly. 1757.

D^{r} B^{r}

Having just received Advice of a Vessel's being about to sail from a distant part of the Province I embrace the Opportunity to acknowledge the Receipt of your Favour of the 26th

Letter Bk. III

feb^ry which I suppose was sent by the Virg^a Fleet as it did not reach me till three or four Days ago. As I detain a Gentl^n (who informed me of this Opportunity of Conveyance & is returning immediately to the Ship) for my Letter, You must not expect so particular or so long an answer as I might otherwise trouble you with. It gives me great pleasure to find that you have been able to get Something done for the Doctor, I congratulate him thereon & as I most sincerely wish it I cannot but flatter myself that as Affairs have again taken another Turn you will be soon able to procure for him something more desirable & more proportionable to his Merit. I am glad to find by your Letter as well as by one that I have received from M^r Calvert that the Roman Catholicks of this Province have not so much Interest at home as they would have me beleive, His Ldp has confirmed the Act ag^st which they petitioned & for passing which they regard me as a professed Enemy. One M^r Charles Carroll who is at the Head of that Sect & is possessed of a Fortune of £30,000 or £40,000 Stg among us has taken a passage to England in a Vessel that lately sailed hence & will probably be in London before this can be dld. What his Views or Intentions are in taking such a Voyage at this time I know not. It has been said that he has Thoughts of leaving Maryland & carrying his Fortune to Europe. He has a Son about 22 years of Age now at Paris & if he should determine to spend the Remainder of His Life in Europe it is not improbable that he will take Up his Residence in some part of France as he seems by sending his Son to that Kingdom while he was very Young & by supporting him there since he has finished his Studies to prefer that Country. He is a sensible man, has read much & is well acquainted with the Constitution & Strength of these American Colonies. If he is inclined to give the Enemy any Intelligence about our American Affairs none is more capable, but indeed I do not conceive that he has any such Inclination. He was heretofore a bitter Enemy to the Lord Proprietary but having behaved with moderation since I came hither we were on good Terms till I incurred his Displeasure by assenting to an Act which I thought equitable & which you say appears to you in the same Light. since that time all Correspondence between us has been broken off. I presume he will be much among the Merchants while he stays in London & in particular with his Friend M^r Philpot. should he endeavour to do me any prejudice with my Ld or any one else during his Residence there I hope you will be able to render His Attempts abortive. Lord Loudoun is at length sailed from N York with upwards of 6000 Men. They left Sandy Hook the 20^th of Iune whence we conclude that His Ldp had

then received certain Advice of the Arrival of the Fleet from Ireland at Hallifax & we entertain sanguine hopes that the Fleets have e'er this joined. I am very apprehensive that His Ldp will not be able to attempt Quebec this year but I think he might without Difficulty make Himself Master of Louisburg & if he be permitted & enabled to prosecute his plan next Spring the Reduction of that place will be a great Step towards the Conquest of Canada. I am exceedingly obliged to you for Your kind offer to use Your Interest in my Favour with Ld Hallifax & to endeavour to procure me the Govern^{t} of N York in Case I should think that Govern^{t} a desirable One, In this you continue to act the Generous part that you have always done & I should think myself wanting in Gratitude if I failed to make you my grateful Acknowledgments but as you say that you have been assured by those that know best that it is not worth more than Sixteen hundred a year I am at a loss whether to accept or decline the Offer. It has been usually estimated in America at a much higher Value but I suppose that as the Lands are almost all sold, the Profitts must have been considerably lessened, with regard to the people that a Gov^{r} has to deal with there they are much the same I beleive as in the other Colonies, They have I know shewn more Generosity & Spirit since these Disturbances began than the people of Maryland for they have agreed to support the Men that were required of them & they have defrayed the Governor's Expence or made him a considerable Present as often as he has gone to Albany or taken any Iourney for His Majesty's or the Colony's Service, While I have been obliged to spend upwards of £500 st^{g} on such Iourneys & have not been reimbursed a Shilling. Indeed our Assembly is in this respect a hundred times worse than the Pensilvanians for they have never declined paying any Expence that their Governors or Commissioners have been at in holding Treaties with Indians or journying to the Frontiers tho such Expences have within these three years amounted to many thousand pounds, Was It a time of peace, or would our Assembly make a reasonable Allowance for my extraordinary Expences on these Occasions, I would not complain, tho I am obliged to pay so much to M^{r} Calvert out of my Sallary which no Governor before 1751 ever did, but really what with the Burthen of these Expences & other incidental Charges which the late Ld Baltimore used to make an Allowance for out of the Fines & Forfeitures but which I defray out of my own purse, I really beleive I am as ill off as any Governor on the Continent except those that are elective in some of the New England Republican Governments. As His Ldp has lately writ to me desiring I will by some means or other

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Letter Bk. III get £100 Stg a year remitted to one Mr Wogan a Friend of His I am determined by the next opportunity to acquaint his Ldp with the Difficulties that I already labour under, as do also all the principal Officers in His Ldp's Governt we already pay to Mr Calvert as much as the places can bear & really if His Ldp will increase the Burthen some or other will be obstinate & endeavour by Violence to throw it entirely off. The Gentn who used to act as his Ldp's predecessors Secretaries in England were rewarded with £100 p Ann. & that Sum was never increased till the late Ld's Decease. At this time we pay £750 st & yet His Ldp tells me that he thinks it hard that when he has so many places in Maryland in his Gift he cannot procure an Annual Present of £100. for a Friend in England whom he has a great Desire to serve. I am apt to think that Sr Charles Hardy has not desired Leave to resign the Govt of N York absolutely for in a Letter which I received a few Days since from Lieutt Governor Delancey he tells me that Sr Charles Hardy has obtained Leave to go on the Expedition, during the Continuance of which he is to assume the powers of Govt & he intimates that when the Expedition is over Sr Charles will return again to N York. If that Governt is worth £1600 Stg a Year certain it would be a good Exchange, but then if you should ask for it & not succeed, & Ld Baltimore should hear that such Application was made he would I fear be apt to resent it & tho perhaps he might not choose to superceed me he might easily encrease the Burthen that I already find too grievous. Twas really hard to be excluded from all Chance of preferment in the military way by the Establishment of that Royal American Regiment which after all we have been obliged to raise. The Germans I am convinced would never have compleated it & had it not been filled with Drafts & Recruits from England, the two Regiments that were broke & the men that have been raised at the Expence of Virga & this Province I beleive it would now have wanted more than a Thousand Men. The Virginians have by a Press Act compleated their Forces to 1300 men 200 of whom are gone to Carolina & as many more are to follow. Our Assembly would not come into that Scheme which is the only one but yet we muster at this time many more than 400 who are distributed between Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick for the Defence of this Province. What Number of Provincials the Pensilvanians have actually in pay I know not but one may guess from what the Assembly say in one of their late Addresses to the Governor that their Forces are vastly short of the Complement that they ought to support. The people of Pensa as well as the Inhabitants of Virginia & this Province were lately much terrified but they

are again easy & as free from Apprehensions of Danger or at least as supine & indolent as they have been since the Disturbances began. The Alarm was occasioned by some Letters which Capt Dagworthy the Officer who commands at Fort Cumberland sent the 14th of last Month to Colo Stanwix, Colo Washington & Myself. By these Letters we were informed that some Cherokee Indians who were our Friends & were just returned from an Excursion so far as Fort Du Quesne had declared that a large Body of French Regulars & a great Number of Indians were actually advancing towards the Frontiers of this Province with a considerable Train of Waggons & some Artillery. As we have been told by several Persons who having been taken prisoners had made their Escape from Fort Du Quesne last winter that the French did really intend to assemble a large Body there in the Summer & to make a Descent on one of these Colonies. I could not help giving some Credit to the Indian Advice & therefore on Sunday the Day after I received Dagworthys Letter I proceeded towards Frederick Town which lies in our Frontier County & is about 80 Miles West from this place. On my Arrival there I dispatched a Letter to Colo. Stanwix who is encamped near Carlyle on the Borders of Pensa & about 60 miles north westerly from Frederick Town wherein I acquainted him with the reason of my Coming thither & told him that if the Account which we had received was not contradicted before the 23d of that month which was the Thursday following, I should on that Day certainly march towards Fort Frederick with about 400 of the Militia of that County, where he would find me ready to obey any orders that he should think proper to send, or to take any Step that might in his opinion be conducive to His Majesty's Service & the Security of these Colonies. As soon as my Messenger was dispatched to Carlyle I issued such orders as I thought necessary to the Officers of the Militia in Frederick County & by the Accounts that were brought me next morning I found that I should be able to march at the time & with more than the Number that I had given Colo Stanwix Room to expect. however on the Evening of the 22d I had the pleasure to receive a second Letter from Capt Dagworthy dated the 17th wherein he told me that another party of Cherokees had returned to Fort Cumberland the night before with two Scalps which they had taken within 100 yds of Fort Du Quesne & had assured him that the Party of the Enemy which had been represented to him by the other Cherokees as so formidable a Body was no more than a Scalping party & that they took neither Artillery nor Carriages with them. These last Cherokees declared that they had lain in sight of Fort Du Quesne some Days & in particular when the Enemy marched

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Letter Bk. III thence & were very positive that their Number did not at most exceed 200 or 300. Being told what the Cherokees who first came in & who gave the Alarm had insisted on they said that They were Young Men & may have been frightened at the Report of some Cannon which had been fired at Fort Du Quesne, that they had probably discovered the Tracks which the Enemy's party had made or perhaps seen the party at a Distance & as they may have been much struck with the Sight their Fears had magnified the Objects that occasioned their Terror. I presume this might have been the Case or possibly as there was no Body at Fort Cumberland that was well acquainted with the Language of the Cherokees the first party might not have been rightly understood & the Alarm might have been owing entirely to the want of an Interpreter at that place. As I perceived by Capt Dagworthy's second Letter that he did not beleive that the French were marching any considerable Body this way I immediately countermanded the Orders that I had before given to the Militia & so our Expedition ended without occasioning any Expence to this Province except what I gave the Persons that were sent Express with my Letters. I have since heard that they were in the utmost Consternation at Phil[a] while the Alarm continued & as Colo Washington had forwarded the Letter that he had received from Fort Cumberland to Governor Dinwiddie the Inhabitants of that Province were much more disturbed than our people & as the Governor ordered the Militia of several of the Lower Counties to march & by not being on the Frontiers could not countermand his Orders till some Days afterwards the Alarm must prove an expensive one to that Colony. As the Pens[a] Assembly has thought proper to observe to Gov[r] Denny that the Embargo was taken off here before it was in some of the other Colonies, perhaps it might be asked at home how that happened, I would conclude this Letter with a particular Account of that Affair but as I have already detained the Person who waits for it longer than I intended when I begun to write I must beg leave to refer you to the inclosed Letter which is a Copy of one that I sent to Ld Loudoun, & shall only observe farther that altho Govern[r] Dinwiddie has not yet intimated to me that the Embargo is taken off in Virg[a] I advised Gover[r] Denny as well as Ld Loudoun of its being taken off in this province so soon as I had complied with the Request of the Council to do so.

I am with the greatest sincerity D[r] S[r]

Your obliged & most aff[e] B[r]

P. S. I will endeavour to get you some wild Turkies, & will also send you some American Seeds before the next Season for sowing them.

[Sharpe to Stanwix.] Letter Bk. III

9th of Iuly 1757.

Sir

I am favd with Your Letter of the 4th Inst by Mr Hay & have agreeable to Your Desire intimated to Capt Alexr Beall what Officers & Men I would have him order to Fort Cumberland in case he has received or shall receive Instructions from you to send any Detachments thither. I think you will approve of Capt Pearis's being ordered up as he understands the Cherokee Language & might be of particular Service there while any of those Indians continue on our Frontiers. You will observe that I have not given Capt Beall peremptory Orders because I presume that you have already sent him such as you thought expedient & because as I before hinted to You our Act of Assembly as well as Your Letter to him of the 12th of March make it improper for me to do so. I have received no Returns from Capt Dagworthy since he left Fort Frederick neither do I know the Strength of the Garrison that is at present under his Command. I have already intimated to you that I am afraid Capt Alexr Bealls Company will continue very weak unless he can himself be ordered on the Recruiting Service & I submit it to you whether Capt Joshua Beall may not be spared from Fort Cumberland & ordered to take the Command at Fort Frederick for a time after Capt Pearis & the Detachments shall have joined Dagworthy.

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

12th of Iuly 1757.

Sir

Your Letter of the 4th Inst I received yesterday but as the matters therein mentioned were of an Interesting nature & your Request such as I was of myself unable to comply with I have detained your Express till I could lay it before the Council together with the papers that were therein sent. The inclosed will shew you what is the opinion of the Gentln thereupon. You may be assured that I shall endeavour to cultivate the Friendship of the Cherokees & any other of our Indian Allies, but if that is not to be done without making them Presents as often as they may think fit to ask for them I am afraid they will not be long retained in our Interest; for as I have intimated to you in a former Letter the Assembly of this Province have not entrusted me with the Management or Disposal of any publick money nor granted any Sum for Indian Affairs in general as the Assemblies of some of the Colonies have done; They have indeed made some Provision

Letter Bk. III for the Encouragement of such Indians as shall act in Conjunction w^th^ our Forces or annoy our Enemies, but they are not to receive any Part of the Money that is appropriated for their Encouragement unless they first do some real Service, When the first party of Cherokees came to this province which they did in April last Our Assembly was sitting & on my laying before them the Message which the Indians had sent me they granted a Sum of Money for a small Present to be sent them together with my Answer & at the same time desired me to have it signified to that Party & all our Indian Allies that for every Indian Enemy which they should take prisoner & deliver at either of our Forts & for every Indian Enemy's Scalp which they should give up to be destroyed by any one of our Magistrates they should receive the Sum of Fifty Pounds. They had not been long with us before they fell in with a party of the Enemy & returned to Fort Frederick with two Indian Prisoners & four Scalps. The Prisoners they would on no Account deliver up, consequently they could not under our Act of Assembly claim any Allowance for them but the Gent^n^ who carried them my answer to their Message found themselves at Liberty to give them £200^s^ worth of Goods for the Scalps, which Goods as well as the present that I had sent them were kindly received, & in their Reply they made great Professions of Friendship. As often as any of these Indians have come into this Province they have been furnished with as much provision as they stood in need of, & I am persuaded that in that respect none of them will ever complain of the Treatment that they meet with in Maryland, but as I have already observed to you it is not in my power to order them any Presents unless they first produce some Prisoners or Scalps, nor to reward them for ranging ever so much on our Frontiers if they do not happen to be successful. The Cherokees I observe alledge that the Virginians promised them two pieces of Stroud for every Scalp that they should bring in but that altho they have brought in several Scalps no Strouds have been yet given them. This is such a Complaint as I am persuaded they will never have Occasion to make ag^st^ this Govern^t^ The Sum allowed by our Act for a Prisoner or Scalp will I am told purchase five Pieces of Stroud at least, & if the Indians who may be successful shall prefer the Goods to Money the Officer at Fort Frederick will always be ready to lay it out for them to the greatest Advantage; or the money will be paid to M^r^ Croghan or any other Person that shall attend the Indians to Fort Frederick & deliver their Prisoners or Scalps agreeable to the Directions of our Act & of this I beg the favour of you if you think proper to order M^r^ Smith to inform the Indians that are now with you or any

others that he might be concerned with Last Winter while Lieut[t] M[c]Beane of the Royal American Regiment was in this Province, several of his Recruits deserted, two of them were afterwards taken by one M[r] Woolford (whom I had employed to enlist men for the same Corps) & sent to M[r] M[c]Beane as he was marching to Phil[a] M[r] Woolford victualled them several Days but was never repaid the money that he expended on that Account neither did he receive any thing for apprehending them. The Persons who concealed or entertained the Deserters have been since prosecuted & fined agreeable to the Act of Parliament, As the Deserters had never joined the Regiment I should be glad to know what you would have done with the Moiety of the Fines that is payable to the Officers or whether you would approve of M[r] Woolford's & the Sheriff's being thereby reimbursed the Expence they were at in victualling the Deserters after they were apprehended. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Denny.]

15[th] of Iuly 1757.

Sir

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter dated the 23[d] of Iune & at the same time to inform you that I yesterday received one from Fort Cumberland dated the 10[th] Inst wherein Capt Dagworthy tells me that one Iohn Street who was sometime since a Drummer in that Company of Your Forces which was commanded by Capt Ward & was taken Prisoner at Fort Granville when that place was reduced has made his Escape together with some Negro that the Indians had captivated & that they are both come into Fort Cumberland Street having been examined upon Oath says that after he was taken Prisoner he was carried by the way of Fort du Quesne to a small Town which lies two miles below that place where he was detained till the Spring, that he was then taken to the Loggs Town & kept there till May when being sold for a Servant to an Indian Trader he attended his master to Fort Du Quesne & stayed there about a month when he effected his Escape. That when he went with the Trader to Fort Du Quesne the Garrison in that place consisted of between 300 & 400 French & a few Indians, but that about a month ago they were reinforced by 200 French who came from the Missisippi & brought up a very considerable Quantity of Provisions in 12 large Boats. Upon the Arrival of which there was great Rejoicing & the Officer who commanded the Reinforcement was saluted by a Discharge of Cannon & small Arms. that a few Days after this about 200 French & Indians went out in pursuit of some Scouting Party

Letter Bk. III of Ours that had killed & taken three French Officers & as many Soldiers, but that two Squaws being killed almost in Sight of the Garrison soon after they left the Fort, the Party was thereupon recalled, that several Parties have been since ordered towards the Frontiers of these Colonies & one in particular to cut off the Communication between Fort Cumberland & the Inhabited part of the Country & to prevent the Garrison's receiving any Supplies of Provision which the French understood they were in great need of. that 700 French were expected at Fort du Quesne from a Fort which has been built on this Side the Lakes & that as soon as they should come down an Expedition was to be undertaken wherein the Officer who came from the Missisippi was to have the Chief Command & that there was a Train of Artillery ready for him consisting of Six Cannon & two Mortars. Capt Dagworthy tells me that the Negro being seperately examined gave just the same Account. As 100 men were sent to convoy some Provisions to Fort Cumberland the 8th of this Month, part of the Drummers Intelligence might probably be confirmed. I suppose when the Waggons return the Negro as well as the Drummer will be sent to Colo Stanwix that he might have an opportunity of interrogating them as he shall think proper.

[Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

16th July 1757.

Sir

I am now to acknowledge the Receit of Your two Letters of the 14th & 28th ult. & as you are pleased to tell me in the last of them that you desire to say no more about this Beef I shall not trouble you any more on that Subject but content myself with inclosing you an Extract of a Letter which has been lately received from Capt Dagworthy in Answer to one which was writ to him by my Order. I understand that Doctor Ross has waited on Colo Washington & doubt not but he has dld a quantity of Flour at Fort Loudoun in lieu of what Colo Stephen left at Fort Cumberland; For such other Articles as were dld to Capt Dagworthy & are of use to Mr Ross he will I am persuaded be ready to pay a reasonable price but what Articles these are I cannot say till he returns from Fort Frederick where he has for some time been. You will be pleased to give such orders about the Beef as you shall think fit, I do not understand that any of it is destroyed as yet, neither have our People touched it tho they have seen no other Meat for almost three months. The Officers have at length represented their Case to Colo Stanwix & he has thereupon directed

the Contractor to have a Quantity of fresh Provisions carried up immediately & ordered four Officers with a hundred men to march with the Waggons from Fort Frederick. In a Letter which I lately received from him he says he is well satisfied of the Truth of the Officers Report & seems to be much displeased at the Garrison's being kept in extreme Want so long. He tells me that some of the Pensilvania Troops were treated after the same manner till he ordered their Provisions to be all buried & fresh laid in, & concludes by saying He finds that every Body is to be wholsomely fed except those who are employed to protect others in Luxury. I assure you this Affair has given me a good deal of Uneasiness & if I could have conceived that so little Care had been taken to cure & preserve the meat that was laid in at Fort Cumberland as I am persuaded there was, I never would on any Account whatever have instructed Dagworthy to acknowledge the Receit of any Stores that should have been left by your Commissary at that place. I yesterday received a Letter thence which was dated the 10th Inst & informs me that one Iohn Street who was a Drummer in the Pensa Forces till the Reduction of Fort Granville having effected his Escape from Fort Du Quesne is come thither together with a French negro that lately came from the Missisippi Capt Dagworthy tells me that the Drummer being examined on Oath declared that after he fell into the Enemy's hands together with the Rest of the Men that garrisoned Fort Granville he was carried by the Indians to a small Town which lies two miles below Fort du Quesne, that he was removed thence to Logs Town last Spring & detained there till May when being sold to a French Indian Trader he was brought to Fort Du Quesne again by his said master & detained there till about a month ago when he came off with the Negro abovementioned. that when his Master first took him to Fort Du Quesne the Garrison did not consist of more than between 300 & 400 French & a few Indians but that before he made his Escape the Garrison was reinforced by 200 French who came up the River, & brought with them in 12 large Boats a considerable Quantity of Provisions. that upon the Arrival of these Troops there was great Rejoicing & a general Discharge of Artillery & small Arms. that a few Days afterwards a party of about 200 French & Indians went out in pursuit of some English who had killed & taken three French Officers & as many Soldiers but that two Squaws being scalped almost in Sight of the Garrison soon after, the Party was thereupon recalled. that Several Parties have been since ordered towards the Frontiers of these Colonies & one in particular to cut off the Communication between Fort Cumberland & the inhabited part of the Country & to prevent the

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Letter Bk. III Garrison's being supplied with provisions which according to the Account of Prisoners the French knew they were in great want of. that 700 French were daily expected at Fort Du Quesne from One which has been built on this Side the Lakes & that as soon as they should come down an Expedition was to be undertaken wherein the Officer who came from the Missisippi was to have the Chief Command & that there was a Train ready for him consisting of Six Cannon & two mortars. I think that part of this account agrees with what some Parties of the Cherokees have lately told us, & I cannot look upon any part of it as improbable; if the Officer who commands at Fort Du Quesne has sent a Party to cut off our Communication with Fort Cumberland I beleive they have a Design on that Place, but as our Convoy went from Fort Frederick about a week since, we shall soon hear whether there is a strong Party of the Enemy near Fort Cumberland agreeable to the Drummers Intelligence or not. It gives me great pleasure to find that your Assembly have fallen on so effectual a method to compleat the number of men that they have generously engaged to support. the Example is indeed worthy Imitation & I cannot but congratulate you thereon. I should be much obliged to you for Copies of all the Acts that have been lately made with you for His Majesty's Service or the better Regulation of your militia when you get them from the Printer they may be of use to me when our Assembly meets again which will not be I suppose before the End of the Summer. We have a Report here that the Fleet which was expected from Ireland & that which sailed from N York having joined at Hallifax His Ldp is proceeding on his Expedition. this Account was given by a Person who left N York the 8th Inst. but I know not whether he is esteemed a man of Veracity. We are also told by the Master of a Vessel which is just arrived in Six Weeks from England that the prussians have gained a second Victory but as he brings no papers wherein a second Engagement is mentioned & does not appear to be much of a Polititian his news does not gain Credit. &c.

[Sharpe to Holdernesse.]

20th of Iuly 1757.

My Lord

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your Ldp's Letter dated the 2d of May & also of a Copy of the Act of Parliament which You said would be transmitted by the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations. As the Orders which I received from the Earl of Loudoun for laying an Embargo in this Province were general I thought it my

Duty to detain the Vessels that were loaded with Grain for Great Britain & Ireland as well as those that were laden with other Commodities or bound to other Parts of His Majesty's Dominions but if I should hereafter receive similar orders from His Lordship I shall take Care to make such Distinction between Vessels freighted with provisions for great Britain or Ireland & them that may be bound to other Ports as Your Ldp is pleased to direct. the Inhabitants of this Province have not for a considerable time suffered at all from the Incursions of the French or their Indian Allies but they were much alarmed lately as well as the people of the two neighbouring Colonies by a Report that a large Body of French & Indians were actually on their march from Fort Du Quesne towards our Frontiers with a great number of Waggons & some Artillery. As the Accounts which we had received from some Persons who had been captivated & afterwards escaped from the Enemy gave us room to think that this Report which was made by a party of Cherokee Indians that had made an Excursion to Fort du Quesne was not entirely without Foundation I thought it my Duty to repair towards the Frontiers that I might be ready in Case Colo Stanwix should stand in need of such Assistance to join him with about 500 of the Militia of this Province whom I had drawn out on the Receit of the abovementioned Intelligence. Immediately on my Arrival there I advised Colo Stanwix of the Steps I had taken & of my Intention to proceed agreeable to such Orders as he should think proper to give me but before I was favoured with his answer I received a Letter from Capt Dagworthy the Commanding Officer at Fort Cumberland wherein he told me that he was assured by a second party of Cherokees who were just then returned with some Scalps which they had taken within Sight of Fort Du Quesne that the Number of the Enemy who had been represented as so formidable a Body did not exceed 200 or 300 & that they brought neither Waggons nor Artillery with them. As Capt Dagworthy seemed to be convinced of the Truth of this Account & to think that he had nothing to fear from such a Party I thereupon dismissed the Militia being unwilling to put them to any Expence or Inconvenience that could be prudently avoided. Since my Return I have received another Letter from Fort Cumberland wherein the Commandant tells me that a Soldier who was taken Prisoner & carried off by the Enemy last Summer when they reduced Fort Granville in Pens[a] is come thither in 16 Days from Fort Du Quesne & declares that in May last the Garrison of that place did not exceed 300 French but that before he came off a Reinforcement of 200 French had come up the Ohio & brought with them a considerable

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Letter Bk. III Quantity of Provisions in 12 large Boats & that he was told by some of the Garrison that 700 men were expected down from a Fort which had been built on this Side the Lakes, upon whose Arrival some Expedition of Importance would be undertaken wherein they should have Occasion for 6 Cannon & 2 mortars that had been got ready for such a purpose. If what he says also about a Party's being sent from Fort Du Quesne a few Days before he left it to cut off our Communication with Fort Cumberland is true It is not I think very improbable that they have a Design on that place. As it is much farther advanced than any other of our Forts it has served as a Place of Retreat to all the Parties of Soldiers or Cherokees that have at times annoyed the Enemy. this the French are not ignorant of, they have heard also that a considerable Quantity of Ammunition & other Stores were left there by Col° Dunbar & they cannot but see that it is exceedingly weak as well from its Situation as from the materials wherewith & manner after which it is built. For some time past it has been garrisoned with 150 Men who are in the pay of this Province but I apprehend that Colo Stanwix has e'er now given orders for the Garrison's being reinforced with 120 men from two New Companies that the Assembly of this Province when they met in May last thought fit to impower me to raise, the Rest of the Troops that are at present supported by this Province being in Number about 140 effective Men are left at Fort Frederick to garrison that place & patroll on our Frontiers for the Protection of our Westernmost Settlements from which that Fort is about 12 miles distant. I am My Ld w^th^ the utmost Respect Y^r^ Ldps—

Original. [Dinwiddie to Sharpe.]

Williamsburg Iuly 28^th^ 1757

Sir

Yours of the 16^th^ I rec^d^ And I hope Doct^r^ Ross has replac'd at Fort Loudoun the Flour & other Things not objected to by Your People. I have a Copy of Iohn Streets Information & I believe Fort Du Quesne has been reinforc'd & supplied with Provision from Mississippi, & that they will constantly send Parties to harrass our Frontiers, & probably endeavor to

supplies being sent to Fort Cumbld; but I cannot think that 700 Men are sent from the Lakes, as I am of Opinion that all the Men they possibly can collect will be sent to Canada to oppose Lord Loudoun; however the News ought not to be neglected but we shou'd be provided against the Worst & no Doubt Col° Stanwix will do the necessary to have the Forces ready to join on a Call; & the Convoy sent to Fort Cumbld

on their Return may be able to give some more particular Informations.

The Method the Assembly concerted for augmenting our Forces has not fully answer'd Expectation, as upwards of 100 deserted from Fort Loudoun in one Week; the dastardly Spirit of our common People, their Ignorance of Arms & cowardly lazy Disposition, makes the raising of Men very difficult, but I am determin'd to make Examples of some of them by Death. Our Press continues employ'd in print^{g} our Paper Money, that they have not had Time to print our Acts of Assembly, but when printed I shall send them to You.

We have no certain Acc^{t} of the Fleet &c from Ireland having arrived at N: Scotia, but from different Acc^{ts} from New England it's said they have join'd Lord Loudoun, & I think it's more than probable to be true; it's late in the Year for executing the Grand Plan of Operations, however I dare say L^{d} Loudoun will proceed on it, & I sincerely wish them Success; its said there are eight Line of Battle Ships at Lewisburg, & many Transports with Men gone up S^{t} Lawrence, but as there are so many flying Stories, I incline to suspend my Opinion thereon till more certainly inform'd. It is reported here that the Prussians have gain'd a Second Victory but it wants Confirmation.

Cap^{t} Arburthnott arrived here last Monday & is going to Careen to be ready to convoy the Trade home; I have not yet seen him, but the Time of his sailing from the hereafter inform You, for the Benifit of Your Trade.

I rem^{a} with great Esteem & Regard
Your Excellency's
most obed^{t} hble Servant
Rob^{t} Dinwiddie

Gov^{r} Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Atkins.] Letter Bk. III

29th July 1757.

Sir

I am obliged to you for Your Letters of the 12th & 30th of Iune & 12th Inst which were dld to me a few Days ago by M^{r} Fell. If the Assembly of this Province had left it to me to cultivate the Friendship of the Southern Indians or to encourage their Service by such Methods as I should judge proper I shoul proceed according to Your Advice & Directions but as the Assembly did long before His Majesty was pleased to appoint you Super Intendant of Indian Affairs appropriate a Sum of Money for the Encouragement & Reward of such of them as should take or destroy any of our

Letter Bk. III Indian Enemies & did also after the Example that was set by the Northern Governts by an Act direct certain persons called Agents to pay a fixed Sum for every Scalp which should be brought in by them & deld up to any Magistrate it is not in my power to put a Stop to this practice neither can I order any of the Money that is so appropriated to be otherwise applied, however if You will communicate to me by Letter Your Sentiments on this point & set forth in strong Terms the Impropriety of such a measure I will lay Your Letter before the Assembly at our next Meeting & perhaps they will be brought to approve of such a plan as you shall fit to recommend. I would have You insist on the great Expence that these Colonies will subject themselves to by continuing the present Method as I am apt to think that such a Consideration will have its weight with our People & I do not think it would be amiss for you to observe that while the Indians are encouraged to run from One place to another for Presents their Service is lost to all of Us, You may also assure me that His Majesty will expect us to conform to Your Regulation with Respect to the Management of these Indians which will justify me in insisting upon the Repeal of that part of our Act whereby a Reward is allotted for such Scalps as shall be taken by our Indian Allies & support the Arguments that I may urge to persuade them to adopt Your Scheme. When the Assembly met last I earnestly recommended it to them to make some Provision for the payment of such Persons as I should order to supply any of our Indian Friends that may come to or pass thro the Province with such Victuals as they may stand in need of but they would not grant any Sum of Money for that purpose, Indeed they did as it were promise to pay for any Provisions that should be dld to them at Fort Frederick but it is a Doubt whether Mr Ross will ever receive any Allowance for what has been or shall be given to them at Fort Cumberland. I should think that the best way for you to carry your scheme effectually into Execution would be to represent the propriety & Expediency of it to the Ministry & if they shall be pleased to approve thereof the Governors of these Provinces may expect to receive Instructions to pass no Act relative to Indian Affairs unless it be entirely consonant to Your plan, & to get any Act that has been already made & interferes therewith repealed. I lately received a Letter from Colo Stanwix wherein he pressed me to impower Mr Croghan to purchase & in my Name to deliver a Present to the Cherokees that were then with him but I was obliged to tell him that I could not comply with his Request as the Assembly had not left any publick money to my Disposal. When I gave Capt Pearis a Commission in our Provincials I

did not intend to take him from the Indians or to restain his Service to this Province nor was he thereby required to attend any New Duty. I understood that the Govern[t] of Virg[a] had employed several other Interpreters & as I thought too many could not be engaged I gave him a Company that was then raising to encourage him also to continue in the Service having been told that his Allowance from Virg[a] was scarcely sufficient to support him. I am very sorry to find that his Conduct has neither met with Yours nor Gover[r] Dinwiddie's Approbation however as an Interpreter will be much wanted at Fort Cumberland while the Cherokees continue to go that way to war he might be of Service there & as Colo Stanwix has taken him & the Rest of our Officers under his own immediate Command I have desired him to order Capt Pearis thither. I suppose the Belt that Wahachee enquired after was one that was given to Yatanou upon Wahachee's refusing to part with either of them that had been dld with my Message. I am told that that Young Warrior shews a great Affection for Pearis which makes the old Fellow jealous & an Enemy to him if this is the Case it is not improbable that Wahachee has falsified in what he says of his having told him that he had the Management of Indian Affairs, for my own part I cannot help entertaining a very bad opinion of that old Fellow & do not desire to hear of his Return to this Province, I have forbidden Pearis to make any Promise to him or any other of the Cherokees in my name or to transact any Business whatever with them on behalf of this Province but if they shall at any time come to Fort Frederick they will be furnished with provisions as usual & if they should bring in any Scalps & deliver them up while our Act of Assembly continues in force the Agents will not refuse to pay the præmium tho if you choose to give such Directions the Agents will purchase Goods therewith & deliver them in your name or with any Speech that you shall desire them to make on such occasion. I am &c. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. I. p. 294

30[th] July 1757 & transmitted by Capt Coolidge.

Sir

Herewith you will receive by Cap[t] Coolidge the Rent Roll of Ann Arundel County made out as conformable to your Specimen as possible, there may be still a few Articles that are not sufficiently clear or regularly accounted for which is owing to the want of some Record Books that have been long since altogether or in part destroyed or to some other Cause of equal weight. All that I can say is that I have used my

Letter Bk. I. utmost Endeavours to clear up every thing & I assure you it has cost me Abundance of time & trouble to bring the Rent Roll to this exactness. If you compare this with the Roll which was some time since transmitted by Mr Ross You will observe that some of the Tracts are in mine called by different names from what they were in his which is owing to the Possessors having either miscalled them or changed their names since the Patents issued, the inclosed List will shew where this has happened to that therefore I beg Leave to refer You With. the Rent Roll you will also receive Copies of the Platts of His Ldps mannours that have been returned to me by the Surveyors & Stewards in pursuance of the Orders that I long ago sent them Some of them have as you will see punctually obeyed such Instructions & others have been less particular & exact; by way of Excuse for this they tell me that it was not in their power to discover the Beginning or Bounds of the several Tenements there being neither the originals nor Copies of the Leases to be found. I have already observed to you that the Mannors have never been managed after so regular & orderly a Method as they ought some of the
p. 295 Leases have been Lodged with the Agent & of others he has not even seen Copies. Many of the Stewards have been heretofore extreemly negligent & some of them resided at so great a Distance from the Mannours which they were appointed to take Care of that perhaps they never or very seldom saw them, & indeed the Sallaries allowed were too small to encourage a Person of Credit to undertake that Duty or to induce any one to execute it with Dilligence. I have often mentioned this to Colo Lloyd & told him that I thought we were sufficiently impowered to allow the Stewards any Reward that we should think reasonable & said it was my opinion that by giving away a small Sum for good Stewards at this time His Ldp would in the End be a Gainer seeing it might be expected that the mannours would be better managed & in all probability better tenanted. My first Proposition should be that instead of permitting the Steward to hold a Tenement Rent free by way of Sallary he should be allowed a larger Commission on the Annual Rents that might be received for when a Steward is not sufficiently interested in getting the whole mannour setled & the Rents duly paid it is not likely that he will be very sollicitous to get good Tenants. The Steward or Agent should I think keep a Book by way of Record for every mannour wherein all Leases for or Agreements concerning Parcells of such Mannour should be duly entered & also a proper & particular Description of every Tract or parcell that should be leased or Tenanted, if this Rule had been heretofore observed I should not have found such Diffi-

culty in getting His Ldp's Orders at this time executed. I think also that every Steward should be enjoined to make out & keep a Plat of the Manor whereof he has the Care & to lay down therein every Tenement as it shall be leased & whenever he comes to make up his annual Accounts with the Agent he should be always obliged to produce such platt that the Agent might see what parts of the Manor are setled & how large a Part remains vacant. The Agent should also at the same time invite Tenants to the vacant Lands by Advertisements wherein the Terms on which such mannor Land would be granted should be made known, the Stewards should be likewise ordered to compel every Tenant to pay his Rent regularly on a certain Day for I am persuaded that nothing is so detrimental as giving them long Credit. At the same time I think the Agent might be suffered to lend a Tenant a small Sum if he is satisfied that he shall thereby contribute considerably to the Improvement of the Tenement. If His Ldp shall approve of any thing that I have now offered He will I hope be pleased to give the Agent peremptory orders to carry it into Execution, for if the Instruction comes to Me he will be apt to think himself unconcerned, & unless some such Instructions are given it will not I beleive be in my power to return more perfect & satisfactory Platts of the mannours than I have now transmitted. Col° Lloyd still excuses himself from coming over so I cannot tell when I shall have an opportunity of pressing him more than I have already done to comply with His Ldps Requisition by exchanging offices with M^r^ Thomas

Letter Bk. I. p. 296

[St. Clair to Sharpe.] Original.

Boston July the 31^st^ 1757

Dear Sir

After I returned to Philadelphia I found my Iourney agreed so well w^t^ me that I came to this place, and if I had no relapse, to go and join the Army. so that I only wait for a ship which is hourly expected to carry me to Hallifax I do not believe his Lōp will let me stay with him after the rains fall, I think I shall be sent to prepare Quarters for his Troops during the Winter. I have got a very exact account of all the Provinces to the Northward of you, but I am such a Stranger to Maryland that I do not know which are your best Towns for quartering. As I imagine two of our Reg^ts^ will be sent to their Winter Quarters in your Government, I must beg the favour of you to let me know in what towns you wou'd choose to have them quartered, and in case one Reg^t^ shoud only be sent to you, be so good as to draw me out the Quarters for one & two.

I shall do what lies in my power to get to you in the Winter for a couple of months, & I believe his Lōp will indulge me so far, I shall have little business on my hands till towards the beginning of the Campaign. I beg you will not blame me for not writing you what is doing. I give you my word I know nothing having had no letters since His Lōp sailed; but I shall write you from Hallifax. I am with the greatest Regard

Dear Governour
Your most obedient and most obliged
humble Servant
John S^{t} Clair

Letter Bk. I. p. 296

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

1st of August 1757

My Ld

In answer to Your Ldps Letter of the 18th of April which was sent me by Colo Lloyd a few Days ago I take the Liberty to acquaint Your Ldp that immediately on the Receit of Your
p. 297 Ldps Order in fav^{r} of M^{r} Wogan I notified Your Ldp's Requisition to the Judges of the Land Office & desired that they would from that time take Care to make Remittances agreeable to Your Ldp's order upon this they represented to me that their Profitts from the Office were too small to enable them to pay such an Additional Sum & they soon after brought me an Account to confirm what they had before advanced. As Your Ldp's Commands were peremptory I intimated to them that I thought it my Duty to see them executed whereupon they said that they must then take the Liberty to write home themselves & to acquaint Your Ldp with the Low State of the Office & their inability to bear the Additional Burthen that Your Ldp had ordered to be laid on them. By the next opportunity of Conveyance that offered I transmitted the Acco^{t} to M^{r} Calvert expecting that he would on the Receit of the Judge's Letter or Representation submit the same to your Ldp & receive your Instructions thereon. Since that time I have more than once recommended it to the Gent^{n} to continue their Remittances to M^{r} Wogan as well as to M^{r} Calvert but they as often answered that they were assured your Ldp could not after you knew the State of their office & the prodigious Decrease of their Income require them to pay so very considerable a sum out of it more than had been ever imposed when the Office was in its most flourishing State & they farther urged that M^{r} Calvert's Silence after receiving their Lett^{r} & the Account that I transmitted was a sufficient Indication that their Representation had been favourably heard I have now communicated to M^{r} Calvert &

Doct[r] Steuart the Contents of Your Ldp's last Letter & would Letter Bk. I.
have persuaded them to pay the Arrears that are become due
since they made the last Remittance but they seem determined
to decline it hoping that your Ldp will be prevailed on by the
Representation that they will now make to supersede your p. 298
former order. I profess that it gives me a good Deal of con-
cern to find myself unable to comply with Your Ldp's Instruc-
tion in favour of M[r] Wogan but as the Judges of the Land
Office gave no Bond to pay that £100 p Ann they cannot be
compelled to do so & if they were to be removed for their
failure I cannot mention two Gent[n] in the Province that would
sollicit their post if they knew the Conditions on which it was
to be obtained. Indeed I am sensible from what I feel myself
that the annual Amount of Fees to the Land Office has been
much reduced since the Inhabitants have been deterred from
making Surveys on the Frontiers. I have been told that the
Tob[o] which has been paid the Chancellor in one Year for
signing Patents for Land that has been taken up in Frederick
County has been worth near a hundred Pounds & I can assure
your Ldp that all the Fees which I receive in a year as Chan-
cellor do not amount to the Sum that I am ordered to pay
annually to M[r] Calvert. Now as the Fee for affixing the Seal
to a Patent is trifling when compared with what the Patentee
must pay for its passing thro the Land Office the Income of
that office must have been reduced in proportion with mine &
I am convinced that the Profitts which remain to the Judges
after the Clerks & other office Expences (which are very great)
are paid cannot be very considerable however I submit this
matter entirely to Your Ldp & if You shall be pleased to issue
any new order thereupon I shall use my Endeavours to carry
them into Execution. We have not as yet received any certain
Advice of Admiral Holborne's Arrival at Hallifax but we can-
not help flattering ourselves that he has joined the Fleet under
the Command of S[r] Cha[s] Hardy before this time. By several p. 299
Persons who were made Prisoners but have lately made their
Escape from the Enemy we are told that the French propose
to make an Attempt on Fort Cumberland before the End of
the Campaign. One Street a Soldier that was taken at the
Reduction of Fort Granville last year is one of them that has
lately escaped from the Enemy & he being examined on Oath
declares that in May last the Garrison of Fort Du Quesne
consisted of about 300 French & some Indians but that before
he came off a Reinforcement of 200 had come up the Ohio &
brought with them a considerable Quantity of Provisions in
12 large Boats, that when he left Fort Du Quesne 700 Sol-
diers had been some time expected down the River & that by
what he had heard during his Stay there an Expedition was

Letter Bk. I. to be undertaken agst Fort Cumberland immediately on their Arrival for which Six Cannon & two Mortars had been got ready, Beside this Street there is one Lewny that is just come from Niagara where he says the French have a Fort w^{ch} mounts twenty four 6. 9 & 12 Lbrs & is garrisoned with 300 Men that the night before he left that place 280 French arrived there from Cataraqui in their Rout to Fort Du Quesne towards which place they were to proceed the next morning. this Lewny served last year as an Ensign in the Virg^{a} Troops & I think his Account as well as Streets Relation of what he saw may be depended on.

If Fort Cumberland is the place that the French have in View I hope the Commanding Officer will be advised very early of their Approach that he might call on Col^{o} Stanwix in time for Aid otherwise I shall be under very great Uneasiness for the place is really so weak as well from its Situation as the manner after which it is constructed that it will be no easy Task to defend it against any considerable Body, the Troops that do Duty there at this time are I beleive near 300. the rest of our Men in number about 130 remain at Fort Fred^{k} to garrison that place & patroll on the Frontiers.

p. 300

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

1st of Augst 1757. transmitted by Capt Coolidge. Duplicate by Capt Johnson.

Sir

The inclosed Lett^{r} is in Answer to one that I lately received from His Ldp wherein he desires to know why the Judges of the Land Office have not continued to make Remittances to M^{r} Wogan agreeable to the Orders that he was some time since pleased to send them. You may remember that I sent you with a Letter of mine dated the 19th April 1755, An Account that had been dld me by M^{r} Calvert & D^{r} Steuart to shew that the Income of that Office would not enable them to pay that additional £100 p Ann together with Your Claim. I have understood that they writ to you at the same time desiring you to represent their Case to His Ldp & petitioning to be released from the Payment of that money. What Representation they made or what weight it had with His Ldp or You I know not but when I have asked them why they delayed to comply with His Ldp's Instruction in favour of M^{r} Wogan they have said that they were sure His Ldp would not expect or require them to do so after he should be or had been advised of their Situation & the State of the Office & that they looked on Your Silence as an Indication of their Requests being granted. I have now communicated to them

the Contents of His Ldps second Letter & pressed them to Letter Bk. I.
remit the Arrears that are due to the abovementioned Gentl[n]
but I find they will not comply even tho they should be dis-
missed for such their Refusal Indeed it is my opinion that
they cannot afford to pay the sum that is required of them but
at the same time I do not know any Office that can afford it
better than theirs so that if His Ldp excuses them M[r] Wogan
cannot be made sensible of His Ldp's Regard for him by any p. 301
Remittances from this province. You know that if it had
been possible I was to have reimbursed myself by some means
or other the £50 p Ann that I was ordered to remit for M[rs]
Hides use but hitherto I have paid every Shilling of that
money out of my own Pockett & must I perceive still continue
to do so. Beside this I have found myself under a necessity
of advancing several sums that I shall never be repaid par-
ticularly £31 for Copying the Laws that were sent to the Board
of Trade, & of expending large Sums during Iournies under-
taken for His Majesty's Service & that of the Province. Add
to this what I have given to my Secretary for want of Power
& an Opportunity of appointing him to some place of Profit
as I expected I should be able to do when I left England.
This I mention lest His Ldp should require the £100 for M[r]
Wogan at my hands & that you may know it is not in my
Power to raise such a Sum by any Scheme whatever. With
respect to all the Officers who are benefitted by the Sale of
Lands they find a prodigious Difference between the Income
of their Places at this time & before the Inhabitants were
deterred from making Surveys near the Frontiers. I have
been told that before I came into the Province the Chancel-
lor's Fees from Frederick County alone have amounted to
near £100, but I can assure you that all the Tob[o] that I receive
in a year for affixing the Great Seal will not sell for as much
as I am required to remit you annually. When the times will
mend who can foretell? but I may venture to pronounce that
if our Affairs do not assume a better Face soon the most
frugal of us will be unable to make any great Addition to
their Fortunes. It gives me a good Deal of Concern to be
obliged to make such a Representation but as the Subject p. 302
naturally led me to it I think I should not have done Justice
to Myself or the other Gentl[n] who hold Offices under His Ldp
if I had declined expressing my Sentiments ingenuously &
freely on the Occasion.—In the inclosed Gazette you will see
an Article of News from New York which together with the
Account of one Street who has lately made his Escape from
Fort Du Quesne affords us great Room to beleive that the
French will make an Attempt on Fort Cumberland before the
End of the Campaign. This Street was a Drummer in the
Pens[a] Forces till Fort Granville was reduced last Summer

Letter Bk. I. when he was taken by the Enemy & carried into Captivity. Being examined on Oath he says there were at Fort Du Quesne in May last about 300 French & some Indians that before he came off a Reinforcement of 200 Soldiers had arrived from the Missisippi & brought with them 12 large Boats loaded with Provisions. that the Garrison of Fort Du Quesne expected 700 more Soldiers & many more Indians down the Ohio every Day & that immediately on their Arrival an Expedition was to be undertaken agst Fort Cumberland for which purpose 6 Cannon & 2 Mortars had been got ready. If this is the Enemys Design I hope Dagworthy will have early Advice of their motions otherwise neither Colonel Stanwix Col^{o} Washington or myself shall be able to get up in time to his Assistance & if we cannot he will have a difficult Task to defend a place that it is morally impossible to render I had almost said Tenable. I beleive the Garrison there at present does not fall far short of 300 men, the Rest of our Provincials are posted at Fort Frederick with orders to patroll on the Frontiers & cover the Inhabitants.

Original. [Thos. Stephens to Sharpe.]

Sir

Having taken the Liberty of acquainting you from Carolina with the Occasion of my coming hither I beg leave to inform you that what I looked on then as a misfortune may prove otherwise in the Event; for I found that the Treasury did not intend to fulfill their Agreement with me, & such a Combination among the Contractors for foreign Pot Ash as must inevitably have crushed our new Manufacture had I not been here at this Iuncture.

My Affair is however refer'd by the Treasury to the Board of Trade where little Business has been done since Lord Halifax resigned, & whether his Lordship will have such an Offer as may induce him to accept of that Place again we do not know, but 'tis not expected he will return on the same Terms he had it.

Having my old Friend & Counsellor of Lincolns Inn to conduct me I am more afraid of the tedious Sollicitation than Success & therefore expecting to put Things upon such a Footing here as to give Satisfaction to your Self & every Gentleman who has shewn Countenance to the Undertaking I hope for the Honor of seeing you again with a good Face & am with the greatest Regard & due Respect,

Sir

London. } Your most obedient
1 Aug^{t} 1757 } very humble Servant
His Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esq^{r} Tho^{s} Stephens

[Sharpe to Holdernesse.] Letter Bk. III

2d of Augst 1757.

My Ld

A Vessel being just about to sail hence for England I embrace the Opportunity to acknowledge the Receit of Your Ldps Letter dated the 20th of May which was brought to me last night from N York & to assure your Ldp that a Copy of the order which His Majesty in Council was pleased to issue the 5th of Octr last shall be dld to every Person that shall apply to me for Letters of Reprizal & I will at the same time acquaint them that they will be prosecuted with the utmost Severity if they presume in any manner to act contrary thereto. As our Ports lye at a considerable Distance from the Sea, no Privateers ever put in here or send their Prizes hither for a Markett. but if any should arrive the Port Officers will Immediately advise me thereof & if the Master shall not have received a Copy of the abovementioned Order I will not fail to send him one & to give him a proper Charge therewith. in Case Snooke or Hadden shall be ever found in any Part of this Governt I will take particular Care to have them secured untill I can receive farther Instructions from the Governor of Nova Scotia or New York & when I do receive them the Offenders shall be dealt with accordingly—

[Dinwiddie to Sharpe.] Original.

Williamsburg Augt 5th 1757

Sir

I send this by Express to acquaint You that Capt Arburthnott of His Majesty's Ship Garland, is to convoy the Trade from this to Britain, & desires they may join him in Hampton Road the 15th of Septr that Day he proposes to sail; I thot it wou'd be of Service to the Trade of Your Colony to be acquainted therewith, not doubting they will be glad of Convoy, which will be a great Saving to the Owners & Freighters, as I hear Insurance is at 25 p Ct to drawback 15 p Ct if they sail with Convoy.

I propose laying an Embargo on all Ships loaded with Tobacco till the above Time of his sailing, which I think both necessary & proper.

Pray write me any News You may have from the Nowd I am in Pain to hear of the Junction of the Forces from Britain with those Ld Loudoun carried from New York & if they proceeded on the Grand Expedition against Canada, I fear the Season is too far advanc'd, however if any Probability of Success he certainly will put it in execution.

The Enemy I hear has lately invaded our Frontiers in Augusta, & committed some Murders, but I have not the particulars.

With great Esteem & Respect I remain
Your Excellency's
most obed^{t} hble Servant
Rob^{t} Dinwiddie

Gov^{r} Sharpe.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

To Gover^{r} Dinwiddie. the 10th of Augst 1757.

Sir

I am now to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter dated the 28th of Iuly as well as to return You Thanks for Your Favour of the 5th Inst, the Contents of which so far as they concern our Trade I shall have communicated to our people in the next Gazette. the Convoy that was sent to Fort Cumberland is returned without having seen an Enemy but soon after they left Fort Frederick some Mischief was done on our Frontiers which obliged me to order two small Detachments from the Militia to patroll for some time beyond our Settlements. The inclosed Gazette contains all the News that we have lately received from the Northward. We hope that the Fleet is long before this time sailed from Hallifax, where His Ldp intends to have the Troops landed I know not but it is generally thought that his Design is to attack Louisburg. I observe that an Ensign of Yours who made his Escape a few weeks since from Niagara says the French are actually sending a considerable Number of men from Canada to Fort Du Quesne & agrees with Street in declaring that they are meditating an Expedition agst Fort Cumberland. By a Gent^{n} who came from Carlyle the 6th Inst I am told that the Royal Americans desert daily especially the Germans who as there is great Reason to beleive go off to Fort Du Quesne.

With the greatest Regard &c

Original.

[Denny to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia 10 August 1757

Sir

I am obliged to you for your favour of the 14th Iuly which was forwarded by Express to me at Easton. Coll^{o} Stanwix was likewise so good as to send me Streets Examination w^{ch} agrees with the Account you give me of it. It has been a great Doubt whether any Reinforcements ever come from the Mississippi to Fort Dusquesne: this renders it certain Seven

hundred French with a Train of Artillery and a number of Indians which the French can always command to attend their Armies, especially if he is an Officer of Experience who is to conduct the Expedition, may find work enough for the Forces raised by the three Colonies tho' they were all dispersed in the manner they are.

Teedyuscung & the Indians with him who call themselves the confederated Ten Nations came well disposed for Peace and I have concluded with him a definitive Treaty of Peace, which was proclaimed at Easton and I think it was not possible for people to express more joy than these Indians did on the occasion. You will see by the Proclamation which is published in the Gazette that it is not a partial Peace with this Province only, but with all His Majesties Subjects.

The minutes are not yet transcribed, but when my little Arrear of Business occasiond by my absence is brought up, they shall be copied and sent you, The Indian complaints have been blown up by the Partisans and they have been weak enough to appear openly at this Treaty as the Advisers of the Indians & to persuade Teedyuscung, to commit the management of the Indians Cause to the Assembly, having first put him upon insisting on having a Clerk of his own, & when this was no longer opposed by me, upon chosing the Master of the Quaker Free School to take his minutes. The private History of this very extraordinary Treaty, the last I hope th^{t} I shall ever be concerned in, woud afford good Entertainment had I time to go into the particulars.

I received by Express the inclosed Copies of Letters, One from General Webbs Aid de Camp & another from Captain Christie, Adjutant & Deputy Quarter Master General, w^{ch} were enclosed by M^{r} Kennedy President of the Council of New York who in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor transacts the publick Business. Their Contents are very important. If the Enemy be as numerous as is there mentiond, it must arise from the Reinforcement by the Brest Squadron. If they gain the Possession of Fort William Henry General Webb will not, I am afraid, be able to stop their Progress. Surely the Colonies will now exert themselves and lose no time to raise all the forces they can. I am

Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servant
William Denny

Please to forward the Intelligence
to Gov^{r} Dinwiddie.

Original. [Denny to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia 13th August 1757

Sir

I this moment received by Express the inclosed Letters informing me of the Surrender of Fort William Henry on the morning of the 8th Instant and the Attack of Fort Edward on the 9th Instant in the Evening. I have no other particulars thn are in these Letters. I am

Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
William Denny

Governor Sharpe.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

Augst 13th 1757.

Sir

From the inclosed Copies of two Letters that were sent to Lieutt Govr Delancey by General Webb's Aid de Camp & the Assistant Deputy Quarter Master Genl You will learn that Fort William Henry on Lake George is attacked by a very considerable Body of French Regulars Canadians & Indians who came by water from Ticonderoga & brought with them a large Train of Artillery. I understand that Lieutt Colo Monro of Otways Regiment commands at the Besieged Fort & that Lieutt Colo Young is also there, what Troops the Garrison consists of I know not but imagine it is composed of a few Regulars & the Rest Provincials. I think one might conclude from what is said in the two Letters abovementioned that the Men at this time under the Command of General Webb fall far short of the Number that His Ldp proposed to leave for the Defence & Protection of the Northern Colonies, the Garrisons of Fort Wm Henry & Fort Edward together do not it seems exceed 3700 men while the number of the Enemy is supposed to be 11000. Governor Delancey had embarked & sailed for Albany before the Express with his Letters arrived at N York but I cannot learn that any of the Militia from that City accompanied him or shewed any Readiness to march on this occasion. Governor Denny tells me that he has at length made a Definitive Treaty with the Delawares & their Confederates in the Name of His Majesty & on behalf of all his Subjects in America. He says the Indians expressed much Joy thereat & he seems persuaded that they will not break the Engagements which they have now entered into. They have been advised at N York that all the Vessels which sailed with

Admiral Holborne were arrived at Hallifax & that the Troops would reembark & the Fleet sail thence toward the latter End of Iuly. A Gent[n] of this Place is told in a Letter w[ch] he has received from the Northward that as the Earl of Loudoun was lately reviewing the second Battalion of the Royal Americans he narrowly escaped being killed by a Ball from one of the mens pieces which wounded the person that stood next His Ldp at the time when 'twas fired &c. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Denny.]

August the 14[th] 1757.

Sir

Your Favour of the 10[th] Inst inclosing Copies of three Letters from General Webbs Aid de Camp, Capt Christie & M[r] Kennedy was delivered to me last Night & I have this morning agreeable to Your Desire dispatched an Express to Gov[r] Dinwiddie with a Letter advising him of Fort William Henry's being besieged & of the other particulars that You mention. I am sorry to learn that all the Troops which are at present under the Command of General Webb do not much exceed 4000 after having heard it said that the Garrison of Fort William Henry alone amounted to almost that number. Unless the Militia of the Northern Colonies do instantly reinforce General Webb I suppose the Fort must be reduced for as the Enemy could not want Intelligence after the success that they met with the other Day, they are certainly well informed of the General's Strength & confident that it is impossible for the Garrison to hold out long against them. I am at a Loss to account for the continued fire of small Arms that was heard from the Beginning to the End of the Day that the Enemy landed for I can scarcely think that they could approach so nigh as to annoy the Garrison or to be themselves disturbed by Musquetry from the Fort in so short a time after they appeared. I do not know what vigorous measures your people may be induced to take by such a Loss as that of Fort William Henry would be but I am persuaded that I do the Assembly of this Province no Injustice in beleiving that they look on all advanced Posts in the light that they do Fort Cumberland & that they would not be very sorry at any Accident which would releive from the Charge of supporting that place, if the Enemy should march any considerable Body to attack that Fort as the Prisoners that have escaped from them say they will I am afraid we shall make but an indifferent Figure here also, for tho I am apt to think that a Number of men may be prevailed on to march out of Virg[a] & this Province on such an Emergency yet they would

Letter Bk. III be very slow in their motions & ill provided with Arms, & Fort Cumberland is not a place that can stand a Siege. I am very glad to find that you are so well pleased with the Behaviour of the Indians that met you lately at Easton & that you entertain such sanguine hopes that their future Conduct will be agreeable to the promises that they have now made. What You intimate concerning the Behaviour of some of Your People who have busied themselves so much of late with these Indians excites my Curiosity greatly. I shall therefore be much obliged to you for a Copy of the minutes that were taken at Your late Treaty whenever you shall be pleased to favour me with one & have leisure to give me some Account of those Gent^ns^ Transactions. It was reported here a few Days ago that some of the Cherokees who were at Winchester had murthered one of the Inhabitants & threatened them all after the most insolent manner but I am now told by an Officer from Fort Frederick that there was not much foundation for the story & that the Indians are througly reconciled. I am told that the Royal Americans desert from Col^o^ Stanwix very fast but not I hope in such numbers as the Virginians go off in, I have been assured that Col^o^ Washington has lost more than 100 in a week & not one of them has been apprehended or discovered to him. If any of the Masters of Vessels in Your port choose to sail for England under Convoy of the Garland man of War you will be pleased to have it signified to them that Capt Arbuthnot will sail from Hampton Road the 15^th^ of Sept^r^ if the wind & weather shall permit him to do so.

[Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

16^th^ Aug^st^ 1757.

Sir

You will by the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Gov^r^ Delancey to the Council of N York that Fort W^m^ Henry surrendered the 8^th^ Inst & that the Enemy attacked Fort Edward the 9^th^ Governor Denny adds nothing to the News that is contained in the inclosed Letters I am &c.

At the same time His Excellency writ to Governor Denny acknowledging the Receit of his Letter of the 13^th^ w^ch^ contained the News abovemen^d^

Original. [Dinwiddie to Sharpe.]

Williamsburg Aug. 18^th^ 1757.

Sir

Your Letter of the 13^th^ by Express I receiv'd & heartily thank You for it. The Day before Your Express arrived I

had Letters from New York of the 11th by a Vessell that had a short Passage with much the same Acct as You have of the Attack of Fort Wm Henry; Colo Hunter writes me the Fort was summon'd to surrender to Monsieur Montcalme who commands the French, he was answer'd "his Summons was too premature by three Weeks." however I am in Pain for that Garison, without a considerable Reinforcement it must be taken. I send you a small Sketch of News from Beverley Robinson from the Albany Post, who arriv'd at N York the 11th of this Month.

Colo Hunter further writes that the whole Forces were arrived at Halifax with twenty Sail of Line of Battle Ships; that Lord Loudoun was to sail the 25th ultº to attack Louisbourg, as it's too late for Canada, that he will be able to land 18,000 Men; the French expect them having eight sail of the Line drawn up to defend the Harbour. We had the good Fortune to lose only six Men of that large Number of Transports from Ireland & they are in high Spirits.

Our Laws are not yet printed, or I wou'd have sent you the Acts I formerly mention'd.

I remain with Respect

P. S. As I have been violently seiz'd with the Fever & Ague 'tis with Difficulty I write. As the Express was in want of Money I gave him 20/.

Sir
Your most hble Servant
Robt Dinwiddie

[Dinwiddie to Sharpe.] Original.

Williamsburg Aug. 26th 1757

Sir

I am favd with Yours of the 16th for which I thank You. Our Affairs to the Nowd have a very gloomy Aspect; I am in Pain for N York, the People must be under the greatest Concern and Apprehensions of Danger, as I suppose most of our Regulars are made Prisoners of War; the Dependance on the Militia is bad, as I am of Opinion they are not in good Order, & I fear the Enemy may be at Albany by this Time, as they were starving or in great Want of Provisions in Canada; their coming into the Land of Plenty will enable them to lay in great Stores for some Time, & probably lay the Country under Contribution—Pray God protect us & I hope they sent Expresses to Ld Loudoun, who probably may send Reinforcements of Ships & Men.

Pray let me know the Tenor of the Contract with Mr Ross for Victualing Your Forces.

I remain with great Respect & Regard Your Excells most obedt hble Servt
Robt Dinwiddie

Govr Sharpe

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Pownall.]

2d of Septr 1757.

Sr

I am favoured with Your Letter dated the 3d of Augst advising me of His Majesty's having appointed you Governor of the Massachusetts Bay & of Your safe Arrival in your Govt upon which I heartily congratulate you & I sincerely wish you an easy & happy Administration. As I am persuaded that a frequent & friendly Correspondence between the Governors of these Colonies is in the present State of Affairs highly expedient Your Declaration on that Head is very acceptable & I beg leave to assure you that you will always find me ready to contribute as much as is in my Power to the Execution of any Scheme whereby His Majesty's Service & the Interest of these Colonies can be promoted & that I shall be always studious to convince you that I am with great Regard &c.

[Sharpe to Pownall.]

2d of Septr 1757.

Sir

I embrace the first Opportunity that has offered to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter dated the 2d of Augst & to assure you that it would give me much pleasure to have an Opportunity of serving any Person that has recommended himself to Your favourable Notice but really it is not in my power to convince Mr Harrison of my Regard for your Friendship because I have not the Disposal of any Place of Profit in that part of the Province where he resides except a Sheveralty & that Office is engaged for upwards of 7 Years from this time. I have forwarded to him the Lettr that you was pleased to send inclosed to me & if I have ever an Opportunity of seeing him I will not fail to let him know how much you desire to serve him. I think myself very much obliged to you for your kind Offer in case I should entertain any thoughts of what my Brother mentioned when you were last together in England. I do not know whether I have been truly informed but from what I have heard I am apt to think that such an Exchange would not be much to my Advantage especially at this time. however you must be a better Judge & if you are of a different opinion I hope you will be so kind as to favour me with Your Sentiments on that matter. I am extremely glad to find that you reckon my Brother among Your Friends & intimate Acquaintance the greatest Favour that you can do me is to admit me also into the Number & to beleive that I shall always endeavour to approve Myself worthy of the Appellation. With the most sincere Regard

I am &c

[Sharpe to De Lancey.] Letter Bk. III

2d of Septr 1757.

Sir

Mr Iohnson a Friend of mine having intimated to me that he proposes to set off to Morrow Morning for N York with a Gentn of Virga I embrace the Opportunity to acknowledge the Receit of the Letter that you was pleased to favour me with the 3d of Iune & also to send you an Article of News that our Printer has just received by way of Virginia. I am—

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. I. p. 303

5th of Septr 1757 & transmitted by

Sir

I doubt not but you will have heard before this reaches you that we have lost Fort William Henry on Lake George. It was invested the 3d of August by an Army of about 12000 Men under the Command of the Marquis of Montcalm, among these were Six Regimts of Regular Troops from Europe & 2500 Indians, the Rest were Canada Militia, They crossed the Lake from Ticonderoga in about 300 Boats & brought with them 20 Pieces of Cannon beside 12 Mortars & Howitzers. They landed within Sight & at a small Distance from the Fort which was immediately summoned to surrender. The Garrison consisted of about 800 Men Regulars & Provincials under the Command of Lieutt Colo Munroe of General Otway's Regiment. there were in the Fort two 32 Lbrs two 18 Lbrs two 12 Lbrs one 9 Lbr one 6 Lbr, two 4 Lbrs one Howitzer & two Mortars & Lieutt Colo Young of the Royal Americans was encamped with 1400 Men just without the Fort & mounted on his Trenches 6 Pieces of Artillery that he had brought from Fort Edward on the first Alarm of the Enemy's being in Motion. On the Return of the Officer with Colo Munroes Answer to the Summons the French proceeded to open their Trenches & the same Day raised two Batteries on each of which they mounted 8 pieces of Cannon & one Mortar. As soon as General Webb was advised of the Forts being invested he dispatched Expresses to the Governors of the several Northern Colonies solliciting Assistance but none arrived time enough to be of the least Service to him. The Troops that were left at Fort Edward & which p. 304 were all that he had the Command of did not exceed 1500 Men: how it happened that there was so great a Deficiency I know not but it is natural to conclude that none of the Colonies had furnished above half the Number for which they had respectively engaged. The Day after Fort William Henry was beseiged General Webb ordered a Letter to be

Letter Bk. I. sent to acquaint the Commanding Officer that he could not make any Attempt to raise the Siege or to assist him, till he should be reinforced by the Militia of the Neighbouring Colonies & recommended it to him to make the best Terms he could in Case the Delays of the Militia should put it out of his Power to bring or afford him any Relief. The Messenger that was sent with this Letter fell into the Enemy's hands however as they did not think the Contents were such as would encourage the Garrison to make an Obstinate Defence it was sent to Col° Munroe together with a Flag of Truce by order of the French General. The Garrison continued to make a vigorous Defence four Days after this Letter was received but as they then despaired of being releived, & had almost expended their Ammunition, the Commandant thought fit to surrender the Fort on the Conditions mentioned in the inclosed Paper. You will observe that by the Terms of Capitulation the Officers & Soldiers were to be permitted to carry off their Baggage & the Sick & wounded that were not in a Condition to be transported to Fort Edward were to be taken proper Care of by the French Surgeons & returned as soon as they should be recovered, but notwithstanding this Engagement the Indians were suffered to scalp all the Sick & wounded before our people marched out of the Fort & to
p. 305 plunder both the Officers & Men many of whom they carried into the woods & stripped quite naked as I am informed by a young Gent[n] a Lieut[t] who was so unfortunate as to be treated after that manner. As soon as our Troops had evacuated the Fort the Enemy utterly destroyed it & then returned by water to Ticonderoga & Crown Point. What was the Reason that M[r] Montcalm declined to attack Fort Edward we know not, Some are inclined to think that he was afraid Quebec would be attacked in his Absence others that he was apprehensive of being opposed by a vast Army of Militia but that he will return again & reduce that place also so soon as the Militia shall leave the Frontiers. We are told in the Phil[a] Gazette that there is a French Squadron of 16 Line of Battle Ships carrying 1112 Guns & several Frigates at this time in the Harbour of Louisburg & that there is a large Number of Troops in Garrison at that place. It is also rumoured that the Earl of Loudoun has given over all thoughts of an Expedition this Season & is about to return to N York, but I hope the Report is without foundation. From the Professions that some of the Shawanese & Delawares made at a Treaty that Gover[r] Denny lately held with them it was supposed by many people that the Frontier Inhabitants would have nothing more to fear from those Indians, but a great Number of People have been since cut off in Pensilvania & I am convinced that

this Treaty will be observed by the Indians no better than Letter Bk. I.
those which they had before made with the Pensilvanians
have been. I have not heard that any Mischief has been
lately done in Virg[a] or this Province but I am still of opinion
that the Enemy will attempt the Reduction of Fort Cumber-
land before the End of the Campaign. We learn from p. 306
Carlyle that Col[o] Stanwix has lost Abundance of Men partic-
ularly Germans by Desertion since he has been encamped
near that place it is not long since a Corporal & Seven Men
went off together to Fort du Quesne & we are now informed
that another party consisting of a Musician a Drummer & 9
private men all Germans has followed their Example. The
Virginia Regiment is also reduced by Desertion to half the
Number of which it ought to consist but that is not much to
be wondered at when one considers that they were almost all
press't Men. Upon its being intimated to me by the Agents
that the Money which was granted for the Support of the
Men that have been raised for the more immediate Defence of
this Province was almost expended I desired a Meeting of the
Council on that Occasion & in pursuance of their Advice I
have called a New Assembly which is to meet the 25[th] Inst.
I hope the inclosed Bills of Excha for £125: 13: 2 will get safe
to hand & I doubt not but they will be duly paid with the
greatest Regard I am &c

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

5[th] of Sept[r] 1757.

My Ld

I presume your Ldp will have heard before this can be dld
of the Surrendry of our Fort that was built two Years since
on Lake George called Fort William Henry. The Garrison
that was therein when the Enemy attacked it consisted as it is
said of about 800 Men some Regulars & the Rest Provincials
commanded by Lieut[t] Col[o] Monro of General Otway's Regi-
ment; & Lieut[t] Col[o] Young of the Royal Americans had en-
camped with 1400 Men & intrenched himself just without the
Fort the Day before it was invested which it was in the morn-
ing of the 3[d] of August. there were in the Fort two 32 Lbrs, p. 307
two 18 Lbrs, two 12 Lbrs, one 9 Lbr, one 6 Lbr, two 4 Lbrs,
one Howitzer & two Mortars, Col[o] Young had also with him
6 Pieces of Artillery. The Army by which they were besieged
amounted to about 12000 Men among whom were six Regi-
ments of Regulars & 2500 Indians the Rest were Militia from
Canada & their Train of Artillery consisted of 20 Pieces of
Cannon & 12 Mortars & Howitzers. Soon after the Enemy
had landed General Montcalm sent an Officer to Col[o] Monro

Letter Bk. I. & required him to surrender as Your Ldp will see by his Letter in the inclosed Gazette. As the Commandant paid no Regard to the Summons the Enemy proceeded to open their Trenches & before the next Morning they had compleated two Batteries of 8 Guns & a Mortar each. General Webb was at this time with about 1500 Men at Fort Edward which is built on Hudson's River 14 Miles from Fort William Henry. He had been advised of the Enemy's Approach as soon as they appeared in Sight & had thereupon sent Expresses to the Governors of the several Northern Provinces for Assistance but as the Militia were slow in their Motions he thought proper to send a Letter to Colo Monro on the 4th of Augst wherein he intimated that he was afraid it would not be in his Power to raise the Siege. Inclosed I send Your Ldp a Copy of this Letter which fell into the Enemy's hands but was by them sent with a Flag of Truce to the Fort in hopes that it would induce the Commandant of the Garrison to surrender. the Fort however held out till the 9th of August when Colo Monro capitulated on the Terms mentioned in the inclosed Paper. the two 32 Lbrs. the two 18 Lbrs one of the 12 Lbrs,
p. 308 the 6 Lbr, & the two Mortars that were in the Fort were bursted during the Siege & when it was given up there was only Ammunition enough left for 7 or 8 Rounds. Your Ldp will observe that both the Officers & Men that were in the Fort & with Colo Young were to be permitted to take away their Baggage but the Morning after the Capitulation was signed & just as the Garrison was about to march out the Indians got in & plundered the Barracks, they then proceeded to plunder the Soldiers & to scalp all them that were sick & wounded & afterwards to strip the Officers among whom was the Gentleman who gives me this Account who with many others was carried by the Indians into the Woods & there left entirely naked. We have not yet received any authentic Account of the Numbers that were killed on either Side during the Siege but it is said that our Loss was pretty considerable. We were alarmed with an Account of the Enemys having since invested Fort Edward, but I am now informed by a Letter from Albany that their whole Army is returned to Crown Point having first entirely destroyed the Fort that they had made themselves Masters of. Your Ldp will naturally conclude that this Accident threw all the Northern Colonies into the greatest Consternation, their Militia were in Motion & a considerable Body of them joined General Webb but not till several Days after the Enemy had executed their Plan & gone off. It is supposed by some that the Apprehensions of Lord Loudoun's being designed agst Quebec hindered General Montcalm from prosecuting his Success,

but it is not improbable that he was afraid General Webb Letter Bk. I.
would be immediately reinforced by the Militia of all the adjacent Colonies & that he declined attempting any thing farther till they should be recalled when he will perhaps return again
which now the Enemy are absolute Master of the Lake he can p. 309
easily do whenever he pleases & if he should determine to take such a Step I am much afraid that Fort Edward will be found an easy Conquest. It appears by the Phila[a] Gazette as your Ldp will perceive that the French have a very strong Fleet at this time in the Harbour of Louisbourg, it is also said that the Garrison of that place is very strong insomuch that the Earl of Loudoun dares not venture to attack it nay some private Letters have been received this Day from Phila[a] wherein it is said that His Ldp is actually about to return with most of the Regiments that are now at Hallifax to N York. Affairs in this & the Neighbouring Colonies remain in the Situation that they have been in for some time: The Governor of Pensilv[a] held a Treaty lately with a considerable Number of the Shawanese & Delawares & entertained hopes that those Indians were at length throughly reconciled & that they would desist from making Incursions & destroying the Frontier Inhabitants, but I see that several of the People of Pens[a] have been since cut off & I beleive one might venture to pronounce that this Treaty will be observed no better than those which these Indians & the Pensilvanians have before made. I have not heard that any Mischief has been lately done in Virginia or this Province but I cannot help thinking that an Attempt will be yet made before the End of the Summer on Fort Cumberland or some other of our advanced Posts. We learn from Carlyle that the Germans desert daily from Col[o] Stanwix, it is not long since a Corporal & Seven Men went off together as it was supposed to the Enemy & we are now informed that another party consisting of a Musician a Drummer & nine private Men all Germans has followed their Example: in Virginia the Assembly made an Act this Summer for impressing Men to compleat the Regiment that is supported for the
Defence of that Province but I understand that the Corps is p. 310
not much the better for the Men that were taken in pursuance of that Act, several hundred of them having deserted before or soon after they joined the Regiment. Upon its being intimated to me by the Agents that the Money which was granted for the Support of the Men that have been raised for the Defence of this Province is almost expended I desired a meeting of the Gentlemen of Your Ldps Council & as it is almost three Years since the last Election I have by their Advice dissolved the old Assembly & called a New One which is to meet the 25[th] of this Month. Of this Proceeding

Letter Bk. I. I hope Your Ldp will approve & that you will always beleive me to be with the utmost Respect &

To the Duplicate was added.

P. S. Sept^{r} 8^{t} I am just informed that Lord Loudoun is actually returned to N. York with 10 Reg^{ts} Admiral Holborne is cruizing off Louisburg with 15 ships of the Line in hopes that the French will be tempted to give him Battle, but it is generally thought that notwithstanding the superiority of their Fleet they will avoid coming to an Action so it will be absolutely out of our Power to act offensively either by Land or Sea in America this year & I am afraid our Affairs will never assume a better Face unless some method can be fallen upon to oblige the Colonies to exert their united Strength.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

To Governor Dinwiddie the 6th of Sept^{r} 1757—

Sir

A Gent^{n} of this Province having intimated to me that he intends to proceed to Hampton to Morrow if the Weather permits I embrace the Opportunity to acknowledge the Receit of your two Letters dated the 18th & 26th of Augst & also to inclose you a Copy of the Contract that Doctor Ross entered into when he engaged to victual our Troops. I send you also the last Pens^{a} Gazette wherein you will find a Translation of the Summons that the Marquis of Montcalm sent to Lieut^{t} Col^{o} Monro when he invested Fort William Henry & also a Copy of the Capitulation. Notwithstanding the Engagement that all our Officers & Men should be permitted to carry off their Baggage & that the Sick & wounded should be taken Care of the Indians were suffered to scalp all the latter before the Garrison marched out of the Fort & to plunder both the Officers & Men many of whom they stripped entirely naked as I am informed by a Young Gent^{n} that was so unfortunate as to be treated after that manner, he also tells me that the Army under the Command of General Montcalm consisted of near 12000 Men among whom were six Regiments of Regular Troops from Europe 2500 Indians, the Rest were Canadians & they brought with them 20 Pieces of Cannon & 12 Mortars During the Siege two 32 Lbrs, two 18 Lbrs, one 12 Lbr a 6 Lbr, & two Mortars burst in the Fort so that at the time it surrendered there remained fit for Service no more than one 12 Lbr one 9 Lbr two 4 Lbrs, & one Howitzer & not above 8 Rounds of Ammunition. The Enemy came from Ticonderoga in about 300 Boats & as soon as they had destroyed the Fort they returned the same way. What number of Men

they lost on this Expedition we know not but it is said that Letter Bk. III
our Loss was pretty considerable. It is rumoured that Ld Loudoun finds himself unable to make an Attempt on Louisburg & that he is returning with several of the Regiments to New York, I hope the Report is without Foundation but there is an Article in the Gazette about the French Fleet that makes me fear it is too true.

With the greatest Regard—

[Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

8th of Septr 1757.

Dear Brother

I presume you will have heard before this can be delivered to you that we have lost Fort William Henry that was built two years ago on Lake George. The Garrison that was therein when the Enemy attacked it consisted as it is said of about 800 Men some Regulars the Rest Provincials under the Command of the Lieut[t] Col[o] of Otway's Regiment, & Lieut[t] Col[o] Young of the Royal Americans lay intrenched with about 1400 at a small distance without the Fort. There were mounted in the Ramparts two 32 Lbrs. two 18 Lbrs, two 12 Lbrs, one 9 Lbr, one 6 Lbr, two 4 Lbrs, one Howitzer & two Mortars; Col[o] Young had also with him six Pieces of Artillery. The Army by which they were besieged was composed of six Regiments of Regular Troops from Europe, 2500 Indians & the Rest Militia from Canada, the whole near 12,000 Men. They crossed Lake George from Ticonderoga or Carillon in about 300 Boats & in the Morning of the 3[d] of Aug[st] landed within sight of the Fort bringing with them a Train of Artillery consisting of 20 Pieces of Cannon & 12 Mortars & Howitzers. As soon as they had invested the Fort the Marquis of Montcalm who commanded on this Expedition sent a Summons to the Commandant requiring him to surrender, this being disregarded he proceeded to open his Trenches & before the next Morning the Besiegers had finished two Batteries of 8 Cannon & a Mortar each. On the first Appearance of the Enemy an Express had been sent to General Webb who remained with 1500 Men at Fort-Edward advising him thereof & he had thereupon writ to the Governors of the several Northern Colonies acquainting them with the situation of Affairs & desiring them to order out the Militia to his Aid, but as none joined him the next Day he thought fit to communicate the same to the Commandant of Fort William Henry & accordingly the General's Aid de Camp writ him a Letter to that purport of which I inclose you a Copy. this Letter fell into the Enemy's hands but as General

Letter Bk. III Montcalm thought it contained nothing that would encourage the Garrison to make an obstinate Defence he sent it to Colº Monro with a Flag of Truce. I should have observed to you that General Webb & Mr Montresieur his principal Engineer had visited Fort William Henry two Days before the Enemy landed & that we are told it was their opinion that it could not hold out against a Train of Artillery four hours. The Garrison however made a vigorous Defence till the 9th of Augst when having bursted their two 32 Lbrs, the two 18 Lbrs, one 12 Lbr, the 6 Lbr, & the two Mortars by incessant Firing having expended all their Ammunition except seven or eight Rounds & despairing of Relief they surrendered the Fort on the Terms mentioned in the inclosed Gazette. It is said that our Officers are much pleased with the Behaviour of the French General towards them but it is I beleive certain that notwithstanding the Articles of Capitulation many of our Officers & Men were plundered & stripped by the Indians, & that they scalped many of the sick & wounded before our Garrison marched out of the Fort. What Loss the Enemy suffered during the Siege is not known, of the English about 120 were killed among whom was no Officer of higher Rank than a Lieutenant. Soon after the Garrison had marched off to Fort Edward, the French returned to Ticonderoga having first utterly destroyed the Fort that they had reduced but it is generally thought that their General intended to come back & attempt the Reduction of Fort Edward also after the Indians have according to their Custom rejoiced on their Victory & the Canadians secured their Harvest. You will see by the Philaª Gazette that the French have a very strong Fleet in the Harbour of Louisburg & also a great Number of Troops in Garrison there. This Account together with the Intelligence that the Earl of Loudoun received from General Webb determined His Ldp to return to N York with ten of the Regiments that were at Hallifax & I am told by a Gentleman who is just come from N York that His Ldp is gone with those Troops to Albany. Admiral Holborne is I understand cruizing off Louisburg with fifteen Ships of the Line in hopes that the Enemy will come out & give him Battle but it is the general opinion that they will decline coming to an Action notwithstanding their Superiority & that it will not be in our Power to act offensively either by Land or Sea in America this Summer. We learn from Carlyle that Colo Stanwix has lost Abundance of Men particularly Germans by Desertion since he has been encamped near that place. These People go off in Parties of 9 or 10 at a time & as none of them have been apprehended or seen among the Inhabitants it is presumed that they all desert to the Enemy. In a Letter that I

lately received from Governor Pownall he tells me that he Letter Bk. III
had some Conversation with you just before he left England about me & N York & offers me his Service in Case I should entertain any Thoughts of that Govern^{t} As I have heard since I addressed my last Letter to you that the Governor of that Province is dependant on the Assembly for his Sallary & has no Allowance from home I returned him Thanks for his kind Offer but intimated to him that by the Accounts I had received I was induced to think that the Exchange would not be much to my Advantage & indeed I am pretty well convinced that that Govern^{t} is not so desirable as it has been generally supposed nor so valuable as you have heard it represented. I have writ to Lord Baltimore pretty freely about the prodigious Decrease of my Revenue since these Disturbances began in America in hopes that he will be induced to lessen the sum that I am ordered to pay annually out of my Sallary but as M^{r} Calvert's Interest & mine are in this particular directly contrary I am afraid my Representation will have but little weight—

[Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

18th Sept^{r} 1757.

D^{r} B^{r}

All the News that We have received from the Northward since I writ to you the 8th Inst is that Admiral Holborne with the Fleet under his Command is returned to Hallifax the French having notwithstanding their Superiority declined coming out of the Harbour of Louisburg to give him Battle & that M^{r} Dusseau Col^{o} Commandant of the 2^{d} Battalion of the Royal American Regiment died a few Days since on his March from N York to join Col^{o} Stanwix who continues encamped near Carlyle. As the Money that our Assembly granted last Year for the Support of the Troops that have been since raised for the Defence of this Province is almost expended I am obliged to meet them again & sollicit farther Supplies which I am very sorry for because I am persuaded that they will follow the Example of the Pensilvanians in insisting on all the Proprietary's personal & real Estate within the Province being taxed as well as their own when I am by a peremptory Instruction forbid to assent to any Bill of that Sort that might be offered me. It grieves me to think that we should find such Difficulty in obtaining a paultry Sum to support a few hundred Men for the immediate & sole Defence of our own Frontier Inhabitants when we could afford to support a thousand more for the General Service did the Legislature of Great Britain think fit to compel us. there is

Letter Bk. III scarcely a Person of Common Sense among us but laments that no Act of Parliament has been yet made for that purpose. for my own part I am of Opinion that nothing else can effectually preserve these Colonies from Ruin.

[Sharpe to Loudoun.]

1st of Octr 1757.

My Ld

Being obliged a few Days ago to convene the Assembly of this Province for want of Money to support any longer the Troops that have been raised here agreeable to Your Ldp's Requisition I thought it my Duty to press the Gentr to make suitable Provision for the Accomodation of such of His Majesty's Regular Forces as Your Ldp might be pleased to order hither for the winter. They have given me room to hope that they will pay some Regard to my Recommendation but decline coming to any Resolution on this Matter untill I can let them know for what Number of Men Your Ldp expects they will prepare Quarters. I must therefore intreat your Ldp to give me the necessary Information, & if Your Ldp thinks fit to require any thing more from this Province I hope you will be pleased at the same time to advise me thereof that I may communicate your Ldp's Commands to the Assembly before they desire me to put an End to the Session. I doubt not My Ld but you remember the Complaint that Capt Bosomworth made to your Ldp against one Mr Lee of this Province for endeavouring by extraordinary means & in Conjunction with several disaffected Persons to obstruct the Recruiting Service. on my Return from Phila I advised Mr Lee of the Representation that had been made to your Ldp & desired he would not delay sending me an Answer. It was however many weeks before I received one & as I apprehended your Ldp had then little time to spare for the Perusal of such Letters I declined troubling your Ldp therewith, but as Mr Lee insists on his Innocence with respect to several Things that Capt Bosomworth laid to his Charge I think myself obliged to lay his Lettr before your Ldp & to declare that I cannot upon the strictest Enquiry find that Mr Lee ever forfeited the Character of a loyal Subject or the Reputation of being a Person of Veracity & Honour.

[Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

Octr 1. 1757.

Sir

I thank you for your Letter of the 24th ult wherein you advise me of your having obtained His Majesty's Leave to go

home & of your Intention to leave Virg[a] sometime in Novem[r] Letter Bk. III
I desire you will also accept my grateful Acknowledgments for your kind offer & Promise to serve me if after your Return to Great Britain you shall at any time find it in your Power. I must beg the favour of you to let me know what time you will certainly embark that I may get such Letters as I shall beg leave to trouble you with ready. I suppose I shall be able to judge before that time whether our Assembly will be prevailed on to do any thing more for our security, at present they talk of disbanding all our Troops & leaving it to the Frontier Inhabitants to defend themselves. They are as I supposed they would be much chagrined that most of our Men have been ordered to garrison Fort Cumberland & insist that the Frontier Inhabitants could not receive the least protection from Troops so employed. I am sorry to inform you that a Gentleman who came hither this Day from Phila[a] brings an Acco[t] of S[r] Iohn S[t] Clair's having died at Albany last Thursday Se'n night.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Letter Bk. I. p. 310

6[th] Oct[r] 1756. [1757]

My Ld

In my Letter dated the 5[th] Sept[r] I informed Your Ldp that I had by the Advice of the Council dissolved the late Assembly and issued Writs for the Election of a New One which met here the 28[th] of last Month when I opened the Session as usual with a Speech of which I inclose Your Ldp a Copy together with Copies of the Addresses that were presented to Me by both Houses in Answer thereto. As I had Nothing to ask of p. 311
them but what the least Regard for the Safety & Ease of the People would induce them to grant I thought it unnecessary to be so importunate as I have been on former Occasions & the rather because the Conduct of all our Assemblies manifest that the more earnest or anxious a Governor seems to obtain Supplies the more the Representatives of the People clog the Bills whereby Provision is to be made for the Service that is recommended to them. So much time has been spent by them since they met in determining contested Elections, appointing Committees & sounding each others Inclinations that little or no Business has been yet done, neither is it yet easy to guess what will be the Issue of their Deliberations, tho indeed I am apprehensive that they are in general very averse to keeping up so great Number of Men as have been supported this last Summer for the Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants. I have not heard any thing of the Earl of Loudoun's Motions since I last addressed Myself to Your Ldp, nor

Letter Bk. I. of Admiral Holburne besides what is contained in the Gazette that I herewith send for Y^r Ldp's perusal. Some People have been lately killed on the Frontiers of Pens^a & Virg^a but none that I hear of in this Province. By the Account of two Deserters that are come to Fort Cumberland there are at this time in Garrison at Fort Du Quesne about 400 Men. Their Magazine has been well supplied with Provisions from their Settlements down the Ohio & with more than 300 Barrels of Powder. If this Acco^t is to be depended on I presume we need be under no Apprehensions on Account of Fort Cumber-
p. 312 land this year but they will I expect continue to harrass the Frontier Inhabitants with their Indians & thereby distress the Colonies as they have hitherto done. I send this by a Gent^n that is about to embark in the Packett from N York but I beleive I shall have an Opportunity of transmitting a Lett^r to Y^r Ldp by one of our own Ships as soon as the Assembly comes to any Resolution or as I shall have any thing worthy Your Ldp's Notice to communicate. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

6^th of Oct^r 1757. transmitted by M^r Wolstenholme.

Sir:

In my Letter dated the 5^th Sept^r I told you that I had by the Advice of His Ldp's Council dissolved the old Assembly & issued Writs for a new Election these being returnable on the 28^th of last Month I opened the Session as usual with a Speech of which I inclose you a Copy together with Copies of the Addresses that were presented to me by both Houses in Answer thereto. there being several controverted Elections to be determined the Lower House has not yet proceeded to other Business so I cannot tell you what is likely to be the Issue of the Session nor how far they will consult the Ease & Safety of their Constituents by making Provision for the Accommodation of the Regular Troops that we expect here this winter & for the Support of the five Companies that have been raised for the Protection of our Frontiers, I beleive I shall have an Opportunity by a Vessel from this Place of acquainting you with their Proceedings as soon as they come
p. 313 to a final Resolution on the Matters that I have mentioned to them & hope I shall send you an agreeable Account tho indeed my hopes are not very sanguine. The Pens^a Assembly has again thought fit to set Us a glorious Example as you will see by the inclosed Paper, the high opinion that these Gent^n entertain of the Power of their House will I doubt not be much approved of by our People, tho I think they will all perceive the weakness of the Arguments that are urged to induce

the Governor to wave the Right of nominating Militia Officers, Letter Bk. I.
at least I am sure that every Person in this Province & I beleive in all the Neighbouring ones is convinced that the Right which the Pensilvanians make such a Stir about gives the Governors very little weight or Influence in Elections. I have not received any Letter from the Earl of Loudoun since he returned from Halifax neither do I hear how the Troops that are under His Lordship's Command to the Northward are at present employed. By two French Deserters that came into Fort Cumberland about a Month ago we are told that there were at that time no more than 400 Men in Garrison at Fort Du Quesne but they were well provided with Ammunition & Provisions having lately received very large Supplies of both from the Missisippi. If this Account of the Deserters is to be depended on I presume the Enemy will not make any Attempt on Fort Cumberland or any other of our advanced Posts this Season but we must expect that a few of the Frontier Inhabitants will at times be cut off by their Indian Parties let our Rangers be never so vigilant. This will be p. 311
delivered by M^r^ Wolstenholme in whose favour M^r^ Hanbury has so often made Application to you. I understand he goes to England to procure some Gov^t^ Commissions not doubting but M^r^ Hanbury if he is really desirous to serve him can get him some advantageos Contract.

[Loudoun to Sharpe.] Copy.

New York, October 16^th^ 1757.

Sir,

On the 13^th^ I had the favor of yours of the 1^st^ Instant, As to your Quære about what Troops I shall Quarter in Your Province this Winter, that is a Point I have not yet been able to settle, nor shall not, till some further Intelligence, which I daily Expect, Arrives of the Enemy's Motions; at present I think I shall have very few Troops, perhaps not more than the four Independ^t^ Companies, and Recruiting Parties; but of this I shall Acquaint you, as soon as I Arrive at Albany, for which place I propose to set out to morrow.

From your Letter it does appear that the point of Quarters is not well understood; Quarters the Troops have a right to Every where, & at all times; In time of War the number to be Quartered in any place must Depend on the Exigencies of the Service, of which the General can be the only Iudge, as it must Depend upon the plans he has to Execute, or the Intelligence he has of the Enemy's Intentions, so that Quarters can never be so Settled in time of War, but that they may be subject to Changes Every hour, According as the General shall Iudge it Necessary.—

I Cannot Imagine that you will find any Difficulty in bringing your People to Raise money, for the Support of the Five Hundred men they Raised at my Requisition for the Defence of the Province, and who I have since always employed in it, and for that purpose; But I must beg that you will Explain to the Assembly that the Restrictions they Layed on those Troops, in their Act last Summer, are not only Contrary to the King's Instructions to all His Governors, but a Direct Attack on His Majesty's undoubted prerogative of Commanding all His Subjects in Arms and are at the same time Ruinous to the Service, and to the security both of your own & the neighbouring Provinces, the very purpose for which they were Raised. It would be Injurious to them, to suppose that they would have gone into it, if it had occurred to them in their Deliberations, what the Consequence of such a Resolution must be, if it could have taken Effect, and I am sure your Abilitys & Zeal for the Publick Service, will Lay it before them in the true Light.—

As to M^r^ Lee's Letter I have read it, and shall Examine further into it, and write to you on that & the other Informations I received from you, Iust as I was setting out for Halifax.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Loudoun

To The Hon^ble^ Horatio Sharpe Esq^r^

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Admiral Holburne.]

18^th^ Oct^r^ 1757—

Sir.

I received the Letter that you sent me from one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State together with that which you was yourself pleased to favour me with the 10^th^ of Iuly & as soon as I had an Opportunity I communicated the Contents of them to our Assembly pressing them at the same time to a compliance with your Requisition. In answer to my Message on this occasion the Gentlemen professed the utmost Readiness on their Parts to comply with every reasonable measure that should be recommended by His Majesty's Ministers but concluded their Address with a Declaration which is indeed a very just one that the Seamen employed in the Trade of this Province are so few that it is absolutely impossible for us to supply the Fleet with the smallest Number. I am sorry it was not in my Power to comply with your Request by sending you a Number of Seamen from this

Govern[t] however as I have used my utmost Endeavours to serve you I hope you will take them in good part & beleive that I am &c. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Loudoun.]

20[th] Oct[r] 1757

My Ld

I am sorry to inform Your Ldp that the Garrison of Fort Cumberland is in great want of Provisions while the Assembly of this Province is determined to grant no farther Supplies for the Support of any Troops that are or may be posted at that place. As soon as I was advised by Capt Dagworthy that the Provisions which had been laid in for the use of the Garrison were nearly expended I communicated the same to the Assembly & desired them to impower our Agents to send the Troops an immediate Supply: instead of complying with my Request the Gent[n] thought proper to send me the inclosed Answer & to resolve that they would never make the least provision for the Support of Capt Dagworthy or his Command while they continue at Fort Cumberland whither your Ldp was pleased to order them. I have in my Reply endeavoured to convince them of the Impropriety or Absurdity of such an unwarrantable Resolution, but they are not to be moved by any thing that I can urge, on the contrary they have resolved likewise that the Troops which are at present in the pay of this Province shall be forthwith reduced to 300, & that they shall after such Reduction be no otherwise employed than in ranging just beyond our Frontier Settlements. This being the Case I must intreat your Ldp to send Col[o] Stanwix some Orders about Fort Cumberland as soon as possible, our Troops will not I am afraid be kept together after the Assembly's Resolution is made known to them, indeed those of them that are at that Fort will unless they receive a speedy supply of Provisions be obliged to abandon it for want of Food. It is a Doubt with me whether the means which the House of Burgesses propose for raising a Supply for the Support of the 300 men abovementioned will be agreed to by the Gent[n] of the Upper House of Assembly should they not I shall order two or three Companies of Militia to march for the immediate Defence of Fort Frederick & the Frontier Settlements & order the officers of the several Companies that are at present in the pay of this Province to deliver to Col[o] Stanwix or the Officer Commanding at Carlyle such of our Soldiers as are enlisted generally for His Majesty's Service & are fit to serve in the Royal American Regiment. Tho I should have no reason to object to any part of the Bill which our People are

Letter Bk. III preparing for the Support of 300 Men except that Clause of it which is to restrain the Men's Service to Fort Frederick & the Frontier Settlements, I am inclined by Your Ldp's Letter of the 13th June to think that I ought to reject it as encroaching on His Majesty's Prerogative, If that is your Ldp's opinion I shall refuse it without any hesitation, & perhaps such a Step may have a good Effect.

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

21st Oct^{r} 1757—

Sir

Since I received Capt Dagworthy's Letter of the 6th Inst I have been informed that the Cherokees who were then at Fort Cumberland are returned home upon receiving Intelligence that the French have begun to build on the Hogohegee or Cherokee River. This has releived Capt Dagworthy from the Anxiety that he seemed to be in upon Account of those Indians & he will not I presume be visited by any more of them while he remains at Fort Cumberland. He has I find supplied this party with several Things that they stood in need of hoping I should be able to procure him an Allowance for the same, but as our Assembly will not be prevailed on to appropriate any Sum generally for the Service or use of our Indian Allies it will never be in my Power to reimburse him. The Party of Cherokees that were here last Spring received a Present to the Value of £300 from this Govern^{t} just before you obtained one for them from Pensilvania & whenever any of them shall kill an Enemy Indian & apply to this Govern^{t} for a Reward Our Agents are obliged to pay them £50 or send them Goods to that Amount, which is all that our People will ever do for their Encouragement—As soon as Capt Dagworthy informed me that the Provisions which had been laid in at Fort Cumberland were nearly expended I communicated the Contents of his Letter to our Agents & desired them to order him a fresh Supply but as they had no Money left in their hands I was afterward obliged to address myself to the Assembly & to represent to them the necessity of making immediate Provision for the farther Support of the Troops under Dagworthys Command. Inclosed I send you a Copy of their answer to which I have made a Reply enforcing my first Message; but I think they are obstinately determined never to grant the smallest sum for the Support of any Troops that shall be ordered to Fort Cumberland hereafter nor for the support of any that are now there. They insist likewise that the Troops which are at present in the Pay of this Province shall be forthwith reduced to 300, & these 300 shall they

say on no account be employed otherwise than in garrisoning Fort Frederick & ranging just beyond the Frontier Settlements. This being their final Resolution I must leave it entirely to you to take such Measures for the Preservation of Fort Cumberland as you shall think proper. The Garrison will not I apprehend be easily kept together long after the Men hear that they are to receive no more pay & indeed if they are not by Your order speedily supplied with a quantity of Provisions they will all find themselves under the Necessity of abandoning the Place for want of Food. I have writ to the Earl of Loudoun acquainting him with the Assembly's Conduct on this Occasion but as I hear that His Ldp is at Albany it will be some time before my Letter can reach Him. The Gentleman that presents this is a Lieut[t] in one of our Companies. As he has Business to transact at this Place before he goes to Fort Frederick he will return again hither as soon as you shall have leisure to acknowledge the Receit of my Letter— Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Board of Trade.]

22[d] of Oct[r] 1757.

R[t] Hon[ble]

In obedience to Your Lordship's Commands signified to me in Your Letter dated the 9[th] of Iune I have writ to the Masters or Clerks of all the Iron Works in this Province for such a particular account as your Ldps are pleased to require of the Quantity of Pig & Bar Iron that was made at their several Furnaces & Forges from the 25[th] of December 1749, to the 5[th] of Ianuary 1756 which Account shall be transmited to Your Ldps by the first Opportunity of Conveyance that offers after the Gent[n] have complied with my Request & In the mean time I send Your Ldps an Acco[t] of the Quantity of Iron that appears by the Naval Officers Books to have been exported from this Province within the time abovementioned.

[Sharpe to Pitt.]

22[d] of Oct[r] 1757.

Sir

In the Letter which I addressed to you the 26[th] of May I informed you that the Assembly of this Province had in Compliance with the Earl of Loudoun's Requisition agreed to support 500 Men for the immediate Defence of the Province & to act on any Emergency in Conjunction with such other Forces as should be employed in these parts to annoy His Majesty's Enemies. Some of these Men were by His Ldp's

Letter Bk. III orders marched to garrison Fort Cumberland while the Rest were left at Fort Frederick to patroll on our Frontiers at a small Distance beyond the Settlements & by this Disposition of them the Inhabitants have been so effectually secured this Summer from the Incursions of the Enemy that we have not lost a single Person exclusive of Soldiers & such as attended them. The Money which had been appropriated for the Support of these Troops being now expended I have convened the Assembly again & recommended it to them to grant farther Supplies for their Support but I am sorry to inform you that they have absolutely refused to provide for any Men that are or may be ordered to Fort Cumberland, & that they are also resolved to reduce the Troops in the Pay of this Province to 300 who shall they say on no Account whatever be employed otherwise than in garrisoning Fort Frederick & patrolling just beyond our Frontier Settlements. I am for my own part well convinced that Nothing can contribute so much to the Safety of our People while we are obliged to carry on a defensive War in these parts as our keeping a strong Garrison at Fort Cumberland or some other advanced Post for tho it may be proper to have a place of Strength & to have Parties patrolling near the Settlements yet that alone will not be effectual the Indians may pass them, come down, destroy the Inhabitants & retire again in a few hours without being observed & before an Alarm can be given; but when another considerable Body of Men is posted at a Distance as at Fort Cumberland & the Commanding Officer frequently sends small Parties to observe the Enemy's Motions & keeps larger ones constantly patrolling the Indians find it no easy matter to make Incursions without being discovered, if they fall in with any Party from such advanced Post on their way down their Progress is for that time stopped for tho they should be victorious as has often happened this Summer yet they dare not venture lower lest the Alarm should be given & the Troops & Inhabitants on the Frontiers be prepared to receive them & in Case they should pass the advanced Post will probably be advised thereof before they can retire & their Retreat will become very difficult. By these & many other Arguments I have endeavoured to convince the Assembly of the Use & propriety of our supporting a Garrison at Fort Cumberland agreeable to the Earl of Loudoun's Requisition, but finding that they will not be diverted from the Resolution that they have taken by any Arguments that I can urge nor by any orders that the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America can issue I have intreated the Earl of Loudoun to take some other Measures for the Preservation of Fort Cumberland, & lest the Troops that are at present there should be

obliged to abandon that place for want of Food before I can be favoured with His Ldp's Answer to my Letter I have upon the Assembly's refusing to supply them given orders for their being furnished upon my own Account with as much provision as they shall stand in need of. We are told by a Portuguese a Deserter from Fort Du Quesne that when he left that place about two Months ago the Garrison did not exceed four Hundred Men. Since that time a Party of French & Indians have made an Incursion & carried off 15 Persons from Virg[a] & another Party was designed ag[st] this Province but being discovered a few Miles from Fort Cumberland & having lost in a Skirmish that ensued a Cadet that had (as appears by his Orders) the Command of them they retired without doing the least Mischief. I had not the honour to receive your Letter of the 19[th] of Feb[y] till within these 6 weeks when I received one likewise from Admiral Holburne wherein he required me to furnish him with a Number of Seamen for the Fleet that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to order to America under His Command. As soon as the Assembly met I submitted the Admiral's Letter as well as yours to their Consideration & pressed them to enable me to comply with the Admiral's Demand. In answer to my Message they were pleased to assure me that they were sorry it was not in their Power to comply with my Request but that the Trade of this Province must be entirely ruined if any more of our Seamen should be taken away, & indeed so many of those that have been usually employed in our Trade have left us to serve on board His Majesty's Ships or Privateers that it is not without the greatest difficulty the Masters of our Vessels homeward bound can engage a few Seamen to navigate them. Letter Bk. III

I am with the greatest Respect S[r]

[Dinwiddie to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir

Your fav[o] of the 9[th] Iuly I rec[d] & I sincerely thank you for your kind Wishes for me; the Time of my Departure for Britain is at present uncertain, as I have wrote Adml Holbourn for one of the King's Ships to accomodate me and Family Home, which I have good Reason to expect as its agreeable to the Orders from the Admiralty.

I am sincerely sorry Your Assembly are so refractory, surely at this Time their own Preservation, & every Thing valueable shou'd incite them with Alacrity to do all in their Power for His Majesty's Service. I shall be glad to know their Resolutions before I leave this.

I am sorry for the Death of Sir John S[t] Clair, who was a valueable Man & a good Officer. I wish You Health & Happiness & with great Truth I remain—

Your Excellency's
most obed[t] hble Servant
Rob[t] Dinwiddie

Williamsburg
Oct[r] 22[d] 1757

Copy.

[Loudoun to Sharpe.]

Albany Nov[r] 3[d] 1757.—

Sir

Last Night I had the favor of yours of October 21[st] with an account of the Proceedings of Your Assembly, & a Copy of their address to you.—

I must own the Restriction Your Assembly Endeavored to Lay on the Troops raised by Your Province last Spring Surprized me, as it Interfered with the King's undoubted prerogative of Commanding all His Subjects in Arms, either by Himself or those he appoints under him.—

But as the Troops were wise enough to obey His Majesty's orders given them, by those who alone, had power to give them; and as I was Informed by a Gentleman from Maryland that, that Clause of the Act had been Layed before Lawyers, who had all agreed that it was not in the power of the Assembly to Lay such a Restriction, and that of Course the Clause was Null, I was in hopes the Gentlemen that Compose the Assembly had Reconsidered that Affair and seen the Error of it—

But your Letter, & their Redress have shewn me that I was mistaken; and yet I cannot help having that Charity for my Fellow Subjects to believe that this Affair has not Appeared to them in its true Light, for I Cannot think, that the Assembly of Maryland ever Intended to Invade the King's undoubted prerogatives.

Nor can I possibly believe that they Intend to throw the Frontier Garrisons of His Majesty's Dominions, into the Enemy's hands, particularly when those Garrisons are in their own Province, & so Essential to their own protection.—

And yet this measure is big with all those Consequences, both from its own nature, & still more so, from the season in which it is taken, the account of it arriving to me late on the 2[d] of November, in the back Country of the Province of New York, by which measures they not only Refuse their Aid to the Common Cause, and Desert the Interest & Security of their own Province, But by the season they have taken this Resolution in, put it out of the power of the King's Servants

to remedy the end that the Execution of such a measure cannot miss to have—

From this Light of things, which is the true one I cannot doubt that Your Assembly will immediately take such Resolutions as shall Enable you to provide Effectually for the Security of that Important Post at Fort Cumberland, so as to prevent it being abandon'd, and put into the Enemy's possession, which would be the Effect of such a Resolution.—

I must further remind you of the uninterrupted orders, that have been Communicated to all the Governments in North America, from His Majesty's Secretaries of State, from the Year 1754 to this time, to be aiding & Assisting to his Commander in Chief in North America in supplying Troops &c. and that in Consequence of his Majesty's Commands to me, of applying to the different Provinces for such aid, as I see necessary for the Common Cause. I do demand from the Province of Maryland that the 500 men furnished for the Common Cause, and Employed by me this Last Summer, in the defence of their Garrisons on their Frontiers, be Continued in the Service this Winter, as absolutely necessary for the Defence of their own Province, and the Defence of His Majesty's Dominions.—

As to their Disposing of the Troops in the Winter I have the King's Commission to Command all men that are or shall be in Arms in North America; I am on the Spot, and whilst the King does me the Honour to Continue that Commission to me, I will Execute it, and if any Officer or Soldier, presumes to disobey my orders, I will treat him as the Law Directs.

If my Business can possibly permit me I will Come immediately to Annapolis where I do not doubt that you and I will be able to set things in such a Light as will be perfectly Satisfactory to the Gentlemen of your Assembly, and to Every other man that has the Safety & Prosperity of Maryland at Heart, and indeed of every man that has the prosperity and Safety of His Majesty's Subjects & Dominions in North America.

As the Business I am engaged in may put it out of my power to make this Journey so soon as I could wish, I must beg that you will take Every Measure to bring your Assembly to a right understanding of this so Essential a point, both for themselves, and His Majesty's Dominions in North America, and that you will, from time to time, acquaint me by Express of what Resolutions are taken in this Affair—

I am, with great Regard,
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Loudoun.

To Governor Sharpe.

Copy. [Loudoun to Sharpe.]

Private. Albany Novr 3d 1757.

Sir

I Have by this Express, writ you a Publick Letter in pretty strong Terms, as it appeared to me necessary in the present situation of Your Assembly, that you should have such in your possession; But as Fort Cumberland is of the greatest Consequence to the security of the Back Settlements in your part of the Country, not only to the Province of Maryland, but likewise to Pensilvania & Virginia, I have not entirely trusted to your Assembly's coming to Iudge right on this so very Important point, on having the Consequences fairly stated to them of such a proceeding; but have ordered Colonel Stanwix to take a particular attention to that place, & if he can Collect as many of the Virginia Troops as are necessary for Composing that Garrison, to march them directly to take possession of it; If they should be Infected with the Proceedings of your Assembly, & follow their Example, that in that Case he should immediately march a Number of the King's Regular Troops to take possession of that Garrison; and in the mean time I have ordered the Contractor for Provisions to dispatch a proper person to Colonel Stanwix, to receive his orders in relation to Victualling that post.—

I Have likewise directed Colo Stanwix to Correspond and Co-operate with you; and I must beg you will be so good as to Concert measures with him, and give him Constant Information of what may be Expected from Your Assembly, who, I should hope, would not run headlong into a measure, that may be the Ruin of their own, and the neighbouring Provinces, and the giving the Enemy an Advantage, that may probably Cost the Lives of Thousands of His Majesty's Subjects before it can be Retrieved, nor can I think they will venture, by so dangerous a Step, to draw the Iust Resentment of Government upon them, notwithstanding the Slights People of this Country Affect to treat Acts of Parliament with.

In order to shew you the nature of the orders I have sent to Colonel Stanwix, I send you Copies of them Enclosed, and do not doubt that you will, most seriously Co-operate with me, not only in bringing your People, to Act in Conjunction with the other Colonies in the Common Cause, but that you will Endeavor to the utmost likewise to save all Expence to the Publick, and endeavor to get your People not only to Garrison Fort Cumberland, but likewise to supply it with Provisions.

This Affair gives me the greatest Concern, as it seems big with the most fatal Consequences. Your Assembly in this Case, have taken a Step that tended to Subvert all Government, and at once to throw off all Submission to the Govern-

ment of the Mother Country, and as You are so well Acquainted with the Affairs of this Country, I need not say to you how fatal the Example may be, and how likely other Assemblys are to follow the Example if it cannot be stopped here, till the King's ministers are Informed of the situation, & have time to Apply a proper Remedy to the Evil that is of so dangerous a Nature, in this so extensive a Country, Inhabited by People from such a variety of Nations, & of such a variety of Religions, and so far removed from the Center of Government, in the Mother Country. I propose to set out in about a week from hence and to Come directly to Annapolis, to Endeavor, in Conjunction with you, to accommodate those Affairs but I hope that will occasion no Delay—

As you have asked my opinion about passing the Bill, if presented with such a Restriction, I am Clearly of opinion that as things are situated at present in America, I should be very Cautious of passing any Bill, where there is a direct Infringement of the King's Prerogative, which I think this is; and I am still more of opinion, that it would be right at present, as you are of opinion that such a step would have a good Effect; besides it will in some Degree prevent the Disease from spreading.

I Have here laid before you the progression of the Steps I am to take, even as to their coming to the last Extremity; as I am sure you will see the necessity of Relieving the mother Country from every reasonable share of the Expence of the War in this Country, of which at present the Provinces bear none of that great Body of Regular Troops that are sent for their protection; and that you will bring your People to do as much for their own protection, and the Common Cause, as you possibly can, and therefore are not at Liberty to discover what steps I am to take in case they cannot be brought to do their Duty.—

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Loudoun.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Letter Bk. I. p. 314

9th Novr 1757 & transmitted by Capt Tipple.

Sir

As I was not informed of this Vessel's being about to sail untill this Morning & am obliged to send my Letters on board this Evening or to morrow very early I can only tell you in general that altho the Assembly has been now sitting six

Letter Bk. I. weeks no Supply Bill is yet finished. They propose I hear to grant about £20,000 for the Support of 300 Men for the immediate Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants, but by all Accounts the Bill will contain so many exceptionable Clauses that there is not the least Probability of its passing the Upper House. The Money is I am told to be raised by a Tax on all Real & Personal Estates, on Offices, Professions, His Ldp's Quit Rents & Ecclesiastical Preferment. The Tax to be laid by Assessors appointed by certain Commissioners whom the People are to choose, & the Troops to be in fact under the Command of no Body but the Agents; to compleat the whole the Gent[n] intend to impower their Agents to give any of our Indian Allies that may come & serve on our Frontiers such
p. 315 Presents & Rewards as they alone shall think proper; & to specify in the Bill at what particular Places any Troops that the Earl of Loudoun may order to this Province shall be quartered. What will be the Event & Issue of the Session I cannot certainly say but it is not I think very improbable that it will be left to me to garrison Fort Frederick & protect the Frontier Inhabitants during the Winter with three or four Companies of Militia, I have writ to Lord Loudoun & desired him to take such Measures as he shall think best for the Preservation of Fort Cumberland & if His Ldp will order a pretty strong Garrison thither I shall not be very anxious about the Assembly's Resolutions. As I am inclined to think that His Ldp will upon the Receit of my Letter advise the Ministry of the Assembly's unaccountable Resolution to reduce our Troops & to grant no Supplies for the Support of any that may be ordered to Fort Cumberland I thought proper to send you the inclosed Account of what has passed between me & the Assembly with regard to that place. The Number of Men in Garrison there at this time is about 230. they are paid up to the 10[th] of Oct[r] & as Col[o] Stanwix has as well as myself ordered them up a Quantity of Provisions there is no fear of their abandoning that Place before His Ldp can send orders for other Troops to march thither. If the Parliament should in Consequence of the Earl of Loudoun's Representation take the Conduct of our Assembly as well as the Pro-
p. 316 ceedings of a Neighbouring one under Consideration & Ease them of the Trouble of framing Supply Bills by making some for them, You will be pleased to remember that no Considerable Sums of Money (except what has arisen from the Duty on Tob[o]) has been ever raised in this Province otherwise than by a Poll Tax, that as the People have been always accustomed to that Mode of Taxation they all prefer it to any other except some few Leading Men of the Assembly who desire nothing more than to throw things into Confusion

& thereby to exempt themselves & their Constituents from all Taxes whatever, that in fact it is the most equitable Way of raising Money in this Colony that can be proposed because as our Estates consist for the most part in Servants & Negroes those who have most property pay the greatest Share of the Tax, that the Assembly Men's Wages (which amounts annually to a considerable Sum) & other Publick Charges are always paid or defrayed by a Poll Tax, that by a perpetual Law of this Province it is enacted & provided that whenever the Gov[r] shall find it necessary to order the Militia to march for the Defence of the Province a Poll Tax shall be laid for the Payment of such Militia, and that they shall not be paid after any other manner whatever. These Hints you will make use of as you may have occasion. I can truly say that Nothing would have given me so much Pleasure as the Assemblys making the Interposition of Parliament unnecessary but really if an Act of Parliament is not made for us very shortly instead of reducing the Power of the French in America which if these Colonies exerted themselves properly might be easily done We shall be ready to fall a Prey to their first Attempts I am sorry to send you such an Account of the Fleet that was ordered to America last Summer as you will find in the inclosed Paper; We do not hear whether the French Squadron is yet returned to Europe, but I beleive such a Piece of Intelligence would at this time be very acceptable to the Inhabitants of the Principal Towns in the Northern Colonies. If the Wind should not serve to carry this Vessel out of Potuxent within these two or three Days I shall endeavour to get other Letters on Board, & if I should be deprived of that opportunity I shall not fail to send some by the next Packet & by a Vessel that is to sail from this Port in a Fortnight or three Weeks.

Letter Bk. I. p. 317

[Lord Colville to Sharpe.] Original.

S[r]

As I am directed by my Instructions to correspond with you on his Majesty's Service; I take this first opportunity of acquainting your Excellency, that I am appointed Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America. And that you may be acquainted with our Strength in these Parts, I subjoin a List of the Ships in this Harbour: I omit those appointed to particular Stations; because as yet, I am not acquainted with the Orders they may be under, or the Service they may be upon.

By M[r] Secretary Pitt's Letter to you of the 19[th] of last February, I am encouraged to apply to your Excellency, for

a Supply of Seamen to recruit the Ships under my Command. We have not the least prospect of getting men here; Several Ships are at this time greatly short of Complement; and we must naturally expect that many of our People will drop off this winter. For these Reasons, I most earnestly request of you to raise as many Seamen and able Bodied Landmen, as you possibly can, and to send them hither with the utmost Dispatch, as I shall exert my best Endeavours to get the Squadron to Sea very early in the Spring. I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant

Colville

Northumberland at
Halifax 14th Novemr 1757

Northumberland	Sutherland
Terrible	Defiance
Kingston	Somerset
Oxford	Hawke Sloop.
Arc en Ciel	

Honble Horatio Sharpe, Esq, &c, &c,

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

15th Novr 1757.

Sir

By a Letter which I received yesterday from the Earl of Loudoun I find that His Ldp has been pleased to send you orders to garrison Fort Cumberland with other Troops in Case the Assembly of this Province should adhere to the Resolution that they had made with regard to that place when I last writ to His Ldp & Yourself. As they have not yet thought proper to give any answer to a Message which I sent them upon the Receit of their Address dated the 19th of Octr of which I inclosed you a Copy, I can only add to what I then told you that they have at length prepared a Bill in Consequence of their Resolve. As soon as this Bill is rejected by the Gentn of the Upper House which I beleive it will be soon after it is offered, I shall communicate the Contents of His Ldp's last Letter to the Assembly & insist on their preparing another Bill agreeable thereto. As I find that the Agents did not till a few Days ago issue the three months pay that became due to Capt Dagworthy's Company, & that two months pay was also issued at the same time for the other four Companies there will not I hope be any Danger of the Men's deserting for want of Pay at least on this Side Christmas, & as they have been very lately cloathed & are supplied with a quantity of Provisions in Consequence of your orders to Mr Ross I shall

suffer the Assembly to delay Business & protract the Session as long as they please in hopes that His Ldp will be able to undertake a Journey to Annapolis before matters are brought to an Issue between us & that his Presence here will have a good Effect. As soon as the Fate of the Bill now depending shall be determined I will order three or four Companies of Militia to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first Notice & if the Lower House of Assembly shall after all means have been tried to bring them to Reason absolutely refuse to support any Troops at Fort Cumberland I will make Capt Beall a Major of Militia & oblige as many Men to serve under him as may be necessary for the Defence of Fort Frederick & the more immediate Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants, this Step will make the Assembly sensible that I can even without their Assistance or Consent oblige the Militia to do the Duty or Service that they intend the 300 Men for & that I am on my Part resolved to exert the Power with which I am to their great Mortification invested. It is true I cannot instantly punish every Person that shall refuse to march but I can order him to be prosecuted before the Judges of our Supreme Court & I am throughly satisfied that they will not suffer such a one to escape with Impunity & tho I have no Power to levy Money without the Consent of Assembly to pay any of the Militia that shall march in Obedience to my Orders yet I can impress as much Provisions or other Necessaries for their Use as they shall stand in need of. I apprehend that you will not order any Troops to march to Fort Cumberland before you shall receive another Letter from His Ldp or farther Advice of our Assembly's Proceedings, I shall embrace every opportunity of writing to you untill the Affair is finally determined & communicate to you every particular that it might be expedient for you to be acquainted with. The Complement of Men which was to be raised here for the Royal American Regiment being made up Lieut[t] Campbel has this Day left us in order to proceed with his Recruits to Phil[a] In justice to this Gent[n] & Lieut[t] M[c]Beane whom he succeeded I think it is incumbent on me to declare that they endeavoured to behave during their Residence among us in such a manner as to give general Satisfaction & that I beleive they have succeeded in such their Endeavours to the utmost of their wishes.

Letter Bk. III

I am &c.

[Sharpe to Loudoun.]

15[th] of Nov[r] 1757.

My Ld

As the Lower House of Assembly have not yet thought proper to take any Notice of a Message that I sent them the

Letter Bk. III 21st Oct^{r} & wherein I pressed them to make immediate Provision for the farther Support of the Garrison at Fort Cumberland & the other Troops that have been raised for the Defence of this Colony, I can at present do no more than acknowledge the Receit of your Ldp's two Letters dated the 16th of Oct^{r} & 3^{d} Inst, & inform Your Ldp that I hear the Assembly have at length framed a Bill agreeable to the Resolve which they had made when I writ last & that they seem determined to adhere to their Resolution. The opinion which some of our Lawyers gave on a Part of the Act which was made here last Summer was very different from what Your Ldp seems to apprehend, it relates only to the Power of our Agents to pay & victual those of our Troops that were at Fort Cumberland & not at all to the Power of Your Ldp or any other Officer to march them thither. The occasion of the Agents addressing themselves to Lawyers for such opinion was this, When Col^{o} Stanwix advised me of his having sent Capt Dagworthy peremptory orders to remain at Fort Cumberland with a Part of the Troops that were in the pay of this Province & to pay no manner of Regard to the Resolutions of our Assembly or of the orders of any Person besides himself I sent for the Agents & told them that I expected they would take Care to have the Garrison of Fort Cumberland duly paid & supplied with Provisions. As they seemed to look upon themselves as Servants to the Assembly & to think that they had nothing else to do but to act agreeable to the of those by whom they were nominated, I cautioned them to beware & declared that if they refused or neglected to supply the Troops at Fort Cumberland I would certainly order the Attorney Gen^{l} to prosecute them. This put them upon consulting Lawyers & they were by them told as I have already hinted that it was not their Business to enquire whether the Troops were stationed agreeable to the Directions of the Act of Assembly or not, but to victual & pay them at Fort Cumberland or any other Place. As this My Ld is really the Case & as my communicating that part of your Ldps Lett to the Assembly would most certainly bring the Resentment of many Persons on the Gent^{n} with whom Your Ldp was pleased to converse at N York on this Subject I must take the Liberty to suppress that Clause if I should find it expedient to send a Copy of Your Ldp's Letter to the Assembly before I have the Satisfaction to see Your Ldp at Annapolis & the honour to receive your farther Commands. As Your Ldp is pleased to approve of my Resolution to dissent to any Bill that might be offered if the Service of our Provincial is to be thereby restrained I shall forthwith send Orders to three or four Companies of Militia to hold them-

selves in readiness to march to Fort Frederick on the first Notice, this Step will perhaps contribute with your Ldp's Letter towards bringing the Assembly to a Right way of thinking at least it will put them in mind that I can provide for the Service which they design to support the 300 Men for without their Assistance or Consent & that their obstinacy will have no other Effect than to make me exert the power with which I am to their great Mortification invested & it will doubtless lead many People to examine into the Conduct of their Representatives which I am sure every reasonable Person must condemn. Indeed the superiour Class of People in every part of the province are already much dissatisfied at the Assembly's proceedings & declare publickly that they should be well pleased if the Legislature of great Britain, would ease the Assembly of the trouble of framing Supply Bills by Compelling us by an Act of Parliament to raise £20,000 annually by a Poll Tax as the Quota of this Province towards carrying on the War. As I find that all our Troops were a few Days since paid to the 10th of Oct^{r} & that their Cloathing was not dld to them till very lately I beleive there is no probability of their deserting at least on this side Christmas, since Col^{o} Stanwix has upon my Application given the Person that has hitherto victualled them orders to continue to supply them with Provisions, I shall agreeable to your Ldp's orders regularly advise Col^{o} Stanwix of the Assemblys proceedings & will also communicate to Your Ldp by Express any thing that it might be necessary for your Ldp to be immediately acquainted with. I &c Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Denny.]

27th of Nov^{r} 1757.

Sir

The Earl of Loudoun having been pleased to intimate to me that he intends to visit Annapolis very shortly & given me room to expect that you will not refuse to accompany him I have thereupon engaged a Gent^{ns} House for the Accommodation of His Ldp & his Family that there might be a greater part of my own at the Service of Yourself & M^{r} Peters or any other Gent^{n} that will become my Guest. I presume you know that His Ldp has been determined to undertake this Journey at least sooner than he otherwise would by the Resolution of the Assembly of this Province to have our Provincial Troops immediately withdrawn from Fort Cumberland & to reduce them forthwith to 300 Men that number being in their opinion as many as are necessary for the Defence of this Province & the Protection of our Frontier

Letter Bk. III Inhabitants & lest the Earl of Loudoun should not know how to dispose of them in the best manner for His Majesty's Service or our security they have in a Bill which they have been employed more than two months in framing particularly specyfied where the men shall range or patroll & lye in Ambush & have forbid them to move from the Stations or posts that they have been pleased to allot them on any account whatever. They are much surprized at the Earl of Loudouns insisting that the Troops in the Pay of this Province shall be under his Command & will immediately on His Lordship's Arrival here undertake to convince him of the Impropriety of his Requisition. My Lord on the contrary seems to hope that they will at length be brought to Reason but I am afraid his Ldp will find that his Hopes are without foundation. I suppose the Event will be that I shall find myself under a necessity of obliging three or four Companies of Militia to march & serve on our Frontiers instead of the Soldiers that are now there & in this Expectation I have already ordered that Number to hold themselves in readiness to move on the first notice. I take this occasion of thanking you for the Minutes taken at the Indian Treaty & the other papers which M^r^ Peters sent me some time ago by your order &c—

[Sharpe to Loudoun.]

29^th^ Nov^r^ 1757—

My Ld

I now take the Liberty to send your Ldp a Copy of the Military Part as it is called of the Bill which our Assembly have been so long employed about & which they were pleased to send to the Gent^n^ of the Upper House four or five Days after I had communicated to them the Contents of Your Ldps last Letter. I am apt to think that this Specimen of their Performances will shew your Ldp that they are at least as wrong-headed as I have ever represented them. The Bill will be returned to them to morrow with a Negative upon which they will very probably desire to be dismissed but I shall not be prevailed on to comply with any such Request untill your Ldp's Business will permit you to undertake your intended Journey. Your Ldp cannot help observing that they have not only restrained the Soldiers Service to a particular Spot but that they have also studied to lay the Officers under every possible Hardship or Difficulty, beside this they reduce the Captain's pay from 12/6 Currency p Day to 10/ which according to our present Excha. is not more than 6/ stg while They themselves have the Conscience to receive for serving their Country in Assembly as they call it at the Rate of 14/ a

Day each besides Travelling Expences so that the Taxes Letter Bk. III
which have been already & will be levied on the People of this Province to pay the Assembly for sitting since the war was first begun in America amounts to at least a fifth part of the Money that has been granted here for His Majesty's Service which Consideration alone is a sufficient Reason why every Person among us should desire to see the Parliament of Great Britain interpose & compel us to pay towards carrying on the War as much as should be judged our reasonable Quota. I hope Your Ldp will have left Albany before this can be dld, & that I shall very soon have the Pleasure of seeing Your Ldp at Annapolis. I am &c

[Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

4th Decr 1757—

Sir

I beg your pardon for delaying so long to acknowledge the Receit of your two Letters dated the 22d of Octr & the 2d of last month & hope you will excuse my seeming neglect when you know how it must be accounted for. I have ever since I writ to you last been in continual hopes that the next Day Proceedings of our Assembly would enable me to give you some certain Information concerning their Intentions or at least afford me some Room to guess what would be the Issue of our Meeting. I am however still at almost as great a Loss as I was two months ago & know very little more for certain than that the Gentn have signified to the Earl of Loudoun thro my hands that they condemn the Disposition which he was pleased to make of the Maryland Forces last Summer tho it is entirely owing to that Disposition of them that our Frontier Inhabitants have dwelt in perfect security while several of your People & a great Number of those who lived in Pensilva have been cut off or captivated by our Common Enemy. Colo Hunter's sudden Departure hence will not give me time to write you a particular account of our Transactions & Correspondence since we met but I shall endeavour to send you such a one before you embark as it might possibly afford you some little Amusement after you shall have turned your Back on us poor Governors & all American Assemblies. About 10 Days ago a Bill was indeed sent to the Upper House for reducing the Men in the Pay of this province to 300 & for restraining the Service of those to the Distance or Space of about 15 Miles on our Frontiers viz between Fort Frederick Conegocheague & the Temporary Line. None of them were to be marched beyond the North Mountain on any Account whatever nor to obey any orders that should be sent

Letter Bk. III them by the Earl of Loudoun or any other Officer whatever. This Bill has for these & about a hundred other Reasons been returned to them with a negative What Scheme they will now go upon I cannot tell nor do I beleive that they themselves yet know. In the mean time to relax their minds after the Toil & fatigue that they have undergone while this Bill was framing they have thought proper to ask what necessity I can have for a Secretary & to insist that if I employ any Gent[n] under that or any other Title to write for me they will compel him to appear at the Bar of their House & to answer all such questions as they shall out of Curiosity or in their great Discretion be pleased to put to him. On My advising the Earl of Loudoun of their Resolution to have our Troops withdrawn from Fort Cumberland he has given me hopes of seeing him here in a very few Days; What good Effect His Ldp's Presence among us will have I know not, but to provide ag[st] all Accidents, I have given orders for four Companies of our militia to march upon the first notice—If I should ever be able to serve the Gent[n] that you was pleased to introduce to me by your last Letter you may be assured that I will readily do so but at present it really is not in my power. With the &c—

Original. [St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia Dec. 5[th] 1757

Dear Sir

Finding an Express going to you, I have just time to tell you that I have not forgot the good Advice you have often given me, in coming to pay you a visit at Annapolis. I have got over a most severe fever which had very near sent me to the other World, and by the advice of the Doctors I came to this place to take a passage to Lisbon lest I shoud get into a Consumption.

I have many things to mention to you which I shall have the pleasure of acquainting you on Sunday next if the Weather is good. I shall leave this to morrow Tuesday and make small journeys by Baltimore untill I reach you but after a few Days rest w[t] you I am afraid the Cold will drive me southward.

I am with the greatest Regard

My Dear Governour
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
John S[t] Clair

p. S. I know nothing of L[d]
Loudouns motions
Gov[r] Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Stanwix.] Letter Bk. III

17th of Decemr 1757—

Sir

I am now to inform you that the Assembly of this Province broke up Yesterday without having made the least Provision for the Support of any of the Troops that have been & still are posted at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick. In my Letter dated the 21st of Octr I advised you of the Resolution the Lower House of Assembly had then taken & this Resolution they adhered to notwithstanding His Ldp's Letter or any thing that could be offered to divert them therefrom. As the Bill which they sent to the Upper House seemed to be purposely crowded with every thing that tended to cramp the Service (which you will I beleive be convinced of on perusal of the inclosed Specimen of it) the Gentn of the Upper House rejected it without any hesitation & the Burgesses would not afterwards be prevailed on to frame any other Bill whatever. This being the Case I have ordered four Companies of Militia to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice, & after they have served a Month or two I shall order four other Companies to relieve them & either Capt Alexr or Capt Ioshua Beall (whom I shall forthwith appoint Majors of Militia) will be always at Fort Frederick to command them. It remains with you to draft or to do with the Men that are now at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick as you shall think fit. I suppose they amount altogether to about 430 effective Men; of these I presume 250 or 300 are good Men engaged for Life or a long Term. Most of the Soldiers in Capt Dagworthy's Company & some of the others were enlisted for His Majesty's Service in general the Rest only engaged to serve in the Maryland Forces. They are all paid to the 10th of Octr & are pretty well cloathed. Those of them that may be received into the Royal American Regiment will I suppose expect their Arrears of Pay from the Officers into whose Companies they may be drafted & to the Rest their respective Captains will give Certificates to shew that they have served this Province without Pay from the 10th of Octr to the time they shall be discharged which may perhaps procure them their Arrears of Pay hereafter when our Assembly shall be brought to pursue different Measures from those which they have lately taken. I shall not order the Militia to march till I receive Your answer & it will probably be ten or twelve Days afterwards before they can reach Fort Frederick. I shall issue Press Warrants & put it in their own Power to supply themselves with Provisions but as they are in general very ill provided with Arms they must be furnished out of

Letter Bk. III those that are at present in the hands of our Soldiers—I understand that Mr Ross has lately sent some Provisions to Fort Cumberland by Land but far short of the Quantity that will be necessary for the Troops that may be kept in Garrison there during the winter however as I expect that the Rains have before this time raised the Waters of Potowmack I hope he will be able to get enough conveyed up before our Troops are disbanded. As the Gentlemen of the Lower House have desired me in two Addresses to send a Copy of the Bill which they have framed to the Earl of Loudoun in Confidence as they say that he will not when he sees it disapprove of their Conduct, I beleive I shall not be able to dispatch an Express to His Ldp before Tuesday Morning. I am inclined to think from what you say in Your Letter of the 14th of last Month that you will scarcely send any orders to Fort Cumberland till you shall hear again from His Ldp but whatever you may do with the Troops at that place I am of opinion that the sooner you lay me under a necessity of ordering the Militia to Fort Frederick the better—

Letter Bk. I. p. 328

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

19th of Decr 1757 & transmitted by the packett from N. York.

My Ld

In Compliance with a Request made by the Gentlemen of the Upper & Lower Houses of Assembly the 15th of this Inst. I inclose Yr Ldp an address wherein they intreat Your Ldp to present another which they have prepared for His Majesty & also a Representation to the Board of Trade both which I likewise transmit together with a Copy of the Address that they were pleased to present to myself on the occasion as they have themselves enlarged on their motives for taking this Step I shall only add that their Representation is just & that I hear similar ones are already or will be very shortly sent home from all the neighboring Colonies. &c.

p. 317

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

21st Decr 1757 transmitted by Capt Brice.

My Ld

In my Letter dated the 6th of Octr last I intimated to your Ldp that I was much afraid the Assembly would be very unwilling to provide for the farther Support of so great a Number of Men as were kept in the pay of this Province during the last Summer & in my Letter to Mr Calvert dated the 9th of Novr I gave him the Heads of a Bill which was then

framing in the Lower House. This Bill was afterwards sent Letter Bk. I.
to the Upper House & thence returned with a Negative. It
is impossible for me to send a Copy of the Bill by this oppor-
tunity but I have quoted a part of it in a Narrative of the
Assembly's Proceedings & mine with regard to Fort Cumber- p. 318
land since my Return from Phila[a] The principal matter that
has at this time come under Debate was as Your Ldp will
please to observe the Garrisoning that place. The Earl of
Loudoun insists that the People of this Province should be at
the whole Expence since a Part of their Quota of Troops
cannot be otherwise employed to greater Advantage to the
Common Cause nor contribute so much by being posted else-
where to the immediate security of our Frontier Inhabitants.
The Assembly however are of a different opinion & are deter-
mined to prevent any of the Maryland Forces being ordered
thither hereafter by directing & particularly specifying in
their Bill how all the Soldiers that they will ever provide for
shall be at all times employed which the Extract of their Bill
will shew your Ldp more clearly than I can describe. This
Attempt or Proposal of the Assembly's will I am persuaded
be represented home by the Earl of Loudoun as a most vio-
lent Attack on his Majestys Prerogative & be considered I
presume as an Affair of the greatest Consequence for this
Reason I have chosen to throw an Account of my Transac-
tions relating thereto into the Form of a Narrative that all the
Steps which have been taken by me may appear at one View.
When I found that the Lower House of Assembly would not
proceed after the Gent[n] of the Upper House had rejected the
Bill abovementioned to frame a second I prorogued them
with the Advice of the Council to the first Tuesday in January
next before which time I am in hopes that the Earl of Lou-
doun will be at Annapolis but should His Ldp be obliged to
defer his Journey beyond that time I shall upon the Return p. 319
of my Express from New York prorogue them to a longer
Day. In the mean time I have left it to His Ldp to do with
or dispose of our Provincials as he shall think fit many of
them will I suppose be drafted into the Royal American Regi-
ment & the Rest disbanded His Ldp was upon my telling
him what the Issue of the Sessions would in all probability be
some time ago pleased to give Orders for some other Troops
being marched to Fort Cumberland, in Case our Assembly
should not be brought to comply with his Requisition & I
shall take upon myself the Care of Garrisoning Fort Fred-
erick with Militia till other measures can be taken for our
Security. For my own Part I have been a long time con-
vinced that nothing effectual can be done in America unless
all the Colonies are compelled to furnish their respective

Letter Bk. I. Quotas towards carrying on an Offensive War, & I think the Conduct of our Assembly at this time will shew that nothing is to be expected from them without Compulsion. Your Ldp will I am persuaded be much astonished at a Proposal to give up a Fort & a Tract of Country more than 60 Miles in Extent to the Enemy by a Law yet that is actually proposed to be done by the Bill of which I have been speaking as the Extract thereof which I have quoted manifestly shews the Service of the 300 Men thereby proposed to be raised being absolutely confined to the North Mountain & the Country that lies on this side Fort Frederick I hope I shall be able in a very few Days to send M^r^ Calvert a Copy of the whole Bill with a more particular Account of the Assembly's Proceedings during the
p. 320 Session but as I have this Inst^ant^ an opportunity of writing I embrace it that Your Ldp might receive the most early Advice of what has happened.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

21^st^ Dec^r^ 1757.

Sir

I intimated to you in my Letter dated the 1^st^ of Oct^r^ that I was very apprehensive the Assembly of this Province would insist on our Troops being withdrawn from Fort Cumberland & that they would if possible contrive to lay me under greater Difficulties than I had ever before experienced. I am now to inform you that my Fears at that time were too well founded & that instead of withdrawing our Forces from that place the Gent^n^ have upon the most mature Deliberation refused in effect to provide for the Support of any during the ensuing Winter. This being the Case most of our Men will I suppose be drafted into the R A R^t^ & the Rest disbanded forthwith. Col^o^ Stanwix is to take proper measures for the preservation of Fort Cumberland & I am to have the honour of defending Fort Frederick & protecting our Frontier Inhabitants with Militia till we can fall on some better Scheme. This is all the Acco^t^ that I can just now give you of our late Transactions & present situation for some few particulars I must beg leave to refer you to a Friend of mine that has taken a Resolution to pay you a Visit in order to satisfy you that there was no foundation for the Rumour which prevailed here some time since concerning him. He has I beleive in a few Days which he spent with me at Annapolis heard more about the Proceedings of the People that I have to deal with than I ever wish to hear again; It behoves you to find him better Entertainment at Williamsburg & you will I hope for the Reputation of the Virg^a^ Air as well as to oblige me send him back to us in the Spring in the most perfect health.

[Sharpe to Loudoun.] Letter Bk. III

Dec. 22d 1757

My Ld

I am sorry to inform yr Ldp that the Gentlemen of our Lower House of Assembly would not be prevailed on to make any Alterations in the Bill which they had prepared for the Support of 300 men to range on the Frontiers of this Province 60 miles on this side Fort Cumberland & that I have been at length obliged to put an End to the Session. When all their other Business was dispatched they were pleased to present the inclosed Address & to desire me to send it to your Lordship together with a Copy of their Bill in full Confidence that your Ldp will be thereby convinced of their Zeal & earnest Desire to promote His Majesty's Service as their Clerk was ordered to deliver me a Copy as soon as possible I declined writing to your Ldp till it was finished but I immediately dispatched an Express to Colo Stanwix to advise him of what had happened that he might take proper measures for the future preservation of Fort Cumberland I have likewise ordered a Company of Militia to Fort Frederick & have three more ready to march upon the Return of my Express from Lancaster. As the Gentlemen in the Close of their Address intimated to me that nothing I could say would induce them to proceed on any Business at that time I did not think it worth while to protract the sessions an hour purely to give it a particular answer especially as I must in doing so have been led to make some Remarks on their Conduct that would have given them great Offence (as I well knew from Experience) but could not at such a time be productive of any good Consequences. Your Ldp will perceive what a Use they have made of Part of a Letter which I laid before the late Lower House of Assembly about 6 months ago when I was pressing them to grant a Sum of Money for building a strong Fort at the Confluence of the two Branches of Potowmack about 15 miles on this side Fort Cumberland. The Gentn of that House seemed convinced of the Expediency of such a Forts being built tho they declined giving any Money for that Purpose & I beleive every Body beside those that compose our present House will think that such a Step or proposal would be at this time more reasonable than to give up a Fort that is already built & a Tract of Country 60 miles in Extent to His Majesty's Enemies by a Law. As the Gentn of the Upper House apprehended that they were invidiously & unjustly refected on in the abovementioned Address. They thought it incumbent on them to resent such a proceeding in as publick a manner; & therefore desired me to present an Address of theirs to your Lordship together with the other. And

Letter Bk. III that your Ldp might see after what an easy & simple manner considerable sums of money can be raised in this Province to pay Assembly Mens wages & other publick Debts when His Majesty's service does not come in question I take the Liberty to inclose a Copy of a Law that was made here very lately for raising upwards of £30000 & just such another Bill will I doubt not be framed for the same Purpose within these two or three years. In hopes that your Ldps Business will not detain you much longer at N York & imagining you would be willing to see the Gent^{n} of our Assembly I have only prorogued them to the 17th of Ian^{y} but if Your Ldp should be obliged to defer Your Journey to Annapolis beyond that time or not be desirous of meeting them at all You will be pleased to favour me with timely notice that I may prorogue the Assembly to a longer Day, for it is my opinion that It would answer no End for me to meet them again after what hath passed, at least for some time & untill Your Ldp can be present.

In behalf & at the earnest Request of the Inhabitants of this small Place I take the Liberty to represent to your Ldp the great Inconveniences to which they are subjected by having so great a Number as five Companies of Soldiers quartered on them whom they are obliged to furnish with Lodging & Necessaries at their own private Expence. They made frequent Application to the Assembly for Assistance both before & after the Bill of which I send Your Ldp a Copy was rejected but could obtain no Releif. In fact many of the Gentlemen of the Town are obnoxious to the Lower House of Assembly on account of their holding offices under the Govern^{t} & having Connections with me & therefore the Burgesses were not displeased at seeing them distressed, especially as they themselves were thereby exempted from bearing the least share of the Burthen. The Number of Families that reside in this Place are far short of a hundred & as several of these are scarcely able to maintain themselves the Gentlemen are obliged to receive or provide Lodging Fire & necessaries for 15 or 20 men each. This being the Case I hope Your Ldp will permit Col^{o} Haldiman to send some of them to the neighbouring Towns or if he shall think proper to quarter them on the Gent^{n} that resides at a small Distance from Annapolis & can easily accommodate them—Among the Papers that I send Your Ldp is one which contains the Information of a French Deserter & of a Prisoner who were brought hither a few Days ago from Fort Cumberland. They were examined by S^{r} J S^{t} Clair Col^{o} Haldiman & myself. The Cadet I have committed to the Custody of the Sheriff till I can be honoured with Y^{r} Ldps orders concerning him—

[Lord Colville to Sharpe.] Original.

S^r^

I have received your Letter of the 18^th^ of last October, directed on his Majestys Service to Vice Admiral Holburne. I heartily joyn with you in being extreamly sorry, that it is not in your Power to supply us with a few Seamen to recruit the Squadron under my Command. Give me leave however to thank you for your Endeavours to do it; and as I am perswaded you will be glad of any opportunity to forward his Majesty's Sea Service, beg the favour of you to send us some Stout Landmen, not under the Age of 18 nor above 34. Forgive the freedom I take with you. I hope it may be justified, as proceeding from the mutual Confidence, which must necessarily subsist, between good Servants of the same Master, anxiously endeavouring to forward their Country's Cause

I am S^r^
Your most Obedient and
most humble Servant
Colville

Northumberland at
Halifax 22 Decem^r^ 1757.

His Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esq^r^

[Dinwiddie to Sharpe.] Original.

Williamsburg Dec^r^ 24^th^ 1757.

Sir

Your fav^o^ by Col^o^ Hunter I duly rec^d^ I am heartily sorry for the unaccountable misbehavior of Your Assembly; their ill timed Parsimony is intolerably wrong judg'd, but as you daily expected Lord Loudoun, I hope he will make them sensible of their Duty at this Time, when we are so frequently insulted by a barbarous & implacable Enemy; I sincerely wish you may surmount all these Difficulties.

This Express goes with a Packet to his Lordship, & I embrac'd the Oppty to acquaint You that I have taken my Passage for London in the Baltimore C^t^ Crookshanks, & if any Comands Home pray send them imediately, as I expect to sail in eight or ten Days.

Wishing You Health & Happiness
I remain
Your Excell^s^ most obed^t^
humble Servant
Rob^t^ Dinwiddie

Gov. Sharpe.

Original.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

26th Decr 1757 transmitted by Capt. Somerville

Sir

Having at length had the pleasure to receive your three Letters dated the 7th of April 13th of July & 12th of August last I shall now give an answer to those parts of them that seem to require one. I am glad to find that His Lordship approves of my having dismissed Mr Edward Tilghman from the office of Keeper of the Eastern Shore Rent Rolls & that he has no other objection to Mr Wm Thomas's being continued in that office than that he lives on this Side the Bay. Since that is the Case I must take the Liberty to assure you that this accidental Circumstance is so far from being disadvantageous to His Lordship's Affairs that it is really of great Use & Benefit & enables Mr Thomas to bring those Rentalls out of Confusion into Order with Abundance more ease to himself & to every one else concerned than if he resided on any Part of the Eastern Shore. You know it is not the Business of a Rent Roll Keeper to ride about & look after the several Tracts of Land the Rents whereof may at any time happen to be disputed, that is the Business or Duty of the Farmer who may be charged with such Rents, & whose Interest it is to recover them; The Rent Roll Keeper is only concerned with the Farmers & the Agent & ought in my opinion to reside if possible in or near the Place where the Farmers can most conveniently attend on or meet him & where Recourse might on occasion be most readily had to the Land Records. This place then can be no other than Annapolis because here all the Records are kept & hither all the Sheriffs (who are now the Farmers) are obliged to come three or four Times a year to make their Returns to the Provincial Courts & to pay the Excise & Land Tax to the Commissioners of the Loan Office. There are many Conveniences or Advantages besides that arise from the Keeper of the Eastern Shore Rent Rolls residing here wch it would be tedious to enumerate but which Experience has discovered; while the Impropriety of a Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Rolls residing on the Eastern Shore is exceedingly obvious, & I may add likewise that if the Agent was also to become an Inhabitant of this City there would not be often such Delay in doing Business as there must necessarily be at present.

As Mr Tilghman for Reasons best known to himself did while he was in Office enter in the Books the Names of a great many Tracts of Land that have not paid Quit Rent these hundred years, if ever; the Farmers on the Eastern Shore are thereby laid under prodigious Difficulties & find themselves

obliged by their Articles of Agreement to pay the rents for a great many Tracts of Land that either lie in Pensilvania, in some other County, are included in some Resurvey or that never did perhaps exist. The question therefore was whether any & what Allowances should be made to the Farmers for Lands that might be so circumstanced & till this question was determined the Rent Rolls were likely to continue in a State of Confusion because the Farmers would not come to a Settlement. Col° Lloyd being prevailed on to come over towards the latter End of the Session I embraced the opportunity as soon as the Assembly was prorogued & agreeable to his Lordships Instructions desired the Secretary, Judges of the Land Office Attorney Gen[l] & Keeper of the Rent Rolls to meet me & the Agent at a particular time in order to consider of proper Steps to be taken to remove the Difficulties that had hitherto prevented the Farmers from coming to a final Settlement. Inclosed I send you a Copy of the Resolutions that we came to which were subscribed by All of Us & given to M[r] Thomas for his Instruction & Guidance. I am in hopes that this will have the desired Effect & that His Lordship will beleive we have therein consulted his Interest and acted in such a manner as we should have done had the Case been our own.

With Regard to what you write concerning Priest Beadnall's having presented a Petition to the Lord Proprietary I can only say that neither He nor any one for Him ever applied to me for a Noli Prosequi, I find there was such a Person informed against some time ago & bound over thereupon to the Provincial Court, but no Evidence appearing ag[st] him the Affair dropt & it was generally believed that the Information was malitious & without Foundation. I am glad however that you gave his Sollicitor such an answer as it will serve to confirm the Roman Catholicks in the opinion which I have endeavoured to establish viz[t] that if they offend they must not entertain the least hopes of being suffered to escape with Impunity.

I am sorry any People should have been so wicked as to propagate a Report that the Roman Catholicks have met with any Encouragement in this Province at least since my Administration but as You are of opinion that it will be expedient for me to send home a particular Account of all my Transactions relative to Persons of that Persuasion I will forthwith prepare one & transmit it by way of Letter to His Lordship by the first Ship that sails & if His Lordship pleases he might lay the same before the Secretary of State which in my opinion would be much better than for me to write to him on this Subject before he has thought proper to write to me thereon. So far by way of answer.

In my Letter dated the 9th of Novr I advised you of the Measures which the Lower House was then pursuing & of what I expected would be the Event. I likewise sent you an Account of every thing that had passed between them & me from the Beginning of the preceeding Session till that time with respect to Fort Cumberland. This Account (in the form of a Narrative) I have now brought down to the 16th of Decr when the Assembly was prorogued and by a Vessel that was bound to Liverpool I took the Liberty to send His Lordship a Copy the Instant I had finished it. Lest that should be miscarried I herewith send you another together with a Copy of the Bill that was prepared in the Lower House for raising a Supply but returned by the Upper without any Reasons they being unanimously of opinion that every Part of it was exceptionable & many most iniquitous and unjust that several Parts of it were purposely calculated to weaken the Government by putting too great a Share of Power into the hands of the People after the Pensilvania Plan & that after all, tho' the Money proposed to be raised was said to be granted for the Support of Troops for His Majesty's Service yet that by restraining the Service of those Troops to a particular Spot His Majesty's Service must in fact be crampt and retarded while the King's undoubted prerogative was most presumptuously invaded. I have agreeable to the Desire of the Lower House sent a Copy of their Bill to the Earl of Loudoun from which I am well assured His Ldp will see clearly that His Majestys Service is not interrupted or clog'd in this Government by any private Instructions or (as they speak in Pensilvania) by Proprietary Measures; but that in Truth the Assembly is averse to giving Money at all. It would not be very unnatural I think to conclude from their Attempt to assume or take into their own Hands the Power or Right of directing how such Troops as they would agree to support should act, that they had really forgot that I am sufficiently impowered by his Lordship's Commission & the Laws of the Province to compel every Individual to march to any part where I may Judge their Service necessary, & that if no more than a few Men to range on our Frontiers are wanting I need not apply for them to the Lower House of Assembly, I am very sorry to be laid under the Necessity of protecting the Frontier Inhabitants with Militia only but since the Earl of Loudoun has undertaken to support a Garrison at Fort Cumberland I hope I shall be able to protect them effectually & it is not improbable I think that by the Militia's being thus called upon to defend their Country they will in time be inspired with a Fondness for Military Reputation & that a Man will be the better esteemed for having served a while on the Frontiers; should

this be the Consequence of our Troops being disbanded it will in the End prove a lucky Event. You will see the method that I propose to follow in an Extract of a Letter which I writ to Col° Stanwix the Day after the Assembly broke up & in some Copies of Letters &c which have been sent to the Colonels of Militia; the first four Companies go from Kent, Queen Anns, Prince Georges, & Calvert Counties, & when their two Months are expired they will be relieved by four others from Cecil, Talbot, S[t] Mary's & Baltimore. When two Companies have marched from every County the Colonels will be directed to call the Rest of their Captains together again & to draw Lots once more, so that all Persons may have an equal Chance & that there might be no Room to complain of Partiality. If this Scheme is pursued (for as yet I don't know whether the Earl of Loudoun will choose to have the Assembly called again or not) I shall myself repair to Fort Frederick in the Spring & no pains shall be spared that can contribute to the Security of the Inhabitants & to render the Militia expert & useful. Individuals will most certainly be distressed by being taken even for two Months from their Business & Families but I am persuaded that after a little use many of the Difficulties that now occur will vanish: I will endeavour as much as is in my power to render every thing as easy to them as possible & if they shall have still reason to complain of Hardships the Odium must fall on their Representatives & indeed I have the Satisfaction to find already that there are very few among the better sort of People who do not condemn their Conduct.

Besides the Question, whether any of our Troops should be subject to the Command of the Earl of Loudoun? You will find when you come to see the Proceedings of the Assembly this Session, that there was another started of as extraordinary a nature, to wit, Whether the Lower House of Assembly may not at any time send for my Secretary or (in their Language) the Gent[n] that assists me in writing & compel him to answer to such questions as they may at any time have the Curiosity to ask. I beleive I need not say much to convince His Lordship or Yourself of the Impropriety of my submitting to a Claim or Demand of this Nature & I flatter myself that the Steps I took on the occasion will meet with Your Approbation. Tho it was not thought necessary to mention it in my Message I think fit to intimate to you that altho M[r] Ridout had not my Leave to attend the Lower House of Assembly yet that he first advised with the Gent[n] of the Upper House that happened to be sitting when he was sent for. It was supposed that the Lower House only wanted to ask him a trivial Question or two about an Election that was contro-

verted but when they pressed him to answer to other Matters he desired to be excused for the Reasons mentioned in my last Message to the House on the occasion. You will observe that I declined entering into a Controversy with the House about their Right to send for other Persons to their Bar as much as I possibly could, but by insisting that my Family is not & cannot be subject to their Jurisdiction I have intimated to others that they may dispute their Authority likewise since the House have themselves thought proper to put my Family & all private Gentlemen's Families exactly on the same Footing. It is a Maxim with me that it is the Duty & Interest of the Supreme Magistrate in such a Gov^{t} as this especially to support the Dignity of the Inferiour Branches of the Legislature as well as of the Courts of Judicature because these in their Turn support the Dignity & Authority of his Office but if either of these should endeavour to overleap the others & to render them contemptible it behoves him to oppose such an Attempt; The Practice of calling the Magistrates & others before the Lower House for real or pretended Offences or Neglects is but of late Date & if not timely checked must destroy our Constitution. Whether what the Lower House took occasion at this time to say about the Upper ought to be attributed to Ignorance or a worse motive I leave you to judge but to whatever Cause their unaccountable Declaration was at this time owing I have I hope given them such an Answer as will prevent a Repetition of it. It will be more easy for You to conceive than for me to say what might have been the Consequence of such a Doctrine being generally believed here as "that the Upper House is no Part of our Constitution" a Doctrine that the People I mean the Lower Class of them which are a great Majority would readily swallow because they are taught by the Pensilvania Gazettes that there is no such Branch of the Legislature in that Gov^{t} It is from that Quarter that all our Fine Schemes are imported, to the Proceedings of the Assembly of that Province & a few evil disposed Persons among ourselves I am endebted for all the Trouble that I have at times met with. It is not enough for them to be a Democracy themselves but they would willingly have their neighbours in the same Situation; however I congratulate myself on being vested with a Power which M^{r} Denny wants, & I flatter myself that by my Steadiness & Integrity I shall convince every Man of common Understanding among us that the Peoples Liberty & Properties would become very precarious if the Lower House of Assembly was alone to possess all the Power that is now distributed among the several Branches of our Legislature.

Among the other Papers which you will herewith receive is

one containing the Information that was a few Days ago given to S^r I^n S^t Clair Lieut. Col^o Haldiman & Myself by a French Cadet who was taken near Fort Cumberland the Tenth Inst. & also by a French Deserter that came & surrendered himself the same Day I have sent a Copy of it to the Earl of Loudoun & have committed the Prisoner to the Sheriff's Custody till I can receive his Orders concerning him.

There are now in this City five Companies of the Royal American Regiment in Number near 500 who are quartered on the Inhabitants indiscriminately. As soon as I was advised of their being ordered hither I gave the Corporation Notice & recommended it to them to provide for their Reception. Upon this they presented a Petition to the Assembly for Assistance but having unhappily failed of Success they came to a Resolution among themselves to provide for the Troops in the best manner they could at their own private Expence in Expectation however that the Assembly will some time or other reimburse them.

I am with the greatest Sincerity
Sir,
your much obliged and most
Obed^t Serv^t
Hor. Sharpe.

Annapolis 26^th Dec. 1757.

[Loudoun to Sharpe.] Copy.

New York, Dec^r 30^th 1757.

Sir

I Had this day the favor of Your Letter, by Express with the Bill prepared by the Lower House, and the Address from both Houses to you.

As I had seen an Extract of the Military part of that Bill before, I am ready to give my sentiments on it; and am Clearly of opinion that had it passed into a Law of the Province it would have been a direct infringement of the King's undoubted prerogative, and as such, was very wisely Rejected by the Upper House. At the same time I am willing to believe that the Assembly had not Considered it in that Light, or they would never have framed it in that manner; nor had they Considered that Right of the King of Commanding His Subjects in Arms, which is a Right undisputed every where, or they would never have Disputed the power of His Commission to have marched the Troops raised by them, for the Defence of His Dominions, even out of your Province, which I do not understand I have done, with regard to them, which was to Fort Cumberland, from the best Accounts I have been able to procure; but that does not Come to be the Question;

for if they will consider what has happened in almost all the other Provinces, they will find they are Single in the opinion of the King's power of marching the Provincial Troops into other Provinces.

At the meeting at Philadelphia it was settled last Spring, that South Carolina was in danger of a more powerfull Invasion from the Enemy than they were able alone to resist; therefore it was agreed that it was necessary they should have an Additional Force sent to their Assistance composed partly of Troops raised by the other Provinces; and 200 men did accordingly Sail from Virginia, & are now with them, and the Troops from North Carolina were in readiness to go, but were prevented by Letters from the Commanding Officer there, on the Arrival of a Regiment of 1000 men from Europe, so that they did not then stand in need of them. There is an Instance in point in the very next Province, who were likewise to have made up their Quota of Troops to 400 Men, if they were found necessary for that Service in S° Carolina.

But further to Illustrate this Point let them Reflect that the Provincial Troops in the more Northern Provinces, that is those of Newhampshire the Massachusetts bay, Rhode Island, Connecticutt and the Ierseys, have for three Years last past, been serving in the Province of New York, There was an Attempt about 18 months ago to have restrained part of those Troops within certain Bounds, to serve particular purposes; altho they never thought of Carrying that point so far, as to restrain them within their own Province, and the moment that Intention appeared the Ministry immediately interposed, and no-such measures have been attempted since.

Altho' the Prerogative is undisputed every where I have thought it necessary to mention these few Instances in their Neighbourhood, to shew them the singularity both of their opinion & Proceedings, the Consequence of which I foresaw, and mentioned in a former Letter, and warned them of, in the Letter I had the honour to write you, of the Effect such a measure would have not only to throw open the Frontiers of their own Province, but to open a Door to the Enemy in the very Heart of His Majesty's Dominions in North America. As this is the fair State of the Affair, I cannot doubt that those Gentlemen, on Considering Coolly on the Affair will from their Care for the Preservation of the Lives and propertys of their Fellow Subjects, from their Zeal for the Common Cause of all North America and their Duty to the King, propose such an Act as is not only agreable to the Instructions, but agreable to our happy Constitution of Government in the British Dominions, without attempting to make alterations in it, at a time when the Enemy are taking every advantage that can be drawn from any little Jarrs that may happen in any of

the Provinces of His Majesty's Extensive Dominions on this Continent; which are therefore things every man who is a real Lover of his Country will to the utmost Avoid.

As to the Dispute of what Province Fort Cumberland belongs to, 'tis a thing I never heard disputed, but by all men I have met with, was deemed to be in Maryland; but be that as it will, 'tis of no Consequence, nor has it any thing to do in this Affair, nor had I the least Intention of Loading Maryland or easing any other Province, by sending the Provincial Troops of Maryland to it, and in my orders at that time, I shewed the greatest attention to Maryland in Employing the whole of the Troops raised by them, in Covering their Frontiers & securing the Inlets into their Country when I actually sent 200 of the Provincials of Virginia by Sea, at the Expence of that Province to South Carolina & had 200 more of the Virginia Provincial Troops ready to be Carried there, if that Service had not been provided for, by the Arrival of a Regim^{t} of 1000 men from Europe.

I Have shewed you above that the King has the undisputed Right, that he has, by his Commission put the Execution of it into my hands, that Maryland alone have Disputed the Kings Right of Commanding His Subjects in Arms, Altho' His Majesty's Servant in the Execution of that Trust, has had a particular Regard to the Ease & security of the Province of Maryland.

When I know things really to stand on this footing and can have no doubt that the Gentlemen that Compose the Assembly of Maryland mean not only to protect the Province of Maryland, but to give Every aid to the Common Cause in their power; I can have no doubt that on a Cool Reflection of the General situation of the Affairs of this Country, the Duty they owe to the King & the Community, whatever Representations may have led them into the present Bill, they will immediately sett those things on a true Constitutional Footing, & Enter heartily into the Common Cause for the security of Maryland, & to give their utmost Assistance against the Common Enemy.

I Intended when I writ from Albany to have Come directly to Annapolis, but some unexpected Business put it out of my power at that time, and now I cannot fix the Time I shall be with you.

Hoping from your wise management, and the People coming to see their own true Interest, that I shall very soon have better accounts from You I am, with Sincere Regard,

Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Loudoun.

His Excellency Governor Sharpe.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

1st of Iany [1758]

Dr Br

In my Letter dated the 18th of Septr I told you that I was then about to meet the Assembly of this Province once more in hopes of getting from them farther Supplies for the Support of the 500 Men which had been raised here for His Majesty's Service & the more immediate Defence & Protection of our Frontier Inhabitants. On the 28th of that Month the Assembly met but instead of proceeding on the Business that I had recommended to them the Gentlemen of the Lower House took it into their Heads to send for my Secretary in order as they alledged afterwards to get Evidence against their Clerk whom they pretended to suspect of a Breach of Trust in delivering Papers out of the House without their Knowledge but it is now evident that they only wanted to establish a Precedent that they might afterwards require Mr Ridout to attend whenever their Curiosity should incline them to ask questions about any Affairs that his Connection with me should give him an opportunity of knowing. As it was at first supposed that they wanted no more than to ask a trivial question or two about an Election which had happened here a few Days before & was then controverted, Mr Ridout made no Difficulty of waiting on the House agreeable to the Speaker's Desire having first advised with some Gentln of the Council who were walking on the Parade where our Publick Buildings are placed. What ensued you will learn from the inclosed Address & Message which I thought proper to send you lest any evil minded persons should make it their Business to represent this Affair in a false Light. Our Lower House of Assembly has indeed of late years claimed a Right of calling before them any Person they thought proper & their Commands have been generally obeyed tho as generally exclaimed agst as oppressive, Magistates have been haled before them to answer for Offences they were never guilty of & to gratify the private Pique & Resentment of any particular Member Gentlemen have at times been put to a great Deal of Trouble & Expence. They assumed all the Powers of a British House of Commons & have for some years been exercising those Powers in such a manner as tended to render all the inferiour Courts of Judicature contemptible or subservient to their purposes; before this time however they had not presumed to meddle with any one of a Governor's Family nor did they pretend any Authority over the Gentln of the Council so far as to call them before the House till the present Session on occasion of the controverted Election abovementioned. Whether the extraordinary

Declaration they made in their Address to me concerning the Upper House must be attributed to their absolute Ignorance of our Constitution or to a worse motive I cannot tell but they have I find taken abundance of pains to convince the people of the Inutility or rather Impropriety of an Upper House of Assembly in this Province & I have great Reason to beleive that if they had not at this time given me an opportunity of stopping them in their Career they would in a year or two have offered their Bills directly to myself instead of first sending them to the Gent[n] of the Upper House for their Concurrence & their Constituents would no doubt have been told that it was agreeable to the Usage in Pens[a] for them to do so. If the Information I have taken the Liberty to give our Gent[n] has the good Effect I intended & prevents such wild Excursions for the future I shall have very little Reason to complain of their Serjeant's being sent for my Secretary & indeed as the matter stands at present I am well pleased that they did so since it has given me an opportunity of vindicating my Character publickly which I should have wanted if they had contented themselves with entering on their Journal by way of Resolve what they have now roundly asserted in their Address which would most certainly have been the Case had M[r] Ridout declined waiting on them when he was first sent for—The next thing that the Gent[n] went upon was an Enquiry into the Conduct of the Officers & Men that have been supported at the Expence of this Province for His Majesty's Service & the security of our Frontier Inhabitants, not that any thing had happened which rendered such an Enquiry necessary or proper for we have lost but two people on the Frontiers during the whole summer but an accusation ag[st] the Troops was to be cook't up at any Rate & in order to furnish themselves with materials every Idle & wicked Fellow that could be found on the Frontiers was brought down to prove before their Committee that the Soldiers had not done the Duty for which they were raised. The Result was that the officers were severely censured nay Ld Loudoun did not escape for giving as they say improper orders, & it then became a question whether any of the Troops should be supported to a longer Day. After mature Consideration it was Resolved that instead of 500 Men there should be hereafter no more than 300 kept in the Pay of this province & that the Service of those should be restrained in such a manner as to deprive both Ld Loudoun & myself of all Command & Authority over them; As soon as I was advised of their being come to such a Resolution I dispatched an Express to His Ldp & by his Return received a Letter from him wherein he was pleased to require or demand that they should continue to support the

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III 500 men which were then in the pay of the Province & that the Disposal of them should be left entirely to himself. This Letter I immediately laid before them but they still adhered to their Resolution & framed a Bill accordingly & sent it to the Upper House for their Concurrence. The Gentlemen who compose that House however were of opinion that some Regard ought to be shewn to the Earl of Loudoun's Requisition & as they were unwilling to invade His Majesty's prerogative or Right to command all Troops in his Dominions by himself or those he appoints they did not hesitate to return the Bill with a Negative; As the Lower House would not be prevailed on to frame a second or go upon any other Business afterwards, I soon after put an End to the Session & am now with the Earl of Loudoun's Approbation preparing to defend the Frontiers with Militia till some other more effectual Measures shall be taken for our Security. I doubt not but this proposal of our Assembly's to give up at once by a Law Fort Cumberland & a Tract of Country on this side of it 60 Miles in Extent which was till lately well setled will be represented to the Ministry by the Earl of Loudoun in proper Colours & therefore I have already sent M^r^ Calvert Triplicates of a minute account of all my Transactions (relative to our Troops & their Disposition) & with the Assembly during the last & the preceeding Session that in case Lord Baltimore should be called upon he might be well prepared to give answers to any questions that may be asked & I hope to justify my Conduct. I have the satisfaction to know that the Earl of Loudoun approves of the several Steps that I have taken & I flatter myself therefore that he will lay the whole Blame where it is justly due. For my own part I cannot but say that as the Assembly were determined to reduce our Forces I am glad they have openly declared so, & that they did not contrive it so as to seem willing to grant Supplies but at the same time propose such a Mode of rasing the Money as would necessarily make the Proprietary's Interest clash with His Majesty's Service. Upon my advising Ld Loudoun of the Measures that the Assembly seemed resolved to pursue he was pleased to give Col^o^ Stanwix Discretionary orders for the garrisoning Fort Cumberland with other Troops which will I presume be immediately done, & as to Fort Frederick I shall take Care to have that always garrisoned with the Militia of this Province over whom I have (Thanks to those who represented the People in Assembly about 40 years ago) pretty ample power & Authority tho not so much as is requisite in such dangerous times as the present & I find myself sufficiently impowered likewise to impress from the Inhabitants as much provision for those that march as they shall stand in

need of. I believe the Militia Captains do not at present dis- Letter Bk. III
cover any Signs of Joy at receiving an order to march but a little use will I hope make many Difficulties vanish that now appear terrible & who can tell but a Man will after a while be the better esteemed among us for having served two or three Months in Defence of his Country: Should this be the Consequence of our Troops being disbanded there will be no Reason hereafter to lament that Event tho just now it does indeed open to us no very agreeable Prospect—

Since the Assembly broke up one of our Officers has brought hither a French Deserter that came into Fort Cumberland the 10th of last Month & also a French Cadet who was taken Prisoner near that place the same Day. They tell us that the Garrison at Fort Du Quesne the 27th of Novemr consisted of about 40 Soldiers, 200 Canadians and some Indians but the Indians are for the most part setled in some Villages or Towns a little way beyond the Fort & are according to these mens Account about 600 fighting men. They say likewise that the French are about to build a larger stronger & more regular Fort on the Ohio at a small Distance above Fort Du Quesne & that they have already collected a good Deal of Stone & other Materials for that purpose. The Detachment with which both the Prisoner & Deserter came from Fort Du Quesne consisted of two officers six Cadets 7 Soldiers 14 Canadiens & 8 Indians, upon the Appearance of the Detachment that was ordered out from Fort Cumberland they instantly fled & none but the Cadet fell into our Peoples hands. What was their real Design & Destination we cannot certainly learn but from several Circumstances there is room to beleive that they only wanted to inform themselves thorougly of the Strength of Fort Cumberland & that they will make an Attempt on it early in the Spring for it seems their Scalping Parties have at times been much annoyed from that place it being our most advanced Post. I have at length been able to get a Collection of Seeds for you of some of our Flowering Shrubs &c a parcel of which I propose to send by the Master of the Vessel that I shall charge with this Lettr & I will not fail to send another Parcel by the next Ship that sails for London from this Port. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Dinwiddie.]

4th Jany 1758.

Sr

If you receive this Letter at Hampton I should be much obliged to you for demanding of Capt Somerville (to whose Care I shall commit it) a Packett of mine directed to Mr Cecil

Letter Bk. III Calvert & a small Box that is directed for Brother William. My Letter dated the 21st of Decr informed you that our Assembly had broke up without having granted any Supplies for the farther Support of our Troops or for any other purpose whatever. You must know that the Earl of Loudoun by a Letter which I laid before the Lower House about the middle of Novr demanded & insisted that we should continue to support the 500 Men wch were paid by this province last Summer & also that the said men should be left entirely to his Direction Disposition or Command; This Demand the Gentn of the Lower House would not be persuaded to comply with in any respect whatever, on the contrary they prepared a Bill for reducing our Forces to 300 men immediately & restrained the Service of those in such a manner as not only to prevent their being ordered to Fort Cumberland but also to prevent their marching beyond the north mountain on any Account whatever. for your better Information I send you an Extract of their curious Bill & likewise the Reasons that the Gentn of the Lower House have given the Earl of Loudoun for declining or refusing to comply with his Requisition, every one of which you will I am satisfied at first view be able to answer & invalidate. Having not as yet received any Letter from the Earl of Loudoun since the Assembly was prorogued I cannot tell you for certain what Steps will be taken for the Preservation of Fort Cumberland & security of our Frontier Inhabitants, but I have ordered four Companies of Militia to hold themselves in readiness, & if the Earl of Loudoun approves thereof I shall oblige them to march to Fort Frederick immediately on my Receit of His Ldp's Commands &c.

Original. [Calvert to Sharpe.]

London Iany 12th 1758

Sir

It is a Concern to understand by yrs the 9th of Novr the proceedings of the Assembly to a Supply Bill for His Majesty's Service is tardy, of which you hint'd in yrs the 6th of Octr on opening the Sessions the 28th of Augt last. The Rudity of their propositions for Protection of the Inhabitans, contain such exceptionable Clauses as bear a certain Negative. However, His Lordp hopes & trusts they'l improve e'r the conclusion of the Session, & that they will manifest their Duty to His Majesty & to themselves; Opposition only ruffling as may happen at the first meeting of a New Assembly.

Here is a Complaint offer'd agt Mr Bordley Attoy Genl & Naval Officer at Annapolis. That in execution as Naval Officer on Persons Bonded for ships loaded with Effects, the

produce of the Province for Great Britain, by Law are obliged to give a pecuniary Bond within Eighteen months for safe delivery of the Effects; that on Non Compliance of return'd Certificate produced to the Provincial Officer by the Party in the Province, of the Effects being deliver'd into Great Britain, the Bond Party is subject to the pecuniary forfeit, by Virtue of the Bond given. The Compl^t aledges M^r Bordley has in this matter put the Le^t of the Law into excecution ag^t the Party in the Province, allowing no time from accident, as may happen by Provincial ships being taken by the Enemy & retaken, w^ch in either case may be the Occasion to impede the Intelligence & consequence of such ship's Vouage, sail'd for the British Ports; & aledges, that M^r Bordley has excused Certificates not comply'd by return, upon paym^t of his ffees by the Bond Party, But on non Compliance of the ffees to him, he has put the Let^r of the Law severly into execution & level'd the Penalty of the Bond on the Party in the Province. With relation to this matter, I am inform'd the Custom of ships loaded here with British Effects for the Colonies, the party concern'd Bonds for the delivery of Effects to the Colony within a limit'd time. But on Accident that may happen to the Non return of Certificate transmitted to the Party here from the Colony; the Party here apply for further time for the return of Certificate, making a deposit of the forfeiture by Bond in case no return of certificate is sent. This indulgence I am told is aquiesed, arising on Consideration by Accident the Certificate may be subject & impeded by War, or destruction at Sea; It seems very reasonable as no fraud can happen ag^t a real deposit or Colateral sure surety given either at Home or Broard. The Compl^t sayes, M^r Bordley has dealt hard usage to one M^r Dalham of the Province, whose ship has been taken by the Enemy on her Vouage to England, that prevent'd early intelligence off Accident from hence to the Party in the Province, as the Law prescribes. The Complainat Alligations appear to me rediculous & malign, regarding M^r Bordley of solid sense & not void of Humanity on no Acco^t Especially where the Law is secure. of the Compl^t I sho^d have write him, but the shortness of time for the New York's Packet, does not allow, therefore pray my excuse to him, desiring y^or Pardon for troubling you & desiring his early intelligence ab^t the Contents & clearance to my Lord ag^t unreasonable Aspersion.

The Complainant is M^r Westenholme, he desired no mention of him; But as he has thought fitting to Note the Concern on the Royal Exchange to gain Popular Character, I think him no Secreet, for me to you.

Here is want'd much, an Extract of the proceed^gs of the Maryland Commiss^rs on runing the East & West Line from

Fenwick's Island a Cross the Peninsula to the Bay of Chesapeak jointly with the Pensilvania Compy it must be Authenticated, & please to make dispatch of it. The Affair bet: my Lord & Messrs Penns is yet unsettl'd, Mr Paris their Agent & Law Sollr embarasses, that hinder's dispatch. Here is talk'd of various Circumstances towards propositions for better regulating Affairs in America to His Majesty's Service, but as their is no Certainty of such propositions I can't at present write any truth concerning.

The 28th of Dec: Died in St Iames's Palace the Princess Caroline 3d Daughter to Our most Gracious Soveraign

With peculiar Esteem

Post Excuse Errors in Haste. Yrs Cæcils Calvert.

Post The French Squardron from America is return'd to Brest & Escap'd view of Sr Ed: Hawk of Our Squardron Comdr sailing up & down before Brest, near to Chistms Our Squardron of 14 of the Line undr Comd of Admiral Boscawen Col. Anstruthers & Col. Amhersts Regimts take departure the 18th Instant for Hallifax's, where they joyn Eight of the Line & then to attack Louisbourgh. Lord Loudoun is recall'd giving no content, Maj: Genl Abercrombie appoint'd in his stead & Colo Amherst to Comd the Expedition to Louisbourg. Genl Web ordered home disliked, & speak of Brigadier Genls to be made, who are to Comd seperately in America the Force wh is sd will be greatly augmtd by Provincial Forces, raised on a new Plan; 'tis hoped to better End, than the Force has yeilded hence wch like Beef stake has been sent hot & hot but to little purpose, English Beef having greatly falen as to Substance & Heart.

By Expresses Extracts from the London Gazette Vizt The 5th of Nov: His Prussian Majesty attack'd the combin'd Army near Rosbach in Saxony, & gave them a Totall defeat, the King in Person pursued. Brought to Meresbourg above 5000 Prisoners, 300 officers & 64 Cannon Prince Soubiase Comdr of the French & Austns 50000 agt abt 20000 Prussians. After the Action his Prussian Majesty march'd into Silesia & gain'd a Battle the 5 Dec: over the Grand Austrian Army greatly superior, Comded by Prince Charles of Loraine & Comt Daun near Lissa & pursued them to Breslau, making 21000 men Prisoners 291 Officers & 116 Cannon & 4000 Waggons with Horses & Military chest. Prussians kill'd abt 500. Iany the 4th Whitehall by Letr from Mr Mitchell minister from hence at Leipzig says Dec: 24th Last night an Officer arrived from the King of Prussia's Army with the News that Breslau surrended on the 20th in the morning, the Garrison with 13 or 14 Genl Officers & 10000 besides bet: 3 & 4000 sick &

wounded were made prisoners of War & as the officer set out the King made his Entry into Breslaur; These are the Glorious success's of the Prussian King, who from real Peril & Bravery with peculiar Abbities is stil'd Magnanimous! S^r^ John Mordaunt after enquiry of his Conduct & Court Martial by report is Hon^bly^ Acquitted—

Having not time at present to write to M^r^ Lloyd please to inform him that the following totals are of all the Bills rec^d^ from him 1757 remittance short Indeed £2457: 15: 11 £1885: 8: 10½ £675: 9: 4 £645: 8: 9 £221: 16: 7½ £202: 4: 8 I have write in 1757 Viz^t^ To you the Gov^r^ April 7^th^ Aug^t^ 12^th^ Oct^r^ 23^d^ with L^dps^ Instructions Oct. 23^d^ L^ps^ Nov^r^ 18 & D^o^ 22^d^ To M^r^ Lloyd. May 10^th^ Oct^r^ 23 & Nov. 22^d^ To M^r^ Bordley May 10^th^ & Oct^r^ 23^d^ To Tasker Iun^r^ May 10^th^ & Oct^r^ 23^d^ To Tasker Sen^r^ Nov. 18^th^ To all I've rec^d^ no answer acknowledging the receipt of them. please to inform the Mess^rs^ Tasker I've rec^d^ their Orders for their paym^t^ up to Christ^s^ last for w^ch^ I return them much Thanks.

N. B. The Contents of his Lord^ps^ Inst^ns^ Oct^r^ 23^d^ 1757 were confirm^g^ all the Laws 1756 & in April 1757 pass'd by you & recom^dg^ to you to adjust with M^r^ Bordley & M^r^ Lloyd the demand of Tunage on Iron Oar Vessells & to settle the same on his Lord^ps^ Acc^t^ & to reject the virginian Petition concerning be not defficient in the Corespondence to M^r^ Pitt I shall write by the March Convoy.

[Capt. Peregrine Brown to Sharpe.]

Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 219

Honoured Sir:

In Obedience to your late Instructions given me after ordering the Company of Militia under my Command to be warned in by the Officers of the Company, when on their Meeting I proposed to march as directed to Fort Frederick and directed them to do so, and not more than ten of the Company would obey such my Instructions, tho' I cannot at the Same time but think it my Duty to inform your Excellency in Justice to the people that I really believe the Cause to proceed from Persons who, I shall forbear to say any other ways than by the inclosed Copy of a Letter which came to Hand and is yet the fullest Evidence I can yet come at in this Matter, tho' am of Opinion that on a full Enquiry a more certain Knowledge of the Facts may be had. As the Numbers of the Men willing to march are so few, am at a Loss to know till your Excellency is pleased to signify your farther Pleasure what to do.

I am of Opinion that if one of the Field Officers had attended the Company, and given Orders for the March of those Men that more of them would have gone.

Liber J. R. & U. S.

Your Excellency was pleased to direct a Return of such as refused to march to be made to a Magistrate, it has already been industriously reported that I am solely to blame in this Matter, and that if I make a Return of those refusing that I shall be the Cause of the Calamities of such who for their Disobedience are punished, or Words tending that way. If your Excellency should be pleased to direct one of the Field Officers to attend one meeting of the Company, and if any disobedient and refuse to go, that the Field Officer may make such Return as your Excellency may think proper and direct it would in a very great Degree free me from the heavy Charge against me just mentioned.

After begging your Excellency's Favour in the Matter just named shall await your farther Orders which shall be chearfully obeyed by

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble Servt

Jan: 18: 1758 Peregrine Brown

p. 220

[Lloyd to Sharpe.]

Sir

According to your Excellency's Directions I gave Captain Peregrine Brown his Orders with the necessary Warrants for pressing Carriages and provisions the 26. of Decr I went immediately after to Wye, upon his Return from Annapolis he told me he had brought as far as Dockery's a Packet from your Excellency for me but that by Mistake he had sent it to Col: Tilghman instead of one directed for him, if he had any such Packet I can't conceive what is become of it as it is not yet come to my Hands. I then advised immediately to call his Men together and either proceed to the Fort immediately or make Returns of those Men that refused to go, he met them the 16: Instant when he informs me Every Man refused to march. I this Day in the most pressing Manner called upon him to tell me positively whether he could return Certificates or not but can't get any answer.

The Doctrine here is that the Law put in Execution will absolutely ruin the Country that there is no Penalty on the Captain if he refuses to return Certificates, that the Men by that Means escape Punishment. Captain Brown has lately embarqued in the popular Way and has I am told received Threats in Case he does any thing that will distress the People, suppose this has some Influence on him. Captain Browne shewed me a Letter from Mr. Hands to him in which he lets him know your Excellency directs that he shall give him a positive Answer immediately, whether he will march or not, and when. I am with the greatest Respect your most obedt humble Servant

January 18: 1758 Richard Lloyd

[B. Hands to Sharpe.]

Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 221

Sir

On Tuesday last I received the Honour of your Excellency's verbal Commands by Lieutenant Forty to enquire of Captain Peregrine Browne whether himself and the Company of Militia under his Command would march pursuant to your Instructions given to him, and that I should transmit to your Excellency his Answer by an Express, I immediately wrote to him and therein signified your Pleasure this Morning he came here, said he should have wrote before but yesterday was appointed for him to meet his Company and receive their final Resolution, which he says is that they will not march (8: or 10: excepted) he complains much that the Influence of those whose particular Duty it ought to have been to have excited the People to a due Obedience to the Law was wanting, and that they were practised on by others not to march of which he says he hath acquainted your Excellency by the inclosed Letter, he begs of me to ask if you charged him with any Letter for M^{r} Richard Lloyd. he says he thinks you did, but thro' some unknown Accident he cannot find it, and is afraid some invidious Reflections may be cast on him for its being not delivered: by every Thing that I have heard, I truly believe that Brown would very willingly have marched, and that he did with becoming Spirit urge every Argument in his Power to persuade the People thereto: I am your Excellency's very humble Serv^{t}

Chester Jany 20th 1758 B. Hands

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

Letter Bk. III

22^{d} of January 1758

D^{r} S^{r}

I had yesterday the pleasure to receive your Letter of the 13th Inst together with two from the Earl of Loudoun. As I could not entertain the least hopes of the Assembly's falling upon a different Plan from that which they pursued during the late Session till I should be able to communicate to them His Ldp's Answer to their Address & his opinion on the Bill which they desired me to send him a Copy of, I found myself obliged to prorogue them to a longer Day which by the Advice of the Council is the 6th of Feb^{y} I am not entirely without hopes that the Gentlemen of the Lower House will be then prevailed on to comply with His Lordship's Requisition, tho indeed my Hopes are not very sanguine, on the contrary I am afraid that altho they may to save Appearances wave their objections to His Ldp's having the absolute Disposal or Command of such Troops as they may propose to support yet that they will take effectual Care to clog any Bill they shall

Letter Bk. III offer with such other exceptionable Clauses as neither the Upper House nor myself can consistently with our Duty & the Constitution of this Govern[t] agree to. But not to trouble you with Conjectures the Reasonableness of which Time only can shew, I beg leave to inform you that I have this Day sent Letters to Capt Dagworthy & the other Officers on our Frontiers as well as to M[r] Ross, & tho I did not think it advisable to assure the Officers that they will certainly receive all the pay that shall become due to their respective Companies while they continue where they are now posted, yet I am satisfied that M[r] Ross will not after he receives my Letter suffer any of our Troops to want Provisions, & as well satisfied that none of our Men will desert for want of Pay at least till our Gentl[n] shall have come to some Resolution in consequence of His Ldp's Letter. As the Earl of Loudoun is pleased to leave it to me either to keep up all our Troops till the Assembly shall meet again or such a part of them only as might be necessary to garrison Fort Cumberland I am of opinion that I ought not to reduce them nor make any alteration whatever before I have once more tried whether the Lower House are absolutely determined to persevere in their obstinacy. If when they meet again they should appear so disposed I shall send you immediate Advice thereof that if you think proper orders may be then given for three compleat Companies to be formed out of the best of our Men who with their proper Officers may continue to garrison Fort Cumberland as long as the Earl of Loudoun shall be pleased to support them. As it is now a month since I writ to His Ldp & as I could not tell but he might on the Receit of my Letter have desired you to pursue the Instructions which he communicated to you the 3[d] of Nov[r] I sent orders a few Days ago to two Companies of Militia to march to the Frontiers that Fort Frederick might not have been left without a Garrison in Case our Troops should have been disbanded, I could now wish these orders had not been issued but since they are I will not countermand them & tho these Companies of Militia will be of no use on our Frontiers just now yet they will be on the Spot ready to relieve the Troops in Fort Frederick at an Hours warning in Case the Assembly should decline coming into reasonable measures or refuse to make any Provision for their farther Support. As His Ldp takes no notice of a part of my Letter wherein I desired to know his pleasure about a French Prisoner & a Deserter that Capt Dagworthy sent hither about the middle of Decem[r] I intend to order one of our Sheriffs to convey them to Lancaster that you might dispose of them as you shall think fit. I have agreeable to Your Desire dispatched an Express with the Packett directed to Gover[r] Dinwiddie & am &c.

[Sharpe to Loudoun.] Letter Bk. III

22d of Jany 1758

My Ld

As I could not be favoured with Your Ldp's answer to my last Letter or Your Opinion on the Bill which I was desired to send Your Ldp a Copy of before the Day on which our Assembly was to have met I was advised by the Gentlemen of the Council to prorogue them to the 17th Inst & since that to prolong the time of their Prorogation to the 6th of Feby when I shall lay before them a Copy of Your Lordship's Letter of the 30th of Decemr & endeavour to obtain the necessary Supplies for the Support of the Troops that are at Fort Cumberland & elsewhere on the Frontiers of this Province. Soon after I had the pleasure yesterday to receive Your Ldps Letters I wrote to Capt Dagworthy & other officers of the Maryland Forces, & gave them some room to expect that both they & the Men under their Command will receive all the pay that might be due to them when the Assembly shall have again met but I declined making them any Promise lest it should be suspected that I had received Instructions from Your Ldp to do so; I have likewise wrote to the Person that has hitherto victualled our Troops & desired him to continue to Supply them with provisions as well those that are at Fort Frederick as them that are posted at Fort Cumberland being convinced by Your Ldp's Letter that you will not Let him be a Sufferer in case the Assembly should refuse to make him any Satisfaction. As I am throughly persuaded that our Gentlemen would never be brought to augment the Maryland Forces again on any Terms whatever if I was now to reduce their Number, I shall not since Your Ldp is pleased to leave that matter entirely to me, make any Alteration or Reduction till I have once more tried whether the Assembly will come into reasonable measures or not, but if the Gentlemen of the Lower House should when they meet again persist in the Resolution they lately took, I shall immediately advise Colo Stanwix thereof that with Your Ldp's Approbation he might thereupon give orders for three compleat Companies of 100 Men each to be formed out of the best of our Soldiers who with their proper Officers might remain at Fort Cumberland as long as your Ldp shall think proper to support them, while some Companies of Militia take possession of & garrison Fort Frederick in the stead of those of our Men that may be disbanded.

Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 222

[Sharpe to Lloyd.]

Annapolis 25. of January 1758

Sir:

You will easily guess that I was surprised to learn from your Letter of the 18: Instant that Mr. Hands had wrote any such Letter to Captain Brown as you mention when I assure you that I had never desired him to do so, or to concern himself after any manner whatever with the Militia of your County. however I find by a letter which I have received also from Mr. Hands as well as by yours that he did call on Captain Browne to give him a positive Answer whether he should march or not, but I find at the same time that his interfering so far was intirely owing to a Mistake of Mr. Forty, and not to any Forwardness or Error of that Gentleman himself. I thank you for acquainting me so freely with what had happened, and assure you that I should have wrote to you with the same Freedom, if your Conduct on all Occasions had not been such as I well approved of. I am very sorry Captain Brown should be still unable to persuade his Men to march to the Frontiers in Obedience to my Orders, and I am more concerned that he should have declined certifying to a Magistrate the Names of such as refused to march when he had my peremptory Orders to do so. I have not sealed the inclosed that you may see what Answer I have given to Captain Brown's last Letter, and I hope it will have its proper Weight, but if the Captain should for Fear of incurring the Censure of a few popular Men or to curry Favour with those that he has a Right and ought to command still decline to return to a Magistrate the Names of those Men that refuse to march, I must desire you to return them or to see that they are returned or certified by some other Field Officer, that the Law may have its Effect. I need not point out to you the ill Consequences that would necessarily follow was I to connive at his Company's Refusal to obey them; the only way to prevent them is to insist on Captain Brown's Compliance, and notwithstanding what has already happened I persuade myself that when you have talked with the Captain again and delivered him my Letter he will shew a proper Spirit and act with the Resolution becoming a Gentleman in his Station. I am &c.

To Col. Richard Lloyd. H: S:

[Sharpe to Browne.]

Annapolis 25th January 1758

Sir

I am sorry your Letter of the 18: Instant should have made it necessary for me to add any thing to the Instructions I have

already given, or to what I told you when you were lately at Annapolis but since your Men or most of them persist in their Refusal to march I hereby command and enjoyn you forthwith to certifie to the next Magistrate the Names of all those that refused to march unless they will now obey your Orders, and I do moreover command you to proceed without Delay to Fort Frederick with such of your Officers and Men as should be willing to march tho' they should be no more than ten or even a less Number. you will not I hope regard the idle and false Reports of some discontented, disaffected, or dastardly People or make them an Excuse from pursuing the Orders given you by your Commanding Officer: if the People have (as 'tis said) been made to believe that if you decline sending to a Magistrate the Names of those that refuse to march they will from that Circumstance escape with Impunity they will find themselves deceived, for since my Orders are issued I must insist on the Law's being obeyed, and I flatter myself you will not hereafter fail to do your Duty, especially when you are assured that none of the Men of whom your Company consists will therefrom receive the least Benefit. I am &c.

Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 223

To Captain Peregrine Browne . . . . . H: S:

[Sharpe to Colvill.]

Letter Bk. III

28th Jany 1758

My Lord

I am favoured with your Letter dated the 14th of Novemr whereby you were pleased to advise me of your being appointed to command All His Majesty's Ships & Vessels in N America & to desire a Supply of Sailors & Land men from this Province. I hope your Ldp will believe that if it had been in my power I should have most readily complied with your Requisition but really My Lord it is absolutely impossible to get a Number of Seamen here at this time by any means whatever. Our Trade except to Great Britain is as the Assembly have expressed themselves on this occasion very inconsiderable & employs but a few small Vessels; the Trade to Great Britain is carried on by Ships that are sent hither annually from British Merchants & it has happened during the present War that many of the Seamen who navigated those from Europe have been either impressed on their Arrival within the Capes of Virginia or have travelled to the northward & engaged in Privateering soon after they had brought their Vessels into Port, & at this time two Vessels bound to England remain here for want of Hands tho their Cargoes have been on board some Months. With Regard to

Letter Bk. III Your Ldp's Demand of Landmen I must take the Liberty also to assure Your Ldp that it is likewise out of my power to supply the Fleet under Your Command, the Assembly having declined impowering me to raise & support the Number that the Earl of Loudoun has required of Us altho His Ldp proposed to employ them in the immediate Defence of this Province—

[Sharpe to Pitt.]

10th of Febry 1758—

Sir

As soon as I had the honour to receive the Earl of Holdernesse's Letter dated the 20th of May last I sent to Each of the Naval Officers in this Govt a Copy of the Additional Instruction which His Majesty was pleased to give the 5th of Octr 1756 for preventing more effectually any Depredations being committed by the Masters or Crews of British Privateers on any Spanish Vessels & I directed the Naval Officers to examine the Masters of all Privateers or Vessels having Letters of Marque that should come into their respective Districts & in case any of them should not have received a Copy of that Instruction I desired the Naval Officers to deliver them one & to enjoin the strictest observance of it. I shall however upon the Receit of your Letter dated the 16th of Septr last write again to the Judge of our Court of Vice Admiralty & to the Naval Officers upon this Subject, & if any Person that might be suspected of having committed any such outrages as are mentioned in the paper you were pleased to inclose me shall come into this province I will give orders for his being proceeded agst with the utmost Severity—

Liber J. R. & U. S. 1753–67. p. 217 [Loudoun to Sharpe.]

New York February 13. 1758

Sir.

p. 218 As I am directed by his Majesty to apply to the several Governments in North America for such Aid and Assistance as are necessary for carrying on the War in this Country which is likewise fully expressed in the several Letters transmitted by his Majestys Secretaries of State, down from Sir Thomas Robinson's Letters to them of the twenty sixth of October 1754. to this Time directing that they should correspond and co-operate with his Majesty's Commander in Chief for the Time being in North America and that they will use their utmost Endeavours to induce their Councils and Assemblies to give the necessary orders for raising their Quotas of

Men with the greatest Expedition, so that they may be ready to march to such places as the Commander in Chief shall direct. In Consequence of which orders I do now apply to you to use your utmost Endeavour with your Council and Assembly to furnish a Body of four hundred good Men and that as many of them as possible should be used to ranging, to act in Conjunction with his Majesty's Forces the next Spring in carrying on vigorous and offensive Measures against the Enemy over and above what is necessary for the Defence of your own Forts on the Frontiers of your Province, and this Body should be ready to march by the Beginning of April. Liber J. R. & U. S. 1753–67.

As this will occasion the raising an additional Number to what your Province now have I would propose to you that the Addition should be raised only for the Campaign, and to be dismissed at the End of it, by which Means I am of opinion that it will not only be less expensive to the Province but you will the sooner compleat your Quota with good Men as they will be enabled to return to their own Habitations in the Winter.

I am the further induced to expect that they will readily comply with this Request that I will as soon as they join his Majesty's Forces supply them with the Kings Provisions at the Expence of the Crown which will greatly ease the Province in that material Article, and as the Service I propose to employ them on, will be an immediate Benefit and security to your Province, I need use no Arguments to induce you who are so well acquainted with the Interest of this Country to use your utmost Endeavours to forward this Measure so essential for carrying on the War and the Safety of your own province.

I am with great Regard Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant
Loudoun

To Gov^r Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Denny.] Letter Bk. III

22^d Feb^y 1758

S^r

Lieut^t Col^o Haldiman having informed me that he is about to send a party of Men to Phil^a with some Deserters I have desired him to charge them likewise with Joseph Le Plante a French Cadet that was sometime ago taken near Fort Cumberland & I must beg the Favour of you to have him lodged in Your Prison till the Commanding Officer at Phila^a shall receive orders from the Earl of Loudoun concerning him I have at the Instance of His Ldp given the Assembly the Assembly of this Province one more opportunity of providing if they think proper for the Support of the

Letter Bk. III Troops that were raised here in pursuance of the Agreement that was entered into when I had the pleasure of seeing You at Phil[a] but some Votes which have passed since they came together convince me that they will never be prevailed on to grant any Supplies on such Terms as can be possibly accepted.

[Lloyd to Sharpe.]

Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 225 Sir:

I did not receive yours of the 25 of January until the Evening of the 2[d] of February. I immediately appointed Captain Browne to meet me at Chester Town on the 6[th] Upon my going up to Town I received a Letter from him acquainting me he was in a slight Fit of the Pleurisie, upon which I inclosed him your Letter, and gave him my Advice to act immediately, or to let me know he would not. The Captain continued very unwell Some Time, but as I had found Fault with him at our last Meeting for his Delay, he thro' (it appears to me) an over Anxiousness to keep clear of that Blame for the future, appointed the Parade at Worton Warehouse on the 13[th] when thro' the Excessive Badness of the p. 226 Weather, and the Shortness of the Time no Provision was got down, and if it had there was no Possibility of setting off, as two Vessels intended to have been made Use of for that Occasion were both froze fast and no Possibility of getting them out. The Friday following was then appointed by which Time the Stores were all lodged, when one of the Vessels had cut out of the Ice and was gone upon another Voyage. Another Vessel at Some Distance was then pressed, but thro' Badness of the Weather high wind, and low Tides has not been able to get down to them. The Men in Number about forty five have been at the Bay Side ever since. I saw the Captain yesterday, he seems to have suffered a good Deal (I suppose his Men much more) he informs me that two of them are very ill. he expects to set off, as this Day or to Morrow for Patapsco, and hopes your Excellency will lodge Orders for him there directing him how to act. Captain Browne has promised me a List of those Persons he shall return, which, when received, I will immediately inclose. I am very well satisfied with what your Excellency says in regard to M[r] Hands, and am Sir with very great Respect

your obed[t] humble Servant

Kent County Feb. 27, 1758 Richard Lloyd

P. S. One Misfortune seems attended with another, I just now looked out of my Window and find Susquehanna is broke up and the Bay very full of Ice.

[Sharpe to Loudoun.] Letter Bk. III

2d of March 1758.

My Ld

An Express to General Webb calling on me in his Way to N York I embrace the Opportunity to inform Your Ldp that a few Days after I laid before our Assembly the Letter which you were pleased to favour me with the 30th of Decemr the Gentn of the Lower House passed a Vote for supporting 400 men half of them to be at Your Ldp's Disposal if you would both pay & victual them in case they were carried out of the Province but the next Day this Vote was reassumed & it was then resolved that they would keep up 300 Men & no more during the approaching Summer. Before a Bill could be framed in Consequence of this Resolution I communicated to them Your Ldp's Letter of the 13th of Feby which I had just received & pressed them in the most earnest manner to comply with Your Requisition. What their final Result on this will be I do not as yet know for certain; They may perhaps at this time to save Appearances pass a Vote for the Number of Men that Your Lordship demands but when they prepare a Bill for their Support such Proposals will I am persuaded be made for raising the money as neither the Upper House nor I can with honour agree to, & such Concessions be insisted on as we cannot make without rendering the Govern^{t} contemptible & suffering dangerous Innovations in our Constitution.

A Doctrine having been industriously propagated among our Troops upon the Conclusion of our last Session by a Member of the Lower House as I am well informed that as the Assembly had broke up without making any Provision for their Support they were of Course disbanded & no longer subject to the Command of any Military Officer whatever, I thought it my Duty as soon as I was advised thereof to order two Companies of Militia to the Frontiers that in Case such Discourses should have the Effect that was intended they might be on the Spot ready to garrison Fort Frederick or to be otherwise disposed of as the Officer commanding there should think proper; but no sooner was it known that such orders were issued than every method was taken by some of the members of the Lower House to dissuade & discourage those Companies from marching. Having failed however in this Attempt as well as in that upon the Soldiers, they are I am told about to draw up a Remonstrance against the orders that were given to the Captains of the two Companies abovementioned with a view of biassing the Juries that might be impanelled when a few of the militia that were refractory & refused to march are tried at our next Provincial Court for Disobeying Orders. The principal Argument on which they

Letter Bk. III rely is that as the Militia are not by our Law obliged to march unless in time of actual Invasion they cannot be compelled to garrison a Fort or to serve in Arms if there is not an Apparent Enemy within the Limits of the Province as to the Ravages that have been committed on our Frontiers for these three years they cannot it seems be properly termed Invasions but only Incursions. Such My Lord being the Reasonings of the Majority in our Lower House of Assembly I leave your Ldp to judge of their present Disposition, for my own part I despair of seeing any Good proceed from their Councils, & believe I shall find myself under a necessity of proroguing them before I can receive Your Lordship's farther Commands; In that Case I will immediately give orders for 300 of our best Men to be formed into three Companies & the Rest to be discharged; to prevent Desertions I must at the same time give the Captains Leave to draw on me for some of the Pay that shall be due to their respective Companies which will amount to a considerable Sum none having been issued to them by the Provincial Agents since the 8th of Oct^{r} I hope therefore Your Ldp will be so kind as to send me some farther Instructions concerning this matter as soon as possible.

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

4th of March 1758.

D^{r} S^{r}

M^{r} Clark having informed me that he is about to dispatch an Express to Lancaster I embrace the opportunity to acquaint you that All the Proceedings of our Lower House of Assembly since they met the 13th of Feb^{y} serve only to confirm me in the opinion that I entertained when I writ to you the 22^{d} of Ian^{y} Having spent a few Days in perusing the Letter that the Earl of Loudoun sent me the 30th of Dec^{r} they passed a Vote for supporting 400 Men during the approaching Summer half of whom were to be stationed according to their old Plan & the Rest to be at the Disposal of the Earl of Loudoun upon Condition that the whole Expence of supporting them should be defrayed by His Ldp in Case of their being ordered out of the Province. A Day or two afterwards the House reassumed their Vote & then it was Resolved that the Number of Troops to be kept up should be only 300. Before a Bill could be framed in Consequence of this Resolution I received & laid before them another Letter of His Ldp's dated the 13th of Feb^{y} & requiring them to provide for the Support or Pay at least of an Additional Number of 400 men over & above the five Companies that are at present in the Service of this

Province About the End of next week I shall perhaps be Letter Bk. III
able to advise you of their final Result on this Letter & of their being prorogued, at present I can only repeat what I have before told you that I am persuaded the Majority of them are averse to giving Money upon any Account whatever & that if they Vote the Number of Men that His Ldp requires there is the greater Probability that they will make such Proposals for raising money to support them as neither the Gentlemen of the Upper House nor I can in Conscience or with honour agree to.

[Lloyd to Sharpe.]

Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 226

Sir

My last gave you an Account that forty to fifty of Captain Browne's Men had been for some time at the Bay Side waiting for Vessels to carry them. they on Wednesday last in three small Vessels set off, and that Night got under the Western Shore, nigh Patapsco. the Gale of Wind that came up the next Morning obliged them all to run into Chester for a Harbour, where, either thro' Mismanagement or from its over blowing, they all went on Shore, one of the Vessels immediately sprung a Leak and threw over Board about thirty Barrels of Bread, and some other provision. many of the Men I hear are Frost bitten: they are all returning and determined to a Man not to go, let the Consequence be what it will. My Declaration made in the most solemn manner that if no other Officer in the County would do his Duty, yet I would do mine, and that I never would undertake to say that a Law allowed by all to be in Force, ought not to be executed, I am convinced was the Cause of these Men's going. to speak my Mind freely, I look upon the Law to be as cruel as it possibly can be, and if fully Executed must ruin the People, and since this Accident has happened (tho' I am certainly sure it is thro' Mismanagement of the Officers from the very first Orders) I hope your Excellency will excuse me when I say, I am determined never more to give any Orders of the Sort for the future. Now as it seems an Inconsistency for any Man to hold a Commission that he will not fully execute, I shall with the greatest Pleasure return mine if agreeable to your Excellency, and shall be greatly pleased some more qualified Person supplies my place. I take the Liberty to wish your Excellency a great Deal of Happiness, and to say that I am with very great Esteem, your obed^{t} humble Servant

Kent County Mar: 7: 1758 Rich^{d} Lloyd

Original. [Denny to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia 7th March 1758

Sir

I was honourd with yours of the of last month. The Serjeant tells me that the Prisoner La Plante was redelivered to your order, and there is only one Le Fievre a French Deserter brought to me, who is committed to the Jayl of this City, and will remain there till I hear farther from you. If there is any Mistake you will please to let me know it.

The inclosed Dispatches came to my hands this moment, and are sent forward directly. I have not any news but expect it by to morrows Post. I am

The Date of yours cant be inserted as the Lre is in the office & I am not willing to lose a moments time

Your Excellencys Most obedient humble Servant
William Denny

The Dispatches are
One to your Excellency
One to Govr of Virginia
One to North Carolina
One to South Carolina
One to Georgia

deliverd to the Messenger at 1 oClock at noon.
Governor Sharpe.

Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 223 [Sharpe to Col. Veazey.]

Annapolis 9: of March 1758

Sir

I desire that immediately on the Receit hereof you will call together the Field Officers and Captains of Militia in your County, and that when they are met you will prepare Lots, and require the several Captains to draw them, and in Case any Captain should happen to be absent the Major or Lieutenant Col: is to draw a Lot in his Name and Behalf. After they have been all drawn you are to insert in the inclosed Orders the Name of the Captain whose Turn it shall be to march, and to deliver them to him, together with the Press Warrant the Blanks of which you are likewise to fill with the Names with the Names of the Press Masters, and of the Captain. As it is absolutely necessary that the Company marches without Delay, I desire you will exert yourself in an extraordinary manner on the Occasion, and incite the Press Masters as well as the Captain to act with Vigour and Resolution, if you

find it necessary you may assure the Men that they will not be required to go a Step beyond Fort Frederick, nor detained on the Frontiers longer than two Months on any Account whatever: you will send me a Roll of the Names of the Men that march as soon as the Company has moved, and I hope to receive it about the End of next Week at farthest. I am &c.
To Col. Veazey H. S. Liber J. R. & U. S.

[Denny to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia 10 March 1758

Sir

The inclosed are Duplicates of those sent to you the 6th Inst[t] which with two Letters directed to the Senior Captains of His Majesties Ships at Virginia & South Carolina were sent from Commodore Darell to forward to the Southern Governors therefore request you woud be pleased to dispatch the same agreable to their respective directions. I am

Your Excellencys Most obedient humble Servant
Governor Sharpe William Denny

[Sharpe to Blair (President of Virginia).] Letter Bk. III

10th of March 1758.

Sir

As I find by the Contents of one which I have myself received that the four Packetts herewith sent require Dispatch I have engaged an Express to proceed with them immediately to Williamsburg. I understand that they were brought to N York by a Man of War that is just arrived there but no other Letters from England are yet come to hand neither do we know the Event of the Expedition against Ticonderoga. I am

[Sharpe to Denny.]

10th of March 1758—

Sir

I this morning received Your Letter of the 7th Inst together with the five Packetts therein mentioned four of which I immediately dispatched to Virginia. Colonel Haldiman tells me that Le Plante was re-delivered to the Keeper of our Prison thro some mistake of the Serjeant that was charged with him; As this is the Case He will continue here till the Colonel has another Opportunity of sending him either to Lancaster or Phil[a] The Serjeant was only desired to take the Deserter Le Fievre with him on a Supposition that he would

Letter Bk. III be able to get some Employment at Phil[a] tho he does not understand English. The Gentlemen of our Upper House of Assembly having rejected the Supply Bill which the Lower House had framed & the Latter having thereupon Resolved that they would not enter on any New Business I prorogued them yesterday morning & in the Evening issued orders for two more Companies of Militia to march to the Frontiers & relieve those that are now there, being determined to depend entirely on the Militia for the Security of the Frontiers during the approaching Campaign but what measures the Gentlemen of the Council will now advise me to pursue I know not. All that I can say is that if we will have Supplies granted we must submit to such Terms as the Lower House will be pleased to impose & that it will be much against my Conscience to do so. Should this happen the Governor of Maryland as well as the Upper House will become contemptible & must think of nothing hereafter but how they may yield most decently to every Demand that the Lower House of Assembly shall think proper to make—I should take it as a particular Favour if You will be so kind as to give me a Hint of what is likely to be the Issue of M[r] Franklin's Embassy & to tell me whether you have any prospect of persuading Your Assembly to grant Supplies at this time in Consequence of M[r] Pitt's Letter by such a method & on such Conditions as you can approve of or accept—

Letter Bk. I. p. 329

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

10th of March 1758—

My Ld.

In the Lett[r] which I did myself the honour to address to Your Ldp the 21st & in that which I wrote to M[r] Calvert the 26th of Dec[r] I informed Y[r] Ldp & him that the Assembly had broke up the 16th of that month without making the least provision for the Support of any Troops to act in Conjunction with His Majesty's Forces or even to protect our Frontier Inhabitants. Your Lordship hath been also informed that at the Request of the Lower House I sent the Earl of Loudoun a Copy of the Supply Bill which had been framed & an Address that had been presented to me at the Conclusion of the Session relative thereto. On the 13th of Feb[y] I met the Assembly again & laid before them the Letter that His Ldp had been pleased to write to me upon Receiving the abovementioned Bill, The Lower House soon afterwards passed a Vote for supporting 400 men instead of the 500 which were setled last Spring as our reasonable Quota, but not more than a Day or two had elapsed before

this Vote was reassumed & then the number was reduced to Letter Bk. I.
300. Before a Bill could be framed in Consequence of this
Resolution I received & communicated to them another Letter
from the Earl of Loudoun wherein His Ldp desired that an
Additional Number of Men over & above the 500 supposed
to be already on Fŏot should be raised immediately at the p. 330
Expence of this Province & be ready about the Beginning of
April to join such of His Majestys Regular Forces as might be
employed this Summer in an Expedition to the Westward of
these Southern Colonies. Upon this it was Resolved in the
Lower House that Provision should be made for the Support
of 300 Men to be employed for the more immediate Defence
& Protection of our Frontier Inhabitants & that 400 Addi-
tionals should be raised to act in Conjunction with His Maj-
esty's Regular Forces. A Bill was thereupon prepared for
raising the necessary Supplies but as the Majority of the
House were entirely averse to giving Money great Care was
taken to Clog it in such a manner as might lay the Upper
House under the Necessity of refusing it, by which means it
was hoped that the odium which might be the Consequence
of no Supplies being granted would fall entirely on those that
rejected & not on those that had offered a Bill for His Maj-
estys Service. Agreeable to their Expectations it was re-
turned with a negative & by Advice of the Council the
Assembly was prorogued as soon as the Lower House had
come to a Resolution that they would enter on no new Busi-
ness. Matters being thus brought to an Issue & no hopes
left of any Assistance from the Assembly I advised with the
Council about the Steps that ought to be taken for the Pro-
tection of our Frontier Inhabitants & agreeable to their
Advice I issued orders Yesterday Evening after the Assembly
was prorogued for two more Companies of Militia to march
to Fort Frederick & do Duty there for two months, at the
Expiration of which time I proposed to order some others to
relieve them & also to go thither Myself. But I have this p. 331
Morning received Letters from M^{r} Pitt advising me of the
Earl of Loudoun's being recalled & requiring me to convene
the Assembly again as soon as possible & to press them in
the most importunate manner to raise a considerable Body of
Troops for the Service of the ensuing Campaign. This being
the Case I shall be obliged to meet them once more next
Thursday Sennight the Day to which they stand prorogued,
& I hope we shall then do something for promoting the
Common Cause tho I must confess at the same time I am much
afraid that this Circular Letter of M^{r} Pitt will not be considered
as an order to the Assemblies so much as an Instruction to the
several Governors to purchase Supplies from the People at

Letter Bk. I. any Rate rather than the next should prove an inactive Campaign—I learn from Pensilvania that the Inhabitants of that Province & those of the City of Phil[a] in particular continue still in the utmost Confusion on Account of the Assembly's having committed One M[r] More a Magistrate & M[r] Smith Provost of their College to the Common Jail for a supposed Breach of Priviledge. What will be the Event or when they will be released no Body pretends to say, but this is certain that if the Assembly's Conduct on this Occasion is not censured all the Magistrates will from this time be apt to look upon themselves as dependant on that Branch of the Legislature & to make the sense of that House the sole Rule of their Conduct. About 300 of the Men that were raised here last Summer continue at Fort Cumberland tho they have not received any Pay since the 8[th] of October & there are a few still at Fort Frederick, but as it cannot be conceived that they will be prevailed on to serve on such Conditions much longer
p. 332 I shall write to Col[o] Stanwix & press him to send a Company or two of Regular Troops to Fort Cumberland as soon as possible unless he can give those that are there some assurance of being paid.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

10[th] of March 1758 transmitted by Capt. in the Cunliff.

Sir

In my Letter dated the 26[th] of Decem[r] I advised you of the Assemblys having broke up the 16[th] of that month without making any Provision for the Support of the Troops that had been raised here the preceeding Summer for His Majestys Service & the more immediate Defence & Protection of our Frontier Inhabitants. I am now to inform you that we have had another Session since that time w[ch] ended Yesterday after the same manner. They were to have met the 6[th] of Feb[y] but a sufficient Number of Members to make a House could not be got together before the 13[th] On that Day I laid before them a Letter which I had received from the Earl of Loudoun in Answer to one that I had sent him with a Copy of the Supply Bill which the Lower House desired me to transmit to His Ldp in Confidence that he would be thereby induced to entertain a favourable opinion of their Conduct. After they had perused this Letter a Vote was passed for supporting 400 Men instead of 500 which you may remember was the Number setled last Spring as the reasonable Quota of this Province but the next Day this Vote was reassumed & then they resolved that 300 Men were as many as this Prov-

ince ought to support & that they would not provide for the Letter Bk. I.
Support of more than that Number. Before any Bill could be
framed in Consequence of this Resolution I received & communi- p. 333
cated to them another Lett[r] from the Earl of Loudoun wherein he
desired Us to raise & provide for the Payment of an Additional
Number of 400 Men over & above the five Companies which
we had already on Foot & that were then posted at Fort Cum-
berland & Fort Frederick. As His Ldp was pleased to inti-
mate to us in the same Letter that these 400 Men were to act
in Conjunction with some other Forces that were to be em-
ployed in an Expedition to the Westward the Lower House
could not for Shame refuse to comply in some measure with
the Requisition but as they were only sollicitous to save Ap-
pearances they took Care to prepare such a Bill for raising
the Money as they knew the Upper House could not agree to.
The general Plan of it was the same with that of the Bill
which had been rejected by the Upper House in the preceeding
Session. They did not indeed insist upon the Service of the
Men being restrained in quite so absurd & ridiculous a manner
as was proposed in the former Bill but they had taken Care to
prevent the three Companies which were to have been formed
out of the Men that have served some time on our Frontiers
from being carried out of the Province, but if the 400 Addi-
tionals could be raised within the time limitted (which in fact
was impossible on the Terms they proposed) those might act
in Conjunction with His Majestys Forces. Thus the best
& most experienced Men were to have been left in our Forts
& the most raw & undiciplined sent on an Expedition of the
utmost Importance. After this Bill had been read twice in
the Upper House it was returned with a negative & the
Lower House having thereupon Resolved that they would
enter on no new Business I was advised by the Gentlemen of p. 334
the Council to prorogue them to the 23[d] Inst. I was in hopes
when I did so that I should not be obliged to meet them
again before Winter & upon that Supposition I had with the
Advice of His Ldp's Council ordered two more Companies of
Militia to march to Fort Frederick intending to send some
others to relieve them at the End of two Months; but I had
scarcely sent away these Orders when I received Letters from
M[r] Pitt dated the 30[th] of Decem[r] advising me of the Earl of
Loudouns being recalled & requiring me to convene the As-
sembly of this Province without Delay & to use my utmost
Endeavours & Influence to persuade them to raise a large
Body of Troops for the Service of the ensuing Campaign to
act in Conjunction with the Forces that Brigadier Forbes is
appointed to command in this Part of America. What
Weight these Letters will have with the Assemblies of the

Letter Bk. I. neighbouring Colonies I dont know but I am afraid they will be considered here in the light of Instructions to the Governors to procure Supplies at any Rate & that our Assembly will upon this Supposition become more unreasonable in their Demands. You will learn from the inclosed Gazettes what lengths the Assembly of Pensilvania has lately gone both M^r More & M^r Smith are in Prison still & by what I can find are to remain there untill His Majesty shall be pleased to send an Order for their being released. Should this Transaction pass unnoticed or be in the least Degree countenanced you may depend upon it that from this time forward the Sense of our Assemblies will be regarded as Law by every Magistrate & that no sort of Respect will be hereafter paid to any other
p. 335 Branch of our Legislature. I shall send you by this Opportunity a Triplicate of my last Letter together with another Copy of the Supply Bill that was rejected & a Copy of the Upper House Journal for the Sept^r Session; Also Copies of the Laws that I assented to the 16^th^ of Decem^r All which except the 1^st^ 13^th^ 14^th^ & 17^th^ being no more than Reviving or Continuing Acts I need not say any thing about them, & the Rest are too simple to afford any Room for Remarks especially as the Reasons for making them are given in their respective Preambles. Fort Cumberland is as yet garrisoned by some of the Troops that were raised for the more immediate Defence of this Province; they had some Reason to hope that the Earl of Loudoun would have given orders for their being paid from the 8^th^ of Oct^r last out of the Contingent Fund as the Assembly would not make any Provision for their Support; but I am afraid they will now be disappointed in such their Expectations. I cannot send by this opportunity the Report of our several County Courts relative to the Behaviour of the Roman Catholicks because they have not all answered my last Letter but I expect it will be in my power about the End of this Month to send you such a Report from the Magistrates of the several Counties in favour of those people as must convince you that the Rumours you mentioned were entirely groundless.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Stanwix.]

March the 12^th^ 1758.

D^r S^r

I am now to inform you that our Session of Assembly has ended just as I expected it would when I wrote to you the 4^th^ Inst. The Gent^n of the Upper House having refused to assent to the Bill that was offered by the Lower & that differed very little from their last, The Lower House thereupon came to a

Resolution that they would enter on no new Business which laid me under a necessity of proroguing them as I have already hinted. This being the Case I must leave it to you to take such Steps for the Preservation of Fort Cumberland as you shall think fit, for as I have never been authorized to draw upon any one for money to pay those men that are now there & that have garrisoned that place during the Winter I cannot venture to make myself answerable to the Officers for any especially as the Earl of Loudoun at whose Instance I have encouraged them to keep their men together till this time has no longer the Chief Command in America. This I am advised of by a Letter that I received two Days ago from Mr Pitt who insists on my convening the Assembly of this Province again without Delay & enjoins me to urge them in the most pressing & importunate manner to raise for the Service of the ensuing Campaign & to provide for the Payment of as large a Body of Troops as they can afford to act in Conjunction with such Forces as are to be employed in carrying on offensive measures to the Westward under the Command of Brigadier General Forbes. Altho I have in fact already complied with the Tenor of this Letter the Earl of Loudoun's late Demand being very similar to that which is now made by Mr Pitt I shall meet the Assembly once more & give them another opportunity if they are not absolutely blind to their own Interest, of contributing to the Success of the next Campaign, but at the same time I think it my Duty to tell you that my Expectations from this Step are as small as possible. I should be much obliged to you for favouring me with an Answer & advising me of the Resolution that you shall come to in Consequence of this Letter. Letter Bk. III

[Gen. Abercromby to Sharpe.] Liber J. R. & U. S. p. 227

New York March 15 1758

Sir

By circular Letters from Mr Secretary Pitt bearing Date at Whitehall Decr 30th 1757, to all his Majesty's Governors on the Continent of North America from Pensilvania inclusive to the southward, which Letters arrived here on the 4th Instant by the Squirrel Ship of War, and were immediately forwarded to you by Express from Lieutenant Governor Delancy, you will find, Sir, that the King having judged proper that the Earl of Loudoun should return to England his Majesty at the same time was pleased to appoint me to succeed his Lordship as Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in North America with the same powers and Authorities, and you will likewise find that in Pursuance of that Appointment it was his Maj-

Liber J. R. & U. S. esty's Pleasure that all his Governors on the Continent should apply to and correspond with me on all Matters relating to the King's service in Consequence of which Pleasure so signified to you and repeated to me I am to recommend to you to use your utmost Endeavours and Influences with the Council and Assembly of your Province to induce them to raise with all
p. 228 possible Dispatch as large a Body of Men within your Government as the Number and Situation of its Inhabitants may allow, all which has already been Strongly recommended to you by his Majesty's Secretary of State as likewise several other Matters contained in the same Letter which for the sake of Brevity I shall avoid repeating and solely refer myself to, as it is so full that I do not think it can want any Additions, so far I will venture to go for your further Guidance as to fix the Number of Provincial Troops that may be wanted for his Majesty's Service in those Quarters to six Thousand to be furnished by Virginia Maryland and Pensilvania in such Proportions and upon the Terms set forth in the above quoted Letter of M^r^ Secretary Pitt to his Majesty's Governors in North America.

I am at the same Time to acquaint you that as it is absolutely necessary for his Majesty's Service that an immediate Embargo should be laid on all Ships in the different Ports of the respective Provinces in North America, and as you have already been forewarned that whenever such Directions should be transmitted to you by his Majesty's Commander in Chief in these Parts you should without any the least Difficulty comply therewith I make no Doubt that upon Receit hereof you will forthwith publish the said Embargo which is to hold good until such Time as you receive Notice from me to take off the same which you may depend on being transmitted to you as soon as his Majesty's Service will allow of it.

I have nothing farther to add but to desire that you will give me the earliest Notice possible of the Success you meet with in your Application to your Council & Assembly, and what Resolutions they are likely to come to upon the Subject of the Troops to be raised by them conformable to his Majesty's Directions, especially as the Season is so far advanced and there is no Time to lose.

I am with great Regard, Sir, your most obed^t^ humble Servant

James Abercromby

P. S. The Embargo took Place in this Port Yesterday

[Sharpe to Pitt.] Letter Bk. III

16th of March 1758.

Sir

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your two Letters dated the 30th of Decr & to assure you that I will to the utmost of my Power obey & execute His Majesty's Commands thereby signified, but at the same time I think it my Duty to tell you that I am very much afraid the Assembly of this Province will not be prevailed on to exert themselves in such a manner as you seem to expect. In my Letter dated the 22d of Octobr I informed you that they were determined to make no farther Provision for the Support of any Troops that should be placed as a Garrison in Fort Cumberland & that I had thereupon desired the Earl of Loudoun to take such measures & to give such orders as he should think proper for the Preservation of that place When I found by His Ldp's answer that he could not just at that time order any other Troops thither, I communicated it to the Gentlemen of the Assembly & again press't them to comply with the Earl of Loudouns Request by enabling me to pay the Garrison abovementioned, but they were so far from entering into His Ldp's Measures that they not only insisted on our Troops being withdrawn from Fort Cumberland, but likewise that they be forthwith reduced from 500 to 300 Men & that none of such 300 should be subject on any account whatever to the Commands of the Earl of Loudoun or any other of His Majesty's Generals.—As the Gentn of the Upper House thought this an Infringement of His Majesty's Perogative & moreover were of opinion that the Bill which was framed for raising the Supplies was not only unreasonable but in some Respect impracticable they refused to give their Assent to it which laid me under the necessity of proroguing them for a few Weeks as the Lower House had upon the Bill's being returned to them with a Negative come to a Resolution that they would not enter on any new Business that Session. On the 13th of Feby we met again & I then laid before them some more Letters that I had received from the Earl of Loudoun, by one of these we were called upon to augment our Forces without Delay so that we may have 400 Men ready in April to join his Majesty's Regular Forces over & above the Number that might be wanted to garrison Fort Cumberland & the other Fort that has been built within the Limits of this Province but as the Gentn of the Lower House met determined to enforce the Bill which the Upper House had before rejected or such a one at least as differed not from that in any material Circumstances I soon found myself obliged to put an End to that Session & the Assembly now stands prorogued to the 23d

Letter Bk. III Inst. The men that are in Garrison at Fort Cumberland being in number about 300 have continued to serve without Pay since the 8 of Oct[r] as well as those that are at Fort Frederick but as it could not be expected that their Officers would be able to keep them together much longer I lately wrote to the Commander in Chief as well as to Col[o] Stanwix & desired that some other Troops might be ordered to Fort Cumberland which I presume will be done as soon as the Roads become practicable. I thought it incumbent on me to make such Application lest Accidents should happen but I still hope that when I communicate to the Assembly the Contents of Your last Letters the Consideration of what our most gracious Sovereign & the Parliament of Great Britain have already done for us together with the certain prospect of an active Campaign & the hopes of some Compensation for what they may expend will induce them to contribute towards the Execution of the plan that Brigadier Forbes is directed to pursue—

[Sharpe to the Board of Trade.]

16[th] of March 1758

R[t] Hon[ble]

The Owners & Clerks of the Iron Works within this Province having at length enabled me to send Your Lordships a particular answer to your Letter dated the 9[th] of Iune last as Your Ldps will see by the inclosed Return I embrace the first opportunity of transmitting it and am R[t] Hon[ble] &c—

Original. [Denny to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia 17[th] March 1758.

Sir,

I have just now received the inclosed Letter's from General Abercromby, which are dispatched by this Express with all possible Expedition. Excuse my not answering your last favour, because it wou'd detain the Messenger.

I have the Honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant
William Denny

List of Letters inclosed
One to Governor Sharp
One to Lieut: Col: Haldiman
One to Cap[t] Gates.
One to Lieut. Gullin
Two to President Blair which you
will please to forward by Express.

[St. Clair to Sharpe.] Original.

New York March 20th 1758

Dear Sir

In all this unexpected revolution of our Military Affairs you will certainly be curious to know what has become of your old friend and well Wisher. If I am not much deceived I may rank you amongst the number of those who regret our General Loss, if you do not you will be one of few and in damn'd bad company to the bargain. As to my self I am just in the same way as when our acquaintance began only two Steps higher in the Army or more properly in America. I am just going about the same Duty as this time three years. My comfort is that my Superiors are good men, whom I love and will enter into the Spirit of the thing we are going about. I have ventured to assure Genl Forbes that he may depend on your doing every thing in your power in forming your men, and removing every obstacle we may meet with, and whatever you wou'd have me do in your Province shall be cheerfully complyd with. The Gentlemen of your Assembly shall have my liberty to take cognoisance of my Actions.

Genl Abercrombie desires me to make his Complemts to you, he has been so bussy in writing and sending of the Packett that he has not had time to write to you by this Express. Genl Forbes has wrote to you very fully. I shoud think it very much for the Good of the Service if you coud contrive it so as to be disengaged from Business in the beginning of April to come and meet the Brigadier Genl at Philadelphia, he will by seeing you be let in to a great Many things which must be of the utmost consequence. Before I can hear from you I shall be at Philadelphia so direct your Letters for me at that place.

The last Campaign I made in your Province you was so good as to supply me with wine, this must be the case this year, for as there is an Embargo laid you cannot expect to have the pipe I gave you an order for but you shall have as much as you please when I come to your upper Settlements, where I hope you will condescend to come. I beg you will not let slip any opportunity of letting me hear from you, and so soon as I get further South I shall tell you what I am doing. I am with the greatest sincerity

My Dear Govr
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
Iohn St Clair.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Abercromby.]

20th of March 1758—

Sir

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter dated at N York the 15th Inst. & also to inform you that in Consequence of Mr Pitts Letters of the 30th of Decemr our Assembly is to meet here on Thursday next when you may be assured I will use my utmost endeavours to obtain as large a Number of Men as possible for the Service of the ensuing Campaign but at the same time I think it my Duty to tell you that I am afraid the Assembly will not be prevailed on to exert themselves in such a manner as you seem to expect. It was not without the greatest Difficulty that I could persuade them last Spring to augment our Troops to 500 tho each of the neighbouring Colonies at the same time engaged to raise & support more than double that Number & because the Earl of Loudoun kept some of these 500 all last Summer as a Garrison in Fort Cumberland the Assembly when they met again in October pretended to be much dissatisfied tho our Frontiers had in fact been effectually secured by that Distribution of them & when I desired them to make farther Provision for their Support they were so far from complying with my Request as to Resolve that they never would pay or victual any Forces which should be placed in Fort Cumberland & moreover to insist that our Troops should be forthwith reduced to 300 men. After some time they prepared a Bill for raising money to support that number but the Gentn of the Upper House refused to accept or pass it because it did not appear to them to be so much calculated to promote His Majesty's Service as to introduce dangerous Innovations into our Constitution, & because by restraining the Service of the Troops which they proposed to keep up it infringed His Majesty's Prerogative. When I found that the two Houses of Assembly would not agree on a Bill for the Support of our Forces I informed the Earl of Loudoun how matters stood & intreated him to order some other Troops to Fort Cumberland lest the Garrison that was then there should upon hearing that the Assembly would not support them disband themselves & the Fort with its Artillery be thereby abandoned to the Enemy. but as the winter was now far advanced & the Roads to Fort Cumberland become almost impracticable His Ldp was pleased to engage for the Payment of our Troops as long as they should continue to garrison that place & Colo Stanwix gave orders for their being supplied with as much Provision as they might stand in need of. Upon this Footing have our Men remained ever since the 8th of October last but I am afraid the Officers will not be able to keep them together

much longer without Pay & the late Conduct & Resolutions of Letter Bk. III
our Assembly forbid me to hope that they will appropriate any money to pay the Arrears that are now due to them which amount I apprehend to about £5000 Currency or £3125 stg Was this Debt to be now discharged I doubt not but the men to whom the money is due would readily serve the ensuing Campaign in hopes that the Assembly will enable me to pay them off at the End of the Summer tho they should at this time refuse to grant any money for their Support, but if those Arrears cannot be paid unless our Assembly will at their next Meeting appropriate a Sum of Money for that purpose I hope you will be pleased to order some other Troops immediately to Fort Cumberland lest Accidents should happen for tho I can promise you that no Endeavours of mine shall be wanting to induce our Assembly to grant large Supplies & to exert their utmost Strength on this occasion yet I cannot promise you that my Endeavours will be effectual, indeed the late Conduct & Resolutions of the Gentn who compose the Lower House of Assembly discourage me as I have already hinted from entertaining very sanguine hopes of Success.

I have agreeable to your Desire given orders for a General Embargo to be laid in all the Parts of this Province, & I embrace this opportunity of assuring you that I shall always think myself happy in being able to execute any other Commands that you may have occasion to send me being with the most sanguine Wishes for your Excellency's Success & prosperity—

[Forbes to Sharpe. Mar. 21, 1758.] Original.

Sir

His Excellency Major General Abercromby having (pursuant to His Majestys Directions) appointed me to the Command of the Kings Regular Forces and provincial Troops, who are to be employ'd jointly, in the opperations to be carryed on this ensuing Campaign to the Southard of Pensilvania included.

And as a great part of this Force, is to consist of the Southern provincial Troops of Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, I make no manner of doubt, but these Provinces from their zeal for the publick service, will most chearfully and unanimously join, in Raising with the greatest dispatch, the body of men expected from them for the defence of their own Colonies & the Honour and support of His Majestys Dominions in North America. I must therefore beg that the officers, and Soldiers employ'd for this Service, be able bodied good men, capable of endureing Fatigue, & that there Arms, be the best that can be found in the Province.

As Carpenters, and Axe men, are absolutely necessary in the back Country, I must beg leave to Recommend to you, that a number of those men be sent & likewise that the Province will send twenty, or thirty men, mounted upon light servisable Horses, & every way Accouter'd, to serve in conjunction with those furnish'd by the other Provinces, as a body of light Horse, from which I expect very important service.

I am given to understand, that the Inhabitants upon the Confines, being much used to Woods, and Hunting would consiquently make good Rangers, in which case, I am to beg, you will give Directions for the forming your properest men, into such a Company, with good officers, who know the Country to conduct them, As the Roads from Lancaster in Pensilvania to Williams's Ferry upon the Potowmack, may want considerable Repairs, & Widening for the Carriages of Cannon &c

I have therefore wrote to the Governor of Pensilvania for that purpose, in order that these Roads may be Repaird by the Inhabitants of Pensilvania, and Maryland.

And you will be so good to give your orders, about the Road leading from Williams's Ferry, to Fort Cumberland, espetialy the Road from Colonel Cressop's to Fort Cumberland, which may be mended in some measure, by your people now at that Fort.

S^{r} John S^{t} Clair informs me, that you have a body of Cherokee Indians at Fort Fredrick upon the Potowmack, which I must beg you will be so good as order to be taken care of, untill we can assemble our people which I hope may be done by the 20th April, and as I propose Canegocheeque for a Rendevouze for the Pensilvania Troops, and Regulars from Philadelphia, I beg you will order the Maryland People, to Fredrick town in Maryland by that time, where if they cannot have provisions deliverd to them by our Contractors, I will allow of four pence sterling p^{r} day, to each Effective man in lieu of provisions.

As there is some times a great deal of time lost in Cloathing, and furnishing out Provintial Troops, I should think therefore that whatever time is lost in that sort of Equipment, is a real loss, as a good man in any Cloaths, and a Blanket, may well answer the purposes required of him.

As there will be a great deal of Forrage wanted for the support of our Waggon & Baggage horses, I therefore beg that you will order as much Hay, Indian Corn, and oats, to be laid up at Canogocheeque, as the Country can afford, & I will send an officer there to Receive, & pay for it, according to the Current price of the Country.

If it could possibly be contrived some Intelligent

person up to the Ohio, and Fort Duquesne, to get some Intelligence of the Enemys situation in those parts, I should make it very well worth his while perhaps Cap[t] Dagworthy at Fort Cumberland, might find some such person to send. Who likewise, as well as all your out posts, might have orders to send out frequent Scouting partys to keep the Enemy at a distance, & prevent their prying into our preparations.

They say there is one Fraser at Wills's Creek who knows all the Ohio Indians perfectly well.

I shall be extreamly proud of the pleasure of your acquaintance, but it would be too great presumption in me, to wish to see you at Philadelphia, where I must remain untill I can get every thing sent away, however, your zeal & warmth for His Majestys Service, and the good of these Colonies, makes me flatter myself with the hopes of your assistance, in the Conduct of the ensuing Campaign.

I must beg the favour, that you will order a Return of your Troops as they now stand, to be
they are
your province for
of the present year, & what
you have of Compleating them
for me at Philadelphia
I am with very great regard
your most obedient &
most Hum[ble] Serv[t]
Jo: fforbes.

[Abercromby to Sharpe.] Original.

New York March 22[d] 1758

Sir

As there are a large Number of Men to be raised in this Country, pursuant to His Majestys Commands, signified to me by M[r] Secretary Pitt's Letter of the 30[th] of December last, which will require a much larger Quantity of Provisions (than was before apprehended to be necessary the effectual Supply of this additional [Number] of Troops; which will render it requisite to empress all Kinds of Provisions for this Service I must therefore desire you, Sir, that you will take the proper Measures, that all such Provisions as the Army under my Command may want, shou'd be impressed secured and deliver'd to the Contractors or their Agents, they paying a Reasonable Price for the same. And I desire that you will appoint proper Persons to settle and fix an equal Price between the Owners & Contractors, [that] there may be no Ground or Reason of Complaint on either side.

And as by my Letter of the 15th Instant, I have applied to you, pursuant to His Majesty's Commands, to lay an Embargo on all Vessels within the Ports of your Government, which may possibly prevent them from coming to New-York with Provisions for the Army under my Command, I must desire, (in Order that the Difficulties your Trade is laid under, by the Embargo, may be the sooner removed,) that you will give Permission to such Vessels to come hither; And that there may be no Room for Fraud or Deceit, I wou'd desire that the Masters may be obliged to enter into bond, with Sufficient Surities, in such a Sum as you shall think proper, that they shall land the Provisions in this Port, and return a Certificate, within a Reasonable Time, of their having so done.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
James Abercromby.

His Excellency Govr Sharpe.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

23d of March 1758.

Dr Sr

Colonel Haldiman being with me when I received your Letter of the 20th Inst. I immediately communicated to him the Contents of it & have prevailed on him to leave Capt Græme here with one Company of the 2d Battalion with orders to proceed to Fort Cumberland if the Garrison that is at present there should be so much reduced by Desertion as to make it expedient for him to do so before General Forbes can order some other Troops to march & take Possession of that Place. I wrote to General Abercromby two Days ago & told him how matters were circumstanced. I likewise sent him a Copy of the Letter which the Earl of Loudoun was pleased to write to me the 2d of Ianuary last in hopes that His Excellency will be induced to fulfil His Lordship's Engagements with regard to the Pay that has become due to our Forces since the 8th of Octr & by doing so enable me to keep them up till the End of the next Campaign. Should the General think fit to approve of the Proposal & to return a speedy answer to my Letter All the Difficulties that surround us at present will be at once removed & Capt Græme will instantly embark with his Company & proceed to Phila[a] as you know how our Assembly have behaved since you have had the Chief Command in those Parts & are acquainted with all that passed between the Earl of Loudoun & me during that time you will be able

to give General Abercromby a more particular Account of every thing than it is possible for me to do by Letter & I doubt not but he will be very glad of your Advice on the occasion. I could wish that since there is little Prospect of our Assembly's doing any thing at present His Excellency would agree to advance four or five Thousand Pounds Sterling on the Credit of the Province to be repaid when the Assembly shall in Consequence of more peremptory orders from home be prevailed on to grant a Sum of Money for His Majesty's Service (if that time shall ever come) that the Arrears of Pay which are now due to our Troops might be discharged & they be thereby encouraged to continue in the Service to the End of the next Campaign but I leave it to you to make such a Proposal to the General or not as you shall think proper. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. I. p. 335

24th March

My Lord I doubt not but Your Ldp is surprized at my delaying so Long to render an Account of the Duty of one Shilling ℔ Hhd that was collected by the several Naval Officers between the 29th of Septr 1756 & the 29th of Septr 1757 but I flatter myself Your Ldp will excuse it when You p. 336 are informed that Colo Lloyd has not even at this time come to a Settlement with me, however I embrace an opportunity that offers to remit Your Lordship Bills to the Amount of the sum that will on a Settlement appear due to you as Your Ldp will perceive by the Account which is therewith inclosed. The Reason that a Ballance is due to me of my first Years Sallary is this, Between the 10th of Augst when I arrived in the Province) & the 10th of Octr following when Mr Tasker resigned the Agency to Colo Lloyd I had received of Mr Tasker £177. 10. 0. but Mr Tasker charged your Ldp with no more than £166. 13: 4 as will appear by his Account, the surplus of £10: 17: 8 Mr Tasker made me Debtor for & I afterwards repaid it. However when Colo Lloyd setled with me to the 10th of Augst 1754 he gave me Credit for no more of my Years Sallary than £822: 9. as appears from the following Article in his Accot with me vizt By the Rt Honble Ld Baltimores Order to pay you £1000 ℔ Ann of which you received of Benja Tasker £177. 11. 0 then Agent before the Agents Books were assigned me, the Ballance therefore to be paid you by me is £822: 9 When I discovered the mistake I desired Colo Lloyd to rectify it in the next years Accot but he declined it saying that the Error was Mr Tasker's & therefore not to be corrected by him thus the Affair has rested,

Letter Bk. I. as I was unwilling to make Complaints or to trouble Your Ldp about such an Affair but having now an opportunity I have taken the Liberty to charge your Ldp with that Sum w^ch^ I flatter myself Your Ldp will approve of, Col^o^ Lloyd not having been over here since he made up his last Years Account with the Naval Officers he has not yet accounted with
p. 337 me for the whole Duty of one Shilling ℔ Hhd that was collected last year but when he does come over which he will perhaps during the Provincial Court I will get an Account signed by him & will remit the same to Your Ldp by the first opportunity that offers. I am w^th^ the greatest Respect My Ld Y^r^ Ldp's most obliged & most obed^t^ Serv^t^

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Forbes.]

27^th^ of March 1758.

Sir

I embrace an Opportunity that offers to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter dated the 21^st^ of this Month & to assure you that as soon as a sufficient Number of the Members of our Assembly can be got together I shall communicate to them the Contents of M^r^ Pitt's Letter & use my utmost Endeavours to persuade them to raise as large a Number of Men as possible for the Service of the ensuing Campaign but at the same time I think it my Duty to inform you that the late Proceedings of our Assembly have been such as afford me too much room to fear that my Endeavours will be ineffectual I inclose you a Return of the Troops that are or were lately employed in the Service of this Province, about 350 of them including officers are I believe good Men & very proper for Rangers but as it is already more than 5 Months since they received any Pay I am afraid they will think of disbanding themselves before the Campaign opens. I wrote to General Abercromby a few Days ago on this Head & took the Liberty to inclose him a Copy of a Letter that the Earl of Loudoun was pleased to send me when our Assembly came to a Resolution last Winter that they would no longer provide for the Support of any Men that should from that time be kept as a Garrison in Fort Cumberland by this Letter His Ldp gave me Leave to assure the officers & men that in Case the Assembly should decline it he would engage to see them paid as long as they should continue in the Service & on this Footing have our Troops been kept up ever since that time. Should General Abercromby be inclined to fulfil the Earl of Loudoun's Engagement I flatter myself you will find them of considerable Service but if His Excellency disapproves of the Proposition I have made him He will I doubt not have advised

you before this time to order some other Forces to Fort Cumber- Letter Bk. III
land lest upon our Assembly's breaking up without doing any thing (which is far from being improbable) our Men should go off & the Fort be thereby left without a Garrison. I will give orders for clearing & repairing the Road between Pens[a] & Williams's Ferry according to Your Desire, & I will immeately write to Col[o] Tho[s] Prather an Officer of our Militia that lives near the mouth of Conegocheague & desire him to contract for a quantity of Forage to be delivered at that place upon the first Notice, from his Behaviour on other occasions I am persuaded he will execute the Commission as far as shall be in his power but as there are many People in that neighbourhood who have not been yet satisfied for Services they did when General Braddock marched that Way I am afraid nothing can be done unless some Person be on the Spot, with a Sum of Money sufficient to pay for every thing as soon as it shall be delivered. Since S[r] I[n] S[t] Clair was at Annapolis some of those Cherokees with an Officer & a few of our Men have been to Fort Du Quesne, three of the Indians lay in Sight of it some Days in hopes of being able to bring off a Prisoner but they were not so lucky as to succeed in the Attempt, the Chief Warriour & Eight others of them are now here, when they are disposed to return to Fort Frederick which they will be I presume in a few Days I shall give them a small Present by way of Encouragement & order one of our Lieutenants whom they are very fond of & who usually accompanies them to carry them out again to the Ohio & endeavour to make Discoveries, I will also write to Capt Dagworthy who commands at Fort Cumberland & recommend it to him to send out such Persons as are best acquainted with the Country & can be relied on. It will be impossible for me to wait on you at Phila[a] but I hope to have an opportunity of paying my Respects to you in Person before you leave this Province & of assuring you that none can be more desirous of serving you or more sincere in their Wishes for your Success—

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

27[th] March 1758—

D S

I neither converse with nor hear of any Persons that entertain different Sentiments from your own with regard to the late Sudden & surprizing Revolution, those that are least concerned thereat say tis highly proper the Customs & People of America should be better known in England than they are at present & that no one can communicate such knowledge to

Letter Bk. III those that want it so well as the Person that is best acquainted with both. I am glad however that some of those you regard & esteem are left behind & I most heartily wish you & them the greatest Success. I am obliged to you for encouraging General Forbes to entertain a favourable opinion of me & of my Desires to forward the Service but I am much afraid that it will not be in my power to confirm it. In short I cannot promise him any men from this Province unless He or General Abercromby will engage to pay them & I have taken the Liberty to tell him as much in the Letter I have now sent. It is well Capt Dagworthy & the Rest of our Officers taught their men to live without Victuals last Summer otherwise they may not have found it so easy a matter to keep them together 6 months without pay in the Winter, how much longer they will be contented to serve on this Footing I cannot tell but lest Accidents should happen I hope some other Troops will be ordered to Fort Cumberland as soon as possible. I wish you had told the General when he was writing to me to get a quantity of Forage laid in at the mouth of Conegochiegh that it will be impossible to get any thing in those Parts without ready money there being more than £2000 still due to the People of Frederick County on Account of General Braddock's Expedition, I will however write to a Trusty Man a Col° of Militia who lives in that neighbourhood & desire him to engage as much as he can get at a reasonable price but you must not expect that a Ration will be delivered till the People are well assured that the Cash is at the mouth of the Creek. By the time that our Assembly breaks up it is likely you will be on the Frontiers of Maryland in that Case you may expect a Visit from me but a Journey to Phil[a] is really what I cannot think of, tho I would most readily take a much longer one if I could thereby contribute in the least Degree to the Success of the Expedition you are about to engage in. If you cannot be supplied with any tolerable Wine at Phil[a] I will upon the least Intimation endeavour to get you any quantity that you may want in this Province but it will be out of my Power to send you such Madeira as you had at Fort Cumberland or better that what you commonly meet with in Phila[a] I have a Hhd of Prize Claret at my Command which if it be agreeable to you shall be bottled & sent to Fort Frederick—

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

29th of March 1758.

Dear Sir

Since I wrote to you the 27th Inst I have talked with Lieut[t] Shelby an Officer of our Provincials who is well acquainted

with the Country that lies between Juniata River & Potow- Letter Bk. III
mack having always lived in those Parts & am informed that the Road which leads to Fort Cumberland from Shippensburg by Fort Frederick is near twenty miles shorter than the Road which goes by Williams's or the mouth of Conegochiegh. You will see by the inclosed Draft wherein that River & Potowmack are laid down agreeable to an actual Survey that this Road strikes of from that w^ch^ leads to William's Ferry a few Miles to the Eastward of Conegochiegh & about a Mile to the Westward of a Plantation called Henry Pawlins, but upon Lieut^t^ Shelby's Representation I have given orders for opening another Road between Pawlin's & Fort Frederick which will I expect be done within a Fortnight at Farthest & be 3 or 4 miles shorter than that which is used at present. There is a good Road already opened from Fort Frederick into that which was made thro Virg^a^ to Cape Capon by your Order & the Ford at Cherrys is much better than that at the mouth of Conegochiegh. the Wells that are in & near the Fort afford exceeding good Water & there are Houses enough to receive any quantity of Provision & Stores that the General might have occasion to order thither. There are among the officers at Fort Frederick 2 or 3 that have lived many years in that Part of the Country & are acquainted with most of the Inhabitants if you would write to Capt Alex^r^ Beall who commands there & let him know what & what quantity of Forage &c you would have purchased & laid in at the Fort at the mouth of Conegochiegh or at any other Place & send him money to pay for it I am apt to think that these officers would be able to purchase on as reasonable Terms as any Person & on better than any Stranger that you can send thither on such a Service.

P. S. I have desired Col^o^ Prather to buy 20 Loads of Hay 1000 Bush of oats & 1000 Bush of Indian Corn

[Genl. Abercromby to Sharpe.] Copy.

New York, March 29^th^ 1758

Sir,

As by the Enclosed Extract of M^r^ Secretary Pitt's Letter to me, Dated from Whitehall December 30^th^ 1757. I am Directed to Appoint Colonel Forbes (who by the same Conveyance has received His Majesty's Commission of Brigadier General in America) to Command such Forces as I shall Judge proper to Leave in the Southern Province; I have in Consequence of the said Directions Appointed Brigadier General Forbes to that Command: And in order to Enable him the better to Carry on this Service, pursuant to His Majesty's Instructions,

I have furnished him with a Copy of the Above Extract, as likewise with that of M^r^ Secretary Pitt's Circular Letter to you of the same date, by which you are Acquainted that such Troops, as in Obedience thereto, shall be Raised, are to be under the said Brigadier Gen^l^ Forbes Supreme Command. In order therefore that he may meet with no Delay in the Execution of these His Majesty's Commands, which must be the Case, were he obliged to have Recourse to, and wait for Answers from me, upon Every matter that may occurr require an Immediate Decision which from the Distance that may be between him & me, might retard, if not entirely Disappoint the best of measures; I must therefore, I say, Enjoin & Request you, Solely to Correspond with him, & beg that you will give him all the Aid & Assistance recommended to you in the said last mentioned Letter, and that you will look upon what he shall Require of you, pursuant thereto, in the same Light as if it came from me.

I am, with great Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
James Abercromby.

To His Excell^cy^ Horatio Sharpe Esq^r^
Governor of Maryland.

Original.

[Col. Haldimand to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia 31 Mars 58.

Monsieur

A mon arivée icy, je trouvay le Brigadier Stanwix, a qui je remis Vôtre lettre; en lui faisant les details dont Vous mavies Chargé, il étoit Sur Son depart pour N. Yorck, bien resolu de representér au General, la situation de vos forts, & les difficultés que Vous avés a Surmontér, je ne doutte point Mons^r^ qu'il ne vous procure une reponse Sattisfaisante.

Le Brigadier Forbes est attendu icy dons 8 jours avec S^r^ John S^t^ Clair, qui Sera de Son Expedition; On dit que les 5. Compagnies du L^d^ Balt: avec le Regim^t^ de Montgomery en formeront les trouppes réglées.

On Conte beaucoup Sur les Provintieaux & les Indiens; je Souhaitte qu'on ne se trompe pas, & qu'Elles arivent à temps

Les 5. Compagnies du Brig^r^ Stanvix sont encorre à Lancaster, & attendent tous les jours des ordres pour le suivre;

J'ay trouvé icy un Ordre d'Ambarquér le 35 Regim^t^ Avec le nôtre, le plustot posible, mais je ne vois pas que nous puissions le faire avant une 12^ne^ de jours, les Quakres sent des Animeaux trop lent, & remplis de trop de difficultés.

Deux Regim^ts^ sent déja passé a Rod Island, d'ou ils marcheront à Boston pour y étre Ambarqués, d'autres sont déja

partis pour Albany, mais je n'ay point de details Certain, je suis seulm^t^ Charmé de voir qu'on se mette de bonne heure en mouvement, La Province de N. Yorck (Messieurs DeLancy à la téte) fait des merveilles, l'honéthom̃e de Pitters Vous apprent Sans doutte, lésperance qu'on peut formér de celle cy.

J'ay ordre de me rendre par terre a N. Yorck des que les Regim^ts^ serent Ambarqués; je les joindray au Houck, ou apparem̃ent nous en trouverons d'autres;

On asseure qu'il ne Viendra que 3. Regiments dheuroppe, j'ay peine à le Croire.

Permettés Mons^r^ que je vous remercie encorre de toutes Vos Politesses; Sil se presente quelque Chose dinterressant dans les Brouillards ou je Suis destiné, je me feray un plaisir de vous l'apprendre, Esperant que Vous Voudrés bien me faire part du succes de Vôtre Expedition.

J'ay l'honneur d'etre avec une parfaitte Considération

Monsieur

V^r^ otre tres humble
& tres obeissant serviteur
F: Haldimand

J'offre mes Complim^ts^ a Monr. Rydhout, & le prie de vouloir présentér mes respects a la belle Veufve & áux autres Dam̃es, avec mes Obeissance, aux Messieurs, je leur reste redevable de bien des Politesses.

Le Col Tasker ne sera pas surpris d'apprendre que Nantzy est toujours aimable, & il Sera Charmé de Savoir que Sa derniere maladie la Ambelie.

[Forbes to Sharpe.] Copy.

Sir

I Have the Honour of Yours of the 27^th^ of March, the Contents of which I Communicated to General Abercromby, who Allows me to tell you, that he thinks himself Bound to make good the Obligation that the Earl of Loudoun Entered into, with regard to the Maryland Troops Garrisoned at Fort Cumberland, and cannot Imagine that the Province of Maryland, will, at this Critical time, Allow that Fort to be Abandoned. And makes no doubt but from your prudence & Zeal for the publick Service, that you will be able to persuade the Province, not only to Continue those Troops there, but with all Diligence to second His Majesty's Intentions, in Raising as many more Troops as the Necessity of the present Circumstances and the Strength of the Province will Admit of.

I am Extreamly obliged to you, for the Care you have taken to Repair the Roads, and for your orders about providing of Forrage at Conegocheugue, &c.

Sir Iohn S^{t} Clair who left this two days ago, will soon be up in those parts, & has money to Satisfye & pay for what will be Necessary.

I should be glad that any of the Scouting partys were so lucky as to bring a Prisoner from Fort Duquesne, as by that means something might be Learned, & hope the Encouragement you give the Cherokees will keep them alert, & make them Exert themselves in this Service.

As soon as the Troops Destined for the Service in the West Arrives at Philadelphia, I have General Abercromby's orders to send proper Detachments up to Fort Cumberland. I hope soon to set out to Philadelphia, & shall be very happy in paying my Respects to you in Maryland, being with great Regard,

Sir, Y^{r} most Hum^{ble} and
New York Aprile 4th 1758. most Ob^{t} Serv^{t}
Jo: fforbes

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

6th of April 1758.

Sir

The Letter that I did myself the honour to write to you the 27th of March contained a brief Account of what had passed between the Earl of Loudoun & me with regard to the Troops that are at present on the Frontiers of this Province, as I had wrote more fully to General Abercromby concerning them & was then in hopes that His Excellency would approve of the Proposition which the Earl of Loudoun had made to me I flattered myself he would engage to fulfill His Ldp's Engagement but by a Letter which I have just received from General Abercromby dated the 29th of March I am referred to you for an answer & desired to correspond with you alone on every matter relative to His Majesty's Service & the Security of this Province, this being the Case I take the Liberty to inclose you a Copy of a Letter that I wrote to General Abercromby soon after I was advised of his being appointed to the Chief Command in America together with a Copy of a Letter which the Earl of Loudoun was pleased to send to me some time ago & which induced me to encourage our officers & men to continue at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick till this time; As they begin to be very uneasy & have within a few Weeks made several Applications to me for the pay that is now due to them & as the Officers assure me that they have been already obliged to advance the men considerable sums to supply themselves with common Necessaries you will I am persuaded excuse my Importunity in beging you to favour

me with a speedy answer & if you possibly can to enable me to fulfill the Earl of Loudoun's Engagement. Did I think there was the least probability that our two Houses of Assembly would agree on a Bill for raising a Sum of Money at this time for His Majesty's Service or that they would hereafter reimburse the Officers the Expences they may have been already put to I should not be so pressing but the Gent^{n} who compose our Lower House of Assembly have come to a Resolution that they will not raise any Money uness the Upper House will give their Assent to a Bill w^{ch} they have twice refused because they thought it an unconstitutional & unreasonable one, which is much the same as if they had declared that they would neither provide for the payment of the men that are now on our Frontiers nor• comply in any respect whatever with His Majesty's Requisition. If you should be averse to paying off the Arrears that are due to our Troops it will in my opinion be expedient to order some others to relieve them as soon as possible lest Fort Cumberland should e'er long be without a Garrison but this I submit to your better Judgment. Inclosed you have an Extract of a Speech that I made Yesterday to the Cherokees that are now at Annapolis, they have not yet given me an answer but I understand from the Interpreter that they have had a Council & are resolved to comply with my Request in every Respect I mean that they will immediately send a Party out to the Ohio with some of our People to get some Prisoners while the Rest of them range on the Frontiers & that they will certainly join you at Fort Frederick or the mouth of Conegochiegh at the End of one month which will in all probability be as soon as the party can return from the Ohio.

Letter Bk. III

[St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Original.

Philadelphia April the 8th 1758

Dear Sir,

I received your Letter of the 29th of March, two days ago, with a draft of the environs of Fort Frederick, I have ordered Lieutenant Bassett, who is one of our Engineer's, to go from Lancaster and do the Necessary repairs on that Road, and have given him an Extract of your Letter for his Guidance; I have given him money to carry on that Service, to build Flatts and repair the Magazines at Fort Frederick, I have wrote to Captain Beall to give him all manner of Assistance, I have sent Capt. Beall 600 dollars which will go a little way in purchasing Provender until I can get up into that Country, which will be about a fortnight hence.

I send you by this Express 600 dollars for Col^{o} Prather,

I cou'd not send it directly to him because you did not tell me where he lives, but I have wrote to him by an Express I sent to Winchester yesterday.

I beg you will send Orders to your Troops to obey any directions they may receive from me; and please to let me have a Copy of the last returns you got, with the places they are quartered at. This Letter will be dropt at Annapolis by an Express that goes to Williamsbourg; I beg you will answer it to this place, which will serve for Gen: Forbes and send me a duplicate of it to Conogogee.

I expect Gen: Forbes here in 4 or 5 days, and when he has been here a few days, I shall set off for the upper part of the Country. The Assembly of this Province have voted men (2700) but have done nothing more, it is said they will pass their money Bill this day, but I do not beleive it. I make no doubt but your province will wait for the Result of this Assembly before they do any thing; If you are to raise any men at all, I am directed to desire you will form some Companys of Rangers, 4 or 5. will be of great Service.

I dread M^r^ Denny's proceedure as to Indian affairs, will give great Offence to Gen. Abercrombie, it is no business of mine to blow the coal between them; You'll scarse beleive me when I tell You, that on the arrival of the Cherokees, at Winchester, to the number of 400 M^r^ Denny wrote to the Commanding Officer at that Place, to make a proposal of Peace between them and the Ohio Indians, but Captain Bullet wisely rejected this Order.

I am
Dear Sir,
Your most Obedient &
most Hum: Serv^t^
Iohn S^t^ Clair

Letter Bk. I. p. 337

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

10^th^ April transmitted by Capt. in the Cunliff

Sir

Since I wrote to you the 10^th^ of March I have received His Ldp's Instructions & your Letter of the 23^d^ of Oct^r^ also Your several Letters dated the 18^th^ & 22^d^ of Nov^r^ 1757 & the 12^th^ of Ian^y^ 1758. Soon after I transmitted that Petition of the Virg^a^ Iron Masters a Letter which M^r^ Bordley sent them brought them to Annapolis & after a good Deal of Conversation we came to an Agreement which both the Naval Officer & myself thought very reasonable viz^t^ the Gent^n^ are to employ but a certain Number of Vessels which have been measured & we allow they will make a certain number of Trips in

twelve months. the Skippers are not to be obliged to come Letter Bk. I.
to an Anchor as they pass & repass but once in every year
they are to pay a certain Sum which on a Calculation we
judged the whole Tunnage & Naval Officers Fees would
amount to, thus suppose one of the Vessels that is permitted
to run between Rappahannock & Patapsco be of the Burthen
of Sixty Ton & it be allowed that She will make eight Trips
in a year the Sum that the Owner is to pay annually to the
Ld Propy is £28 stg & so in proportion to the Naval Officer p. 338
in lieu of his Fees. Were we to insist on the Skippers
coming a shore every Trip to enter & clear at the Office the
Loss by the Delay would be so great that the Proprietors of
the Iron Works had better hire some Maryland Vessels to
carry their Ore than send their own to fetch it & then you
know His Ldp would receive no Tonnage at all, nor would
the Naval Officer be entitled to more than half Fees. This
Consideration induced me to give the Gentn such an Indul-
gence as is abovementioned & I hope His Ldp will approve
thereof & believe that His Interest has been properly re-
garded. When the Naval Officer returns his Account you will
see what Vessels are employed in carrying Ore & what
Duty they respectively pay. When Colo Lloyd comes over
to Annapolis I shall submit to him what has been done with
regard to this matter, had he been here when the Gentn came
from Virga I should most certainly have consulted him at the
time, but the Distance that is between Us & the great Diffi-
culty there is in getting him over on any occasion whatever
deprives me almost entirely of his Advice. There is not I am
persuaded any Room to apprehend that the Naval Officers
make any kind of Agreement with the Masters or Owners of
other Vessels concerning the Tonnage or the Payment of any
other Duty or Impost, neither do the Masters of Tobacco
Ships pay Tonnage according to the number of Hhds that
they carry but they all pay according to the Burthen or true
measure of their respective Vessels. I have received my
Brother Joshua's Letter with a Copy of the Ld Keepers
opinion concerning the Duty imposed on Convicts. I believe
Mr Tasker will never choose to resign the Office of Com-
missary Genl while he can keep it & with regard to his Age I
presume he would tell you that he is not many years older p. 339
now than he was when the office was first conferred on him;
there can be no doubt but it would have been better on many
Accounts that Mr Dulany his Son in Law should have suc-
ceeded to that Office when it became vacant but it was a
Proposal you know that His Ldp at that time would not hear
of. For my part I know not what to do with regard to the
Lease which Mr Thomas holds for Part of Talbot Mannor,

Letter Bk. I. he has as I told you long ago expended some Money in Order to get Possession but failed of Success; Baker who is at present in Possession of that Tenement is willing to take a Lease for it of His Ldp if Mr Thomas would surrender his, but Mr Thomas seems averse to coming into that measure unless he can be reimbursed the Expences that he has been already put to, & at the same time declines spending any more Money at least so large a Sum as would be requisite to bring the Matter to an Issue. In my opinion it would be more advisable for His Ldp to get Possession by accepting Baker as a Tenant than by ejecting him to undertake to prove his Title, but Colo Lloyd seems to think it would be better for Mr Thomas to bring another Ejectment & prosecute the Matter to Effect. It remains with His Ldp to say what Steps shall be taken; if he would have Mr Thomas relinquish all Pretensions will His Ldp repay him any Part of what he has expended? or if he would have Mr Thomas proceed with Vigour will His Ldp contribute any thing towards carrying on the Suit? You desire me to transmit Drafts of the other Counties but you do not tell me tho I have asked you more than once whether His Ldp is willing to pay for surveying
p. 340 them at the Rate of about £50 Stg for Each. I have desired several Persons to enquire after & procure me some dried Rattle snakes & hope I shall be able to send His Ldp some by the first Vessel that sails for London tho at this season they are very rarely to be met with. That Johnson als Marshall whom I mentioned in my Letter of the 30th of Novemr 1756 was sent & delivered up to the Earl of Loudoun at Phila the Febv following he was afterwards I believe tryed for Desertion & executed at Albany. I will get Magruder's Bill of Exchange renewed & send it to you by the next opportunity. I have enquired into the Affair that Mr Wolstenholme took the Liberty to mention on the Exchange & am satisfied that Mr Bordley did no more than it was his Duty to do with regard to the Bond that was put in Suit & I doubt not but when you have read Mr Bordley's Letter You will be convinced that the Complainants Representation of the Matter was most unreasonable & unjust. Inclosed I send you Bills of Exchange for £116: 3: 9. as soon as I meet with a small Bill for the Remainder I shall remit it. The Journal of the Proceedings of the Commissioners that run the Line from Fenwix's Island to Chesopeak Bay was I am informed carried home by Mr Iennings & no Copy remains in the Province. The Power of Attorney from Mr Benja Ogle with the Great Seal annexed are too bulky to send by the Post but you may expect them by the first Ship that sails for London. Our Assembly have been sitting ever since the 28th of last Month the Lower

House have voted £45,000 for His Majesty's Service, but as Letter Bk. I.
they are determined to adhere to the Plan of the Old Bill I
expect that this Session will end as did the two last, & I doubt
not but they will always insist on the same Bill as often as
they may be called on to grant any Supplies for carrying on
the War. I understand that the Pens[a] Assembly will not p. 341
grant any Money unless the Governor will consent to the
Proprietaries whole Estate being taxed after the same man-
ner that the Peoples Estates are and I find it is generally
believed that the Assembly of that Province will break up
also without doing any thing for His Majestys Service. You
will learn from the inclosed List what Regiments & Battalions
of Regular Troops are at this time in America & how they
are to be employed during the approaching Summer. Those
that are designed against Louisburg are now embarking at
Boston New York & Phil[a] & they that are to act under the
immediate Command of General Abercromby are also in
Motion. We hear that the Northern Colonies are all raising
their Quotas of Men for an Irruption into Canada but many
People are of Opinion that the Enemy will be well prepared
to receive them. Brigadier Forbes is expected soon at Phila[a]
to take Command of the Forces that are to carry on the
Expedition against Fort Du Quesne but neither Col[o] Mont-
gomery Col[o] Bouquet nor any of their Men are yet arrived
from Carolina however it is with pleasure I can inform you
that there are several hundred Cherokee Indians at Fort Cum-
berland, Fort Frederick & in Virginia ready to join Brigadier
Forbes whenever he shall move so that whether these Prov-
inces strengthen his hands or not He will I hope be able to
proceed & by making a successful Campaign to restore Peace
once more to these Southern Colonies.—

[Sharpe to Forbes.] Letter Bk. III

27th of April 1758.

Sir

I should have delayed to acknowledge the Receit of Your
Letter of the 4th Inst. till I should be able to advise you of the
final Resolution of our Assembly had I not been importuned
by the Gentleman who delivered me the inclosed Petition to
represent to you the hardship that he & many other Gent[n] of
this Province must suffer in Case their Vessels are detained
here after the Ship of War which is appointed to convoy the
Trade of Maryland & Virg[a] to Europe sails & it is positively
asserted that She will put to Sea the Beginning of next month
whether the Embargo is taken off by that time or not. I
would not have troubled you on this occasion if the Advan-

Letter Bk. III tages which the Virginians received last year by the Embargo being taken off there a considerable time before I received Instructions from the Earl of Loudoun to discontinue it in this Province had not made our Trading People very uneasy & apprehensive that such another Step will be taken by them this Summer.

Our Assembly is still sitting but I apprehend to no manner of Purpose as the Lower House seem determined to adhere to a Bill they have now offered four times to the Upper & which the Gentlemen of the Upper House have as often rejected & are determined on their Part never to agree to. As I understand that the Virginians have granted a Sum of Money for the Support of 2000 Men during the Summer, but that it will be absolutely impossible for their Officers to raise that Number in any reasonable time altho they give Ten Pounds by way of Bounty for every Recruit I will in Case our Assembly should do nothing & you approve of the Proposal write to M^{r} Blair on the Return of this Express & make him an offer of the Men who are at present on the Frontiers of this Province & as the Money which they give by way of Bounty will be as much as the Arrears of Pay that are due to our private Men the Expence to the Crown in Consequence of the Earl of Loudoun's Engagement to me will by this measure be much reduced indeed rendered very inconsiderable.—P. S. There were at Fort Cumberland the 8th of March 220 Men exclusive of Commission'd & Non Commission'd Officers, & 114 private Men were at that time in Fort Frederick. None of them have received any Pay since the 8th of Oct^{r} last.

Copy. [Forbes to Sharpe.]

Private Philadelphia, May 2^{d} 1758

Sir,

In case your Assembly are mad enough to do Nothing, I like the proposal for the Virginians taking your Troops into their pay extremely, and as I was sending an Express to M^{r} Blair, I hinted to him that in Case such a proposal was made to him by you, that he ought to Jump at it Directly

But in case he thinks they will be able to Raise their own men, rather than let your Troops be Disbanded, I will take them into the pay of the Crown, upon the Footing of Rangers. And that no time may be lost in Adjusting & Settling those & other measures, I have sent Sir John S^{t} Clair to Lancaster, & from thence he is to Repair to Winchester in Virginia, where I have Desired M^{r} Blair, or some Person, with full powers, to meet him on the 18th of this month, and where also

I must beg (if it any way suits your Conveniency) that you will be likewise, as by such a meeting numberless Difficultys may Easily be Removed.

I am, with the greatest Sincerity
Sir,
Your most obedient and
most Humb^le^ Serv^t^
Jo: fforbes

The Hon^ble^ Horatio Sharpe Esq^r^ &c.

[Forbes to Sharpe.]

Original.

Philadelphia May 2^d^ 1758

Sir

I have the Honour of yours of the 27^th^ of April yesterday morning, but as I could not by any means interfere with the Embargo: I sent your Letter with the Memorial to General Abercromby by an Express, and make no doubt, but by the Return of the Express I shall have the pleasure to acquaint you, of the Embargo being taken off; as I hear that all our Troops and Transports are sailed from New York.

I am extremely sorry that the annimositys betwixt your upper and lower House shou'd prove of so fatal a consequence, as to obstruct the Kings measures at this so critical a time for the whole Continent of North America. Can the Gentlemen that compose these Houses, imagine that His Majesty and the whole people of Great Britain will be blind to their Behaviour upon this so urgent and pressing an occasion. And can they imagine that a great nation drained to the last in the protection and Defence of those Provinces and Collonys will forgive and forgett the being abandoned by any of them, in this critical time of publick Calamity and distress: If every individual was honestly to examine his own Heart, I am perswaded he wou'd be stung with a just and laudable Spirit of resentment, at the proceedings of the collected Representatives of the People of Maryland. For my own part I shall be very much difficulted, how I ought to behave my self, if the Province of Maryland does not (in consequence of His Majestys Pleasure communicated to them in the strongest manner by M^r^ Pitt His Majestys Principal Secretary of State) come to a speedy determination, as one days delay is of infinite consequence. I shall be sorry to let it enter my thoughts, that they are not, to act as good and Loyall Subjects ought to do, because it wou'd grieve me much to think we had ever cherished and protected concealed Ennemys, infinitely more dangerous than the most open and declared ones.

I must beg you will let me know, as soon as possible the

Resolutions concluded upon, that I may govern myself accordingly, and believe me to be with great Regard

Sir

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
Jo. fforbes.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

6th of May 1758.

Sir

Having an opportunity I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of your two Lettrs dated the 2d Inst & to inform you that the Assembly of this Province is still sitting, the two Houses being as yet unable to agree on a Bill for raising Supplies for His Majesty's Service It is impossible to say what will be the Event but whether they grant any Money or not, I intend to be at Fort Frederick about the 20th Inst & sooner it will not be in my power. I shall immediately on my Arrival write to Sr Jno St Clair & take such Steps with respect to the Disposal of our Troops as he shall think best.

Original.

[Forbes to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia May 12th [1758]

Sir

I had the favour of yours of the 6th and I am sorry to find that your Assembly are so late, in determining, what I believe none but themselves would have either deliberate upon, or have hesitate one moment, in complying with the just and equitable demands of their King and Country.

I understand that Sir Jno St Clair has left Lancaster in order to go and meet you at Fort Frederick or Winchester where I have wrote to Mr Blair of Virginia to come likewise in order to settle the different demands that the provinces may have with regard to Arms Tents &c. that by some mistake or other, are not come from England as was expected. So if your 300 men are to be continued by your Assembly you will be so good as order the necessarys for them and let me know what arms you can spare in your province, as wee shall have great occasion for them, and let them be immediatly putt in order.

I must likewise desire that you will order all your troops up to Fort Cumberland and make Colonel Washingtons people take up their post at Fort Frederick &c.

I hope to be able to leave this in a fortnight when I shall

be glad to have the pleasure of waiting upon you being with great regard

Sir Yr most hum & most
obt Servt
Jo: fforbes

Govr Sharp.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Letter Bk. I. p. 341

14th of May, 1758—

My Ld

I am sorry to inform Your Ldp that the Apprehensions I was under when I wrote to Your Ldp the 10th of March & to Mr Calvert the 10th of April were too well grounded & that all my Endeavours to obtain a Sum of Money from the p. 342
Assembly for the Service of the ensuing Campaign & for the immediate Defence of our Frontiers have been without Effect. Inclosed I send Your Ldp a Copy of the Speech that I made to both Houses at the opening of the Session together with the Addresses that they were pleased to present to me in Answer thereto. After a few Days the Gentlemen of the Lower House passed a Vote for raising & supporting 1200 Men including those that were then in Garrison at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick, they proposed that 1000 of these should march & act in Conjunction with such other Forces as might be employed in an Expedition to the westward of these Colonies while the other 200 remained on our Frontiers for the immediate Protection of the Inhabitants & a Bill was soon after prepared agreeable to such Proposition. As this Bill was formed on the same Plan that those two were which the Upper House had rejected in the Months of Decemr & March preceeding, they did not hesitate to refuse it a third time being thorowly convinced that it manifestly tended to deprive the Government of all Power & to throw it entirely into the hands of the People as it is in Pensilvania. For the particular objections that the Upper House thought fit to make to the Bill I must take the Liberty to refer Your Ldp to the Messages that passed between the two Houses during the Session, Copies of which I shall transmit to Mr Calvert by this opportunity together with a Copy of the said Bill & Copies of some Messages that passed between the Gentn of the Lower House & myself on another Subject, by which if Your Ldp will be pleased to give them a Perusal I am persuaded you will be convinced that those Gentlemen are actuated by a very different Motive from that of a Desire to promote His Majesty's Service & to provide for the Security of the Province. The Truth is that their Minds are infected

Letter Bk. I. with the Disputes of the Pensilvanians & Nothing less will content them than to be invested with all the Powers of Govern[t] both Legislative & Executive. Your Ldp will readily
P. 343 perceive what pains they have taken to impose on their Constituents, this laid me under a Necessity of being extremely prolix in my answer tho not more so than the Gentlemen of the Council thought proper. I hope your Ldp will be of opinion that I have sufficiently justified the Measures which I undertook to defend. The Troops that were raised here last year continue still to garrison Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick altho it is now 7 Months since they received any Pay; what will be now done with them I do not know but have reason to believe that when Brigadier Forbes & I meet on the Frontiers towards the End of this Month he will be prevailed on to take them into His Majestys Pay as Rangers during the Campaign. The Troops destined for this Expedition ag[st] Fort Du Quesne are Col[o] Montgomerie's Battalion of Highlanders which is hourly expected from S[o] Carolina, four Companies of the first Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, two Regiments of Virginians each to consist of 1000 Men, 3000 Pens[a] Provincials, & about 5 or 6 hundred Indians of the Cherokee Creek & Catawba Nations. All of them except the Virginians are to rendezvous at Fort Frederick but when they will be able to march thence I know not as it is said that the Vessel which was sent from Europe with Artillery & Stores for this Service is not yet arrived. Untill the Troops move I apprehend our Frontier Inhabitants will be quite secure & afterwards I shall use my best Endeavours to protect them effectually with Militia, for which Purpose I intend to remain at Fort Frederick myself during the Summer. We are told that the Transports are sailed from Phila[a] N York & Boston with several Regiments for Hallifax & it is reported that Admiral Boscawen is also arrived there in that Case We may soon expect to receive an Account of Louisburg's being besieged, & we shall likewise expect to hear very soon of General Abercromby's being on his March towards Crown Point. The inclosed List will shew Your Ldp the Destination of the several Regiments that are already in America but how compleat they are I cannot say. As I am sensible that Your Ldp will be anxious to receive the most early Intelligence of General Forbes's Motions & Success I shall not fail to write from Fort Fred[k] as often as I may have any thing worth Communicating.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Letter Bk. I. p. 344

14th of May 1758 transmitted by Capt.

Sr.

In my Letter of the 10th of April I told you that the Lower House had voted a Supply of £45,000 for the Support of a Number of Troops to act in Conjunction with such others as may be raised in the neighbouring Colonies & to garrison the Forts that have been built on the Frontiers of this Province, but I intimated to You at the same time that there was little Probability of a Bill's being passed for such Purposes as the Gentn of the Lower House were determined to adhere to the Plan of the Bill which they had before offered to the Upper House at two different times & which the Gentlemen of the Upper House had as often unanimously rejected. I am now to inform you that the Event has shewn that my Apprehensions were too well grounded & that I was Yesterday obliged to put an End to the Session without being able to obtain from the Assembly any Supplies whatever not even for the Support of a few men to garrison Fort Frederick & protect the Frontier Inhabitants while the Troops under the Command of Brigadier Forbes are engaged in the Expedition which is about to be carried on to the Westward of these Southern Colonies. As the Reasons which made the Gentlemen of the Upper House averse to agreeing to such a Bill as was offered them are contained & remarked on in the Messages that passed between the two Houses thereupon; I shall take the Liberty to refer you to the Copies of those Messages which you will herewith receive not doubting but you will be of opinion that the Gentn who framed & insisted on the Passage of such a Bill were actuated by Motives very different from a sincere Desire to promote His Majesty's Service & to provide in the most effectual manner for the Security of our Frontier Inhabitants. The Truth is that their Leading Men (among whom Mr Edwd Tilghman late Rent Roll Keeper must have the first place) are anxious to bring every thing into Confusion in hopes that the Crown will then think it neces- p. 345
sary to interfere in some manner or other that might be disagreeable to His Lordship. Were they to refuse to grant any money for His Majesty's Service their Constituents would unanimously condemn their Conduct, but while they can save Appearances so far as to appear fond of granting Supplies the People will be imposed on & made to believe that the Upper House & the Governor are alone to blame, & that it is entirely owing to the Government of Maryland & Pensa being in the hands of Proprietors that Money for His Majesty's Service is not so readily granted in these Provinces as in the other Colonies. Together with the Messages that passed

Letter Bk. I. between the two Houses on the Supply Bill I have sent you a Copy of an Address that was presented to Myself remonstrating agst the Orders that with the Advice of the Council I issued some time ago to the Captains of some Companies of Militia in Kent & Queen Anns Counties, I likewise send you a Copy of my answer to it which I have ordered to be printed in the Gazette not doubting but the People will be thereby undeceived with respect to several Matters that have been grossly misrepresented to them. In my last Letter I told you it was generally expected that the Assembly of Pensilvania would break up without doing any thing for His Majesty's Service. They did so at that time but after 10 Days they met again & offered the Governor such a Bill for raising £100,000 as he was prevailed on to pass tho it appears from his Message to the Assembly which you will find in the inclosed Gazette that it was with the greatest Reluctance he did so. I am glad however that he came to such a Resolution as the Expedition which Brigadier Forbes is about to undertake might otherwise have been very hazardous. It is said that the Virginia & Pensilvania Officers recruit with great Success & that their Numbers will in all probability be com-
p. 346 pleated before the General will be in readiness to march as the Ship that was bound to Phila^{a} with Artillery & Stores for this Expedition is not yet arrived. Col^{o} Bouquet with the four Companies of the first Battalion of the Royal American Regiment is marched from Phila^{a} towards the Frontiers of Pensilvania but we have not yet received any Account of the Arrival of Col^{o} Montgomerie with his Battalion from Carolina. As Fort Frederick is to be the Place of Rendezvous for the Regulars & the Pensilvania Forces our Frontier Inhabitants cannot be in any Danger till the Troops move from that Place before that time I shall repair thither & agreeable to the Advice of the Council shall order two or three Companies of Militia to march & do Duty in the Fort & on the Frontiers during the Continuance of the Expedition. It is rumoured that Admiral Boscawen is arrived at Hallifax but this is not so certain as that the Transports are sailed from Boston N York & Phila^{a} with the Troops that embarked at those Places.

I send you by this opportunity the Power of Attorney from M^{r} Benj^{a} Ogle & in a Letter directed to my Brother Joshua is the Power from the Young Gentleman's Guardians. The Leaves that you speak of at the End of Ann Arundel Rent Roll is no more than an Index to the Book, & the Figures denote the Pages where the Names of the several Tracts of Land are entered. M^{r} Tasker never gave me any Papers relative to M^{r} Hides Affairs unless they were contained in a Letter that he might have desired me to transmit with my own Packet to

His Ldp or Yourself. You may remember what I wrote you Letter Bk. I.
the 5th of July 1755 with regard to this Matter but I have
spoke to Mr Tasker again & desired him to send you all such
Papers as may serve to shew how that part of Mr Saml Hide's
Estate which was sold to satisfy the Lord Proprietarys Debt
was disposed of. One of the inclosed Bills of Excha is in
Return for that of Magruder's which was protested. the small
one is also for Your Use. I shall take an early opportunity to
write to you again after my arrival at Fort Frederick for
which Place I propose to set off the 18th Inst. in order to agree p. 347
with Sr I St Clair about the Disposal of the Soldiers that are
at present in Garrison at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick.
I have reason to believe that Brigadier Forbes has impowered
Sr John to pay off the Arrears that are due to them, & to take
them into His Majestys Service as Rangers during the Expe-
dition rather than that they should be disbanded just at the
opening of the Campaign, but if we find that the Virginians
cannot possibly compleat their Numbers we may probably
turn as many of the Men as are willing over to the Virginians
who give by way of Bounty Money to every Recruit more
than the Arrears of Pay that are due to any of our Soldiers
amount to, but of this I shall be able to send you better
Advice in about a Fortnight.

[Sharpe to Forbes.] Letter Bk. III

14th of May 1758.

Sir

It was not till yesterday Morning that I gave over all hopes
of obtaining some Supplies from our Assembly for the Sup-
port of a Number of Men to act under your Command during
the ensuing Campaign, but the Resolutions which they then
came to left me not the least Room to hope that the two
Houses would come to any Agreement afterwards & I found
myself obliged by the Importunity of the Gentlemen of the
Lower House to put an End to the Session the same Day.
They had sent me a Message two Days before acquainting
me that no Business was before them & desiring to be pro-
rogued, but as I could not think of complying with their Re-
quest before every means had been tried to bring the two
Houses to some Agreement I gave them such an Answer as
prevailed on them to confer together being in hopes that the
Passage of some Bill or other might be brought about by a
Conference altho they could not convince each other of the
Reasonableness of the Objections or Propositions they respec-
tively made by Messages. On Friday last the Conferees
met but as the Gentlemen of the Lower House had instructed

Letter Bk. III theirs to adhere to the several Points which they had before insisted on & not to hear any Propositions that should be made for waving them the Conference was attended with no good Effects & on Saturday they pressed me a second time as I have already hinted to put an End to the Session. It would be unnecessary to trouble you with the particulars of the Dispute between the two Houses especially as I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you very shortly, All therefore that I shall say at present is that I shall agreeable to your Desire set off for the Frontiers the 18th Inst in Expectation of Meeting Sr I St Clair there & I propose to order two or three Companies of Militia to march & serve on the Frontiers of this Province under my Command during the Summer or as long as the situation of Affairs shall make such a measure necessary.

P. S. inclosed is the last Letter that I received from the Commanding Officer at Fort Cumberland.

[Sharpe to Blair.]

14th of May 1758.

Sir

Colo. Braxton having intimated to me that he is just about to return to Virga I embrace the Opportunity to acknowledge the Receit of the two Letters you were pleased to favour me with the 24th & 25th of March last as well as of that which the Colo presented to me.

Our Assembly broke up yesterday without granting any Supplies for the Support of a Number of Troops to act in Conjunction with those under the immediate Command of Brigadier Forbes or even for the Protection of our Frontier Inhabitants while the Expedition is depending. We have at this time upwards of 300 Men in Garrison at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick who have served ever since the 8th of Octobr last without Pay in Expectation that the Assembly would have now granted a Sum of Money to discharge the Arrears that might be due & to keep them up at least untill the End of the Campaign. As I presume the General would be very unwilling to see those Men who have now served a considerable time disbanded just as he is about to march I shall encourage them to keep together till he & I meet on the Frontiers, unless I find on my Arrival at Fort Frederick where I hope to be the 22d or 23d Inst that your Regiments are not likely to be compleated in that Case I shall write to the Commanding Officer at Winchester & make him an offer of such of our Soldiers as are enlisted generally for His Majesty's Service, upon his paying them & the Persons to whom they

may be endebted whatever their Arrears of Pay at that time shall amount to, which will not I suppose be so much as the Bounty Money that you allow for Recruits. Letter Bk. III

I had received a Copy of the Charge agst Capt Pearis before I was favoured with your Lett^{r} which as I had repeatedly given him peremptory Instructions to concern himself on no account with the Cherokees farther than to interpret between them & the Commanding Officer at Fort Cumberland did not a little surprize me, but the Report of a Court of Enquiry which has been appointed to enquire into the Affair together with M^{r} Smith's opinion that little Credit ought to be given to the Indian's Information inclines me to think that Capt Pearis has not acted such a Part as he is represented to have done by the Minutes you were pleased to send me, however to remove all occasion for such kind of Complaints for the future I was determined in case our Troops had been still kept up to superseed him & to leave it to the General to do with him afterwards as he should think fit.

I am obliged to you for your Answer to the Request I was importuned by Colonel Cresap to make & will take the Liberty to communicate it to him.

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

15th of May 1758.

D^{r} S^{r}

It was not till Saturday last that I gave over all hopes of prevailing with our Assembly to grant a Sum of Money for the Support of a Number of Troops to act under the Command of General Forbes & to garrison the Forts on our Frontiers during the Continuance of the Expedition, but the Resolutions which the Lower House came to on that Day convinced me that no Supplies could be expected afterwards & laid me under the necessity of putting an End to the Session. This being the Case I shall (as soon as a Court in which I am obliged to preside is over) repair with all possible Dispatch to Fort Frederick in hopes of meeting either yourself or the General somewhere on the Frontiers about the 22^{d} or 23^{d} Inst. I sent the 600 Dollars to Col^{o} Prather a few Days after I received Your Lett^{r} of the 8th of April & I had before that time given Instructions to the Commanding Officers at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick to obey & execute any orders that they should receive from the General or Yourself. In a Letter that I wrote to the General the 27th of April I told him that there were at Fort Cumberland the 8th of March last 220 Men exclusive of Commission'd & non Commission'd Officers & that the Number then at Fort Frederick was 114, this was

Letter Bk. III the best Return that I could make at that time or that I can send you at present but it is not improbable that some of them have since left the Service.

The Pipe of Madeira Wine that you gave me an order for is now in my Cellar as soon as it is fine it shall be drawn off & I shall then give orders for its being conveyed either to Fort Frederick or the Mouth of Conegochiegh.

Original. [St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Frederick Town May 15th 1758

Sir,

I am order'd by Brigr Genl fforbes to acquaint you that the Embargo on Ships is not as yet taken off, as the End that it was laid is not altogether effectuated.

I waited at this place all yesterday expecting you wou'd come up, but this morning I must proceed to Winchester as the Cherokees are become very uneasy, and threaten to return home. I am at a loss what I am to say to them, if they press me very hard to know the reason they do not meet the Troops in the field, I certainly must desire them to go and ask the reason why we do not keep faith with them, of those who can inform them better than Genl Forbes or I can do.

I hope to see you the 18th for if you and Mr Blair do not come up I shall be obliged to return without taking any one Step for the Service.

I am with great Sincerety

Dear Sir
Your most obedient Sert
Iohn St Clair.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to St. Clair.]

17th May 1758.

Sr

My Letter of the 15th Inst which I presume you will receive before the Return of Your Express will inform you of what has prevented my meeting you on the 18th agreeable to the General's Desire: the Court that detained me could not be opened till yesterday & to morrow morning I shall set off & endeavour to be at the mouth of Conegochiegh on Sunday next where you will be pleased to leave a Line for me. I cannot conceive what you mean by saying "if the Cherokees press me very hard to know the Reason they do not meet the Troops in the Field I certainly must desire them to go & ask the Reason why we do not keep Faith with them of those who can inform them better than General Forbes or I can do," unless you allude to what I said to those Indians that were at

Annapolis the 5th of April namely that the General intended to be on the Frontiers in about a month from that time if that is what you allude to give me Leave before you proceed to censure that Step to communicate to you in a few words the Reasons that induced me to take it. Our Assembly was at that time sitting & they & many others were acquainted with the Contents of the General's Letter to me of the 21st of March wherein was the following Paragraph "Sr Iohn St Clair informs me that you have a Body of Cherokee Indians at Fort Frederick upon Potowmack which I must beg you will be so good as order to be taken Care of untill we can assemble our People which I hope may be done by the 20th of April & as I propose Conegochiegh for a Rendesvous for the Pensilvania Troops & Regulars from Phila[a] I beg you will order the Maryland People to Frederick Town in Maryland by that time" there was not a Day but many of the Assembly their Clerks & others went among the Indians or carried the Indians to their Lodgings while they stayed at Annapolis. Some of these took the Liberty to assure the Cherokees that were here (one of whom understood English) that there was to be an Expedition carried on this Summer against Fort Du Quesne & that the Troops which were destined for it would certainly be at Conegochiegh the 20th of that month. It gave me a good Deal of Concern to find that any Persons had taken such Liberties & particularly that the Indians had been told that our Troops were to be at the Place of Rendezvous so very early as the 20th of April, which notwithstanding any Expressions in the General's Letter I really thought improbable & therefore I told the Cherokees when I spoke to them in presence of the Assembly that the General was not to be on the Frontiers till about a month from that time & I afterwards told them that perhaps it would be 6 weeks or more before the Troops could be assembled. Whether the General or you are of opinion that I said too much or two little on that occasion I know not but I hope you will believe me when I assure you that what I told the Indians was said with a good Intention & that I shall be extremely sorry if the General or any one else should have Cause to think it has had or may have an ill Effect— Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Pitt.]

18th of May 1758—

Sr

In the Letter which I did myself the Honour to write the 16th of March I told you that the Assembly of this Province was to meet the 23d of that month, that I would then communicate to them the Contents of your Letter dated the 30th

Letter Bk. III of Dec[r] last & press them in the most earnest manner to raise a Sum of money & furnish their Quota of Troops for the Service of the ensuing Campaign. I am now to inform you that our Assembly met a few Days after the time appointed & before the End of April the Gentlemen who composed the Lower House of Assembly offered those of the Upper a Bill for raising the Sum of £45000 Pounds Currency & for appropriating Part of it to support 1000 men to act in Conjunction with such other Forces as might be employed this Summer under the Command of Brigadier General Forbes, but I am sorry to say it was such a Bill as the Gentlemen of the Upper House had twice before refused because they were of opinion that the Mode of Taxation by which the Bill proposed to raise the money was unconstitutional & unjust & that it would if 'twas admitted most sensibly affect if not entirely destroy the Credit of the Province. Several Messages passing between the two Houses thereupon the Session was protracted to the 13[th] Inst. the Gentl[n] of the Lower House had addressed themselves to me two Days before & desired me to prorogue them having previously resolved that the Upper House by declining to pass the Bill which had been offered them had in fact refused to grant any Supplies for His Majestys Service, as if it had been absolutely impossible to raise a Sum of money here by any other method besides that proposed by the Bill abovementioned, notwithstanding that was an entire new one & extreemly different from any mode of Taxation that has ever been used in this Province. Instead of proroguing the Assembly immediately agreeable to the Gentlemen's Request I addressed myself to both Houses & intreating them to wave all Disputes at such a time so exceedingly unseasonable I prevailed with them to agree to a Conference, by which measure I hoped the two Houses might be brought to some Agreement; in this however I was disappointed for altho the Gent[n] of the Lower House nominated Conferees yet they not only restrained them from accepting the Propositions which were made by those which the Upper House had appointed, but moreover forbad them to make any Propositions themselves. On the 13[th] Inst they addressed me once more as hath been already hinted to put an End to the Session which as it could answer no good purpose to detain them after such a Proceeding & after they had formally Resolved that they would not proceed on any new Business I accordingly did. Upon my advising Brigadier Forbes of the Event & desiring him to provide for the Safety of Fort Cumberland where most of the Maryland Troops whose number is about 350 were in Garrison (& where they have continued ever since the 8[th] of Oct[r] last without Pay in Expectation that the Assembly would at this time raise Money to pay them) he proposes to advance

a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Province to encourage them to keep together till the End of the Campaign in hopes that the Assembly will at their next Session be prevailed on to repay what he shall so advance & likewise provide for their farther Support. As soon as those of them that are at Fort Frederick & on our Frontiers receive orders to march westward which I expect they will in about three weeks, I shall proceed to that Fort with two Companies of Militia & use my best Endeavours to protect our Frontier Inhabitants with them during the Continuance of the Expedition—As a particular account of the many objections that the Gent^{n} of our Upper House of Assembly made to the Supply Bill which was offered them & of what the other Gentlemen urged in Support of it could not be well comprized within the Bounds of a Letter, I have declined entering into a Detail of them, but I have transmitted a Copy of the Bill together with all the Proceedings of the two Houses of Assembly thereupon to the Lord Proprietary that in Case you shall be pleased to call for them or to require a more particular Account of the Proceedings of our Assembly on this occasion they may be ready to be laid before you. We are told by some Cherokee Indians that have been lately in Sight of Fort Du Quesne that the Number of the Enemy there at this time does not exceed four or five hundred, most of whom go over the Ohio every Day & are employed on a work that the French are building on the western Side of the River about half a mile from their old Fort. Letter Bk. III

[St. Clair to Sharpe.] Original.

Winchester May 21st 1758

Dear Sir

I have this moment got your Letters, I am glad you are come so near me, and hope you will come here to morrow to help me to get out of many difficultys I labour under, that done I hope to be able to go w^{t} you to fort Frederick.

I have not heard one word from M^{r} Pres^{t} Blair, which has thrown this place in great disorder. You will meet 60 Indians on their march to Shippensbourg to morrow. I am just drinking your health with Col^{o} Washington and the Officers of the Virginea Brigade. You'll not blame me for not writing you a long Letter, for I will not detain your messanger.

I am with great truth
Dear Governour
Your most obedient and most
humble Servant
John S^{t} Clair

3 oclock

To His Excelly Horatio Sharpe Esq^{r} Gov^{r} of Maryland.

Copy. [Forbes to Sharpe.]

Sir.

I Have the favour of Yours of the 14th which I should have Acknowledged, had it come sooner to my hands.

I must Confess that your Assemblys breaking up without Concurring in any way with His Majesty's Demands, is such a Piece of Presumption that Deserves a much Severer Chastisement, than I shall pretend to think of.

Your Goodness, Sir, in Attaching yourself to a few of your Militia, to go upon the Frontiers, shows well your good Inclinations to Serve the Publick in those most trying times.

I am greatly at a loss, & much Distressed how to Act with regard to the 300 Men, that you had at Fort Cumberland and Frederick in the Province pay. As you have said Nothing about them, I hope they continue as they were, untill I have the pleasure of seeing you. At the same time, should be well pleased that they could be all got together at Fort Cumberland as by that means part of Colonel Washington's Virginia Regt might march to Fort Frederick, in order to Joyn the other Troops at Rays Town, but as you will see Sir John St Clair, I think those things may be easily Settled for the best.

I am Extremely obliged to Capt Dagworthy & the officers at Fort Cumberland, and I am very Sorry that their good Endeavors to gett Intelligence, has not mett with the Desired Success.

Our Friends the Indians in those parts & the Cherokees ought to have Signals to know Each other by to prevent Mischieff.

Neither our Artillery, nor the Highland Regt are yet Arrived, so I cannot say when I can leave this, but am always, with real regard, Sir

Philadelphia May 25th 1758. Yr most Obt & most Humble Servt

Jo. fforbes

Original. [St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Winchester May 26th 1758

Sir

The Inclosed was transmitted to me from Fort Cumberland.

No remarkable occurrence here since you left us, except the arrival of an Express from Colo Byrd who informs me of his being at this place next Sunday and that he will soon be follow'd by the Little Carpenter with a large number of Cherro-

kees, they have heard of the Skirmish in Bedford which I am still in hopes we will be able to reconcile to the Indians

I am
Dear Governor
Your most Obed^{t} and
Most Hum^{ble} Serv^{t}
John S^{t} Clair.

To Excellency Gov^{r} Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.] Letter Bk. III

Frederick Town. the 27th of May 1758.

D^{r} B^{r}

We hear that Admiral Boscawen is sailed from Hallifax for Louisburg with upwards of 13000 Land Forces; & that General Abercromby with about 5000 Regulars & 14000 or 15000 Provincials has left Albany & is advancing towards Crown Point; but when Brigadier Forbes will move with his Army I cannot tell for neither Montgomery's Battalion from Carolina nor the Artillery & Stores that were expected from Europe are yet arrived & altho the Pensilvanians have very nearly compleated their 3000 Men & the Virginians their 2000 yet it will be a long time before they will be armed & equipped, as the Assemblies relying on M^{r} Secretary Pitt's Letter have not made any Provision for that purpose. Upon our Assembly's breaking up without impowering me to raise the Quota of Men that was expected from this Province or granting a Sum of money to support the 5 Companies that were raised here last year & have continued ever since in our Service, Brigadier Forbes has engaged to pay them from this time to the End of the Campaign; they are to march westward in about a Fortnight & I am from that time to garrison Fort Frederick & protect our Frontier Inhabitants in the best manner that I can with Militia. The General intends I find to make a Demand on us when the Assembly meets again for the Pay that he has already advanced to our Troops or that he shall advance them while he has occasion for their Service; but I suppose he will find his Demands regarded as little as the Secretary of States Letter. I doubt not indeed but the Assembly will as usual profess the utmost Readiness on their Part to comply with the General's Requisition & to do every thing that can be reasonably desired of them but I am thorowly convinced that they will never grant any Money for that or any other purpose unless upon Terms which they know the Upper House will never agree to, & which if they would I am peremptorily forbidden by my Instructions to accept. I should tire your Patience were I

Letter Bk. III to enumerate the objections that lye against the mode of Taxation proposed by our Lower House of Assembly & which they are resolved to adhere to, but I have sent Mr Calvert a particular account of every thing that hath passed between the two Houses & between the Assembly & myself on this occasion that in Case any one should desire to know to what it is owing that no Supplies have been granted by this Province as well as the neighbouring ones towards carrying on the operations of the Campaign he might be able to give a proper Answer. As the Lower House were determined to grant no money otherwise than on their own Terms so were they resolved if possible to put it out of my Power to protect the People committed to my Care without the Supplies that I had asked of them, & therefore altho it has been heretofore no uncommon thing with us to decry & discredit the Soldiery & to insist that the most natural & easy way of Defending the Province would be by obliging the Militia to serve in Arms yet no sooner did the Assembly find that I intended to have Recourse to that Method than they Remonstrated against it as grievous & oppressive & used their utmost Influence to discourage & dissuade the Militia from obeying my orders. These Proceedings of theirs will I am afraid make an ill Impression on the minds of many of their Constituents & I expect that a great many of those that may be ordered to march & serve in Arms on the Frontiers during the Summer will either refuse to move or behave afterwards in a very refractory manner.

Original. [St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Winchester May 28th 1758

Dear Govr

I have this afternoon received a Letter from Colo Bouquett, acquainting me that Colo Byrds Regt & Colo Armstrongs March from Carlisle the 29th for Fort Loudoun, They are to be joined the 4th or 5th at Shippensbg by 5 Compys of Colo Washington's Regt and one Compy of Artificers from the 2d Regt

I have heard nothing from Mr Prest Blair about Arms &c. But I am doing all in my Power to extricate myself out of many difficulties. I shall send to Colo Prathers on Thursday for the arms and some Tents I expect from Carlisle. I must beg you will make my Complemts to Mr Bassett and tell him to be at Colo Prathers the 2d of Iune and to bring the Entrenching Tools to that place, He is to go to Shippensbg with them to be under Colo Bouquet's orders and the Compys of Colo Washingtons will be at Connegogee that day and serve

him for an Escort. I should be obliged to you if you will buy me 6 Grind stones and send them to Bassett to carry with him.

Should the Tools not have past Connegogee I have ordered Col° Prather to stop them, and send a Message to M^r^ Bassett in his Letter.

Be so good as to let me know if you can send any Militia to Fort Cumberland by the 10^th^ of Iune that Garrison will be relieved, and it is expected by your Militia I shoud be glad to know for certain if you can do it.

I am with a true & Sincere Reg^d^
Dear Gov^r^
Your most obedient and
most humble Serv^t^
John S^t^ Clair

[Sharpe to St. Clair.] Letter Bk. III

Frederick Town the 29^th^ of May 1758.

S^r^

I have received your Lett^r^ of the 27^th^ Inst as well as that dated the 26^th^ but it really is not in my Power to supply any Troops which you may have occasion to march thro this Province either with Provisions or Waggons. Experience has taught me that no Press Warrants of mine will be regarded unless a large Party of Soldiers is sent to attend the Press-master & to take Charge of what he might be ordered to impress, besides you do not say where the Waggons that you demand are to attend nor indeed is such a Number to be got here on any Terms. I wrote to the Commanding Officer at Fort Frederick immediately on my Return from Winchester & the Carbines are already carried to Williams's at the mouth of Conegochiegh. I have likewise sent 8 Waggons to Annapolis for the Arms that you desired might be brought hither & I expect them back on Thursday next or on Friday at farthest. I hope you have by this time received Instructions from the General relative to the Payment of the Troops that are in Garrison at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick & that have now served near 8 months without Pay, I cannot help being uneasy about them as it is owing to the Encouragement which I have given the Officers in Consequence of the Earl of Loudoun's & General Forbes's Letters that the men have kept together so long & unless the General will order Payment to be made for the Provisions which they have been supplied with very shortly the Person that has victualled them must be inevitably ruined. Be pleased to let me know what Rout you intend to take & when you propose to be in Maryland

Letter Bk. III that I might meet You, if you cross Maryland above this Place I shall upon the Receit of your Answer proceed to Fort Frederick for I learn from an Officer who came thence Yesterday morning that no Person in or about the Fort has been taken ill of the small Pox these 9 Days, that those few who were taken ill before that time are confined to a House which is built at a considerable Distance from the Fort & that all but one of them are already recovered.

Original. [St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Winchester May 30th 1758

Dr Sir

I inclose you a Letter I received last night from Genl fforbes, I had one from him likewise but it contain'd nothing more than orders for me, to do, what is already executed.

I must beg the favour of you to send me up from Frederick Town 400 of your musketts and the Carbines &c. you may have received from Annapolis, so soon as I get these arms Colo Byrd shall march to Colo Bouquet to strengthen him wt 4 Compys of his Regt

A party is this moment come in from fort du Quesnee with one Scalp, they were very near the fort and say there are no great numbers of men at it. I am

Dear Governour
Your most obedient and most
humble Servant
John St Clair

To Govr Sharpe

Original. [St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Winchester May 31st 1758

Dear Govr

Your Letter of the 29th of this month I received this afternoon. When I wrote to you I did not imagine you cou'd either provide me with Provisions or Waggons, but before I take either the one or the other it is my duty to ask you. I am glad the Carabines &c are at Conegogee. The one half of the troops go to Shippensbourg and the other half to Fort Cumberland, so that 6 Compys march to morrow to the northward and so soon as I get your Arms for 400 more they shall take the same Route. And I shall prepare the other half as fast as possible to move to the Westward, but I do not think I shall be able to put that division in motion till the 9th of the month. after that I shall be at your disposal

I hope to get an explicite answer about yr troops at fort

frederick & fort Cumberland; Gen[l] fforbes wants that you and I shou'd settle it, if so we ought to begin to coin in time. I think of going towards the Pensylvania forts so soon as I am done here, but I may receive orders to go by fort Cumberland. I have wrote Eleven hours this day and tired with that & Vexation

I am

Dear Gov[r]
Yours &c
John S[t] Clair.

Gov[r] Sharpe.

[Sharpe to St. Clair.] Letter Bk. III

M[r] Darnalls near Frederick Town the 31[st] of May 1758.
D[r] S[r]

M[r] Bassett being with me last night when Your Letter of the 28[th] Inst was dld I communicated to him the Contents of it & he will send the Tools to Colonel Prathers & return thither himself to morrow morning agreeable to Your orders. I hope the General does not depend on the Militia of this Province to garrison Fort Cumberland if he does he will most certainly be disappointed for I am satisfied it will not be in my Power to prevail on a single Company to march thither. Our Lower House of Assembly gave it as their opinion some time ago & desired me to send a Copy thereof to Lord Loudoun that it was no matter what became of that Fort & that a Garrison there could not be of the least Benefit or Service to the People of this Province, they afterwards resolved that they would never on any Account whatever agree to pay or victual any Men that should be posted as a Garrison in that place, & altho neither their opinion nor Resolutions are obligatory yet they have always great weight with the People & will undoubtedly have the greatest on the present occasion. Whenever the Troops that are at Fort Frederick shall be ordered to march I will undertake to garrison it with Militia but I cannot engage for any thing more & indeed I am convinced that if the Companies which I may order thither should think that I shall afterwards require them to pass the North Mountain (which our Assembly calls the Frontier) not a Man of them would be prevailed on to come from home—I am &c

P. S. By Col[o] Prather's Return to me he has purchased & sent to Fort Frederick 483½ Bush[s] of oats 1028 Bush[s] of Indian Corn & 2[T] 3. 0. 20 of Hay—

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

Frederick Town. the 1st of Iune 1758.

D. S.

As soon as the Waggons that are gone to Annapolis return hither I shall send some of them to Winchester with 400 of the Musketts & you may expect them there next Sunday or Monday. In the Letter which you sent me from General Forbes & which was dated the 25th of May is the following Paragraph "I am greatly at a Loss & much distressed how to act with regard to the 300 men that you had at Fort Cumberland & Frederick in the Province Pay. As you have said nothing about them I hope they continue as they were untill I have the Pleasure of seeing you; At the same time I should be well pleased that they could be all got together at Fort Cumberland as by that means Part of Colo Washington's Virginia Regiment might march to Fort Frederick in order to join the other Troops at Ray's Town, but as you will see Sr Iohn St Clair I think those Things may be easily settled for the best. Since I left Winchester I have given orders for reducing the Company that was commanded by Capt Pearis & distributing the Men that composed it into the other four which will make them I apprehend about 90 men a Company including Officers; 122 of these are at Fort Frederick & the mouth of Conegochiegh, by a Return which I received yesterday from the Commanding Officer at that Fort I find that 60 of those had the Small Pox many years ago & that 25 of the 60 have been these five Days at Conegochiegh under the Command of Capt Ioshua Beall that in Case you should think proper to send a Party to Fort Cumberland there might not be the least Danger of their carrying any Infection. Capt. A. Beall assures me that none of the men under his Command except two are suffered to go to the House where those that had the Small Pox were & he seems very sanguine in his hopes that he shall be able to hinder the Distemper from Spreading.

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

Mr Darnall's near Frederick Town, the 3d of Iune 1758.

Dr Sr

Since the General leaves it entirely to you & me to settle & pay what is due to the Troops that are in Garrison at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick It is time I think you should know what Sum will be sufficient that you may proceed to coin as soon as you please for that purpose. By the inclosed Sketch or general Account you will see that there was due to our Troops the 8th of April last a Trifle more than £4536 Cur-

rency or £2835 Stg & that the Agent Victualler's Account for supplying with Provisions from the 8th of Octr last to that time amounts to £2970. 15 Currency exclusive of a Hospital Account & the Expence of carrying Provisions from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland. There is likewise a considerable sum due to him for Victualling the several Parties of Indians that have been at those Forts since the Beginning of April 1757, but what the exact Sum is I do not as yet know. You have been already told that our Lower House of Assembly gave it as their opinion in October last that no Forces which should be placed as a Garrison in Fort Cumberland could contribute in any manner whatever to the Security of the Province, they Resolved also at the same time that they would neither pay nor victual any men that should be thereafter sent or ordered to garrison that place. When I sent the Earl of Loudoun Advice of the Assembly's having come to such a Resolution & intreated him to order some of His Majesty's regular Troops to march & take Possession of that place lest the Maryland Forces should hear that the Assembly had granted no money for their farther Support & should thereupon abandon it His Ldp was pleased to tell me that it was extreemly inconvenient to move the Troops at such a Distance at that Season of the year & that therefore if I would keep up the Maryland Forces or as many of them as might be necessary to garrison Fort Cumberland he would engage to pay them & to pay for the Provisions that might be delivered to them while they should continue in the Service as you will see by the inclosed Copy of His Ldp's Letter. In obedience to His Ldp's orders & to the orders of the Generals who succeeded him in the Command of His Majesty's Forces in America our Troops have been kept up till this time, most of them have remained constantly at Fort Cumberland & many of the Rest have been employed in convoying them Provisions, our Assembly have met twice since I received the Earl of Loudoun's Letter but all my Endeavours to prevail with them to grant a Sum of money to pay off the Arrears that were due to our Troops & to Mr Ross for Victualling them proved fruitless. It would be unnecessary to trouble you with a Detail of all that passed between the Assembly & me while they were sitting relative to our Troops but it might not perhaps be amiss to inform you that in an Address which the Lower House of Assembly presented me the 17th of April they spoke of the five Companies which were at that time & are still in Garrison at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick as Companies in the Service & Pay of this Province & said that they presumed it was the reasonable Dependance which those Soldiers had that the several Branches of the Legislature

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III would soon agree upon a Bill for paying them that had prevented their disbanding themselves before that time. In case the General will fulfill the Earl of Loudoun's Engagement with respect to the Maryland Troops & will forthwith advance as much money as is due to them & to the Person by whom they have been victualled He might if he thinks proper allude to this Address in the Demand that I presume he will make on this Province & I am really of opinion that our Lower House of Assembly will think themselves in some Sort bound by these Declarations of theirs to repay at some future Session whatever Sum the General shall advance for the Payment of our Troops to the time that that Address was presented or to the End of their last Session; but concerning this Matter I shall communicate my Sentiments to you more fully when the General has given you an explicit answer & when I have the pleasure of seeing you after you can leave Winchester. The inclosed Extract of a Letter from Doctor Ross to M^r Ridout will shew you that it is high time a fresh Supply of Provisions was sent to Fort Cumberland especially as you are about to reinforce that Garrison, As I have not desired Doctor Ross to send up any because I know that he is already too much endebted to the Frontier Inhabitants to be able to procure a quantity entirely on Credit, You will be pleased to give such orders for victualling the Troops at Fort Cumberland & to such Person as you shall think fit—

Copy. [St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Winchester June 3^d 1758

Dear Governor.

I find it impossible for Me to carry on the Service to the Likeing of every Body without having a Meeting with Col° Bouquet; as he proposes to leave Carlisle on Monday I have wrote to him to come to Conogogee on Teusday, which I dare say he will agree to, and I have told him you will be at our Congress. Should Col° Bouquet not come it is highly necessary I should see you to regulate the Affair of your Forces which I received a Power to do last Night. Col° Byrd comes with Me, so remember some Provision may be wanted, I have nothing of that Kind with Me at this Place.

I have received 17 Carbines from Fort Cumberland and Nothing else, whenever your Arms come here, I shall send Them to Frederick Town, they are good for Nothing. I must entreat you to send Me 200 Firelocks, besides those I wrote to you for, as I shall want Them, and enquire if any Blankets are at Frederick Town, that we may send for Them if wanted. I shoud be glad, if any are to be bought at Bladensburg, you

woud have Them brought to Frederick Town. I am with great Sincerity

Dear Governor

S^r^ Jn^o^ S^t^ Clair Acco^t^

[Sharpe to Forbes.] Letter Bk. III

Conegochiegh the 9^th^ of Iune 1758—

Sir

The Letter you were pleased to write to me the 12^th^ of May being delivered the 20^th^ of that Month as I was on my way to Winchester I dispatched an Express to Annapolis & ordered the Person who had the Care of our Arms to pack them all up that they might be ready to be sent on the first notice to any Place that you should think proper to order them, a few Days afterwards most of them were brought to Frederick Town agreeable to S^r^ Iohn S^t^ Clairs Desire & 500 new Musketts, upwards of 50 old but the best Carbines that I could collect in the Province & 33 Pair of Pistols have been since sent from that place to Winchester to arm the Virginia Forces. I have likewise ordered 50 broad swords Scabbards & Belts 40 Pair of Holsters & as many Blanketts & Shoulder Belts with Springs as can be got in Annapolis to be sent thence to Winchester which order is I expect eer this time complied with. S^r^ I S^t^ Clair has been here since I returned from Virginia & has advanced our Officers a Sum of Money to furnish their respective Companies with Necessaries for the Campaign. on Tuesday next I expect him here again to settle with them to the 8^th^ of May & to pay them & the Person by whom they have been victualled as he might find himself impowered by the Instructions that you shall be pleased to give him. In order to make the other four more compleat I have with the Advice of S^r^ Iohn broke our fifth or youngest Company. I have also given orders to those of our Troops that are at Fort Frederick to hold themselves in readiness to march to Fort Cumberland on the first Notice after the 15^th^ Inst by which Day I expect two Companies of Militia will be here ready to take their Post. I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of your obliging Letter of the 25^th^ of May & for taking in good Part the small Services that it is in my Power to perform, at the same time I take the Liberty to assure you that nothing could have given me greater Satisfaction than to have found myself able to render you more acceptable Services—

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

Mouth of Conegochiegh the 9th of Iune 1758.

Sir

As I perceive by a Letter from Sr Iohn St Clair to the Commanding Officer of the Maryland Troops that your Excellency has been pleased to order them to march & join the Rest of his Majesty's Forces under your Command I am prevailed on by the repeated Requests of the several Gentlemen that have the Command of those Troops & of the Person that has victualled them to submit their Case to Your Excellency hoping you will take it into Consideration & by some means or other relieve them from the Difficulties wherein they find themselves at present involved. Your Excellency is not I presume to learn that when the Earl of Loudoun met the several Governors of these Southern Colonies at Philadelphia in March 1757 he proposed among other matters that the Province of Maryland should raise & support 500 Men to garrison Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick on the Frontiers of that Province or to be otherwise disposed of as Colo. Stanwix should think best for His Majesty's Service. As this Proposal of His Ldps appeared to me very reasonable I promised to recommend it to the Assembly to augment our Troops to that Number & when the Virginians evacuated Fort Cumberland which they did in April I ordered Capt Dagworthy to march with some of the Maryland Troops & to take Possession of it. No sooner was the Assembly apprized of Capt Dagworthys having left Fort Frederick than they expressed their Disapprobation in the most publick manner & when they framed a Bill for augmenting our Troops they carefully inserted such a Clause in it as they imagined would restrain their Service to Fort Frederick or at least put it out of the power of the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Forces in America to post them at Fort Cumberland. When I found that the Assembly had come to such a Resolution I advised Colo. Stanwix thereof by a Letter dated the 8th of May wherein was the following Paragraph "I am sorry to inform you that I cannot prevail with the Assembly of this Province to engage to support Fort Cumberland but that on the Contrary they have come to a Resolution to pay no Captains or Companies that shall be posted there. By the Bill which they have framed & which now lies before me for my Assent I can order Detachments from our several Companies thither under the Command of Subaltern Officers to be relieved from Fort Frederick every month but they will not suffer one of our Officers to have the Chief Command nor our Troops to be posted there as a Garrison apprehending I presume that by

agreeing at this time to raise & Support Soldiers for the Letter Bk. III
Defence of that place they should take a Burthen on themselves which they will be unable afterwards to get quit of, & fearing also lest by an officer of ours having the Command of the Fort the Expence of furnishing all the Indians that may declare in our favour & come thither with Provisions & other necessaries should fall on this Province, I say it might be presumed that such Considerations as these have determined them to take such a Resolution but whatever their Reasons are I find they will not recede & therefore I should be much obliged to you for ordering any Officer who will command our Subalterns to relieve Dagworthy that himself & his Company may again be intitled to their Pay & Provisions I shall order him to leave 120 of our Men as Detachments from his & the other Companies & as soon as our Troops can be augmented to 500 as proposed the Detachments shall if you think proper amount to 250. As soon as Colo Stanwix received my Lett[r] he wrote to the Officers commanding at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick to the following purport "As I have the honour to be left in the Command of these Southern Provinces My orders to you is this that you continue in this Command of Fort with your Garrison of Men till you receive further Orders from me & from me only as you will be answerable at Your Peril, You are to continue to cherish & support the friendly Indians as it has been usual on this Frontier & have no doubt but proper methods will be fallen upon to pay this so necessary an Expence & You may rest assured of my utmost Aid & Assistance in every thing in my power Governor Sharpe tells me that your Province of Maryland are for no Captains, you are put under my Command as one & shall not part with you of whom I have so good a Character & I will be answerable for Your Pay as long as you are employed of which at present I can see no End & both you & Your Company during this Command are entitled both to your Pay & Provisions let those be who they will that can be so much an Enemy to their King & Country think or say otherwise." As the Assembly had shewn such an Aversion to any of the Maryland Troops being posted at Fort Cumberland the Agents whom they had appointed to pay them & to contract with a Person to victual them engaged one M[r] David Ross to deliver as much Provisions at Fort Frederick as the Troops should have occasion for, but they would not be prevailed on to pay for the Carriage of any that should be sent thence to Fort Cumberland, This matter being represented to Colo. Stanwix by the Commanding Officer at Fort Frederick, the Colonel wrote to him in Answer, "It is my express Orders that M[r] Ross do at all times convey & supply

Letter Bk. III Fort Cumberland with all manner of Provisions, & I will recommend it to the Province to pay any Loss he may receive either by its being, or his Waggons Horses &c taken by the Enemy which I am sure Lord Loudoun upon my Recommendation will be sure to let him who acts so well for the Publick Service be any Sufferer & if M^r^ Ross requires any orders general or particular either by warrant or other wise under my hand he shall have it. In Consequence of the abovementioned Letters from Col^o^ Stanwix the Maryland Troops continued to garrison Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick as long as Col^o^ Stanwix remained on the Frontiers of Pensilvania, & whenever any of the Southern Tribes of Indians have come to either of those places they have been victualled by M^r^ Ross agreeable to Col^o^ Stanwix's Orders & have been also supplied with Liquors & some other necessaries that friend Indians had been usually supplied with when they came to any of the Forts on the Frontiers of these Provinces

The Money which had been granted for the Support of the Maryland Troops being entirely expended the Beginning of last Oct^r^ I press't the Assembly to grant another Sum of Money for that purpose & to impower their Agents to send an immediate Supply of Provisions to Fort Cumberland as it appeared by the Commissary's Return that the Garrison must otherwise have been obliged to evacuate it within a few weeks for want of Food. The Assembly were so far from complying with my Request that they forthwith made a Resolve that they never would agree to support a Garrison at that Fort be the Consequence what it would. After the Earl of Loudoun was apprized of this he sent me a Letter to be communicated to the Assembly in hopes it would divert them from the Resolution they had taken, but when he was informed that it had failed of having the desired Effect & that the Assembly were determined to adhere to their Resolution he wrote to me again & desired that (notwithstanding the Assembly would not agree to support them) the Maryland Troops or at least so many of them as were necessary to garrison Fort Cumberland might be kept up & His Lordship promised that if I would find them Pay & Provisions he would repay me out of the Contingencies of the Army in Case the Assembly should not indemnify me at their next meeting. Upon receiving this Letter of which I have already sent Your Excellency a Copy I wrote to Capt Dagworthy & the Rest of our Officers & gave them some Assurance of being paid so long as they should remain with their respective Companies in the King's Service notwithstanding the Assembly had broke up at that time without making any Provision for them. As I was convinced that if the Number of our Troops was once reduced the

Assembly would never be prevailed on again to augment them I thought it would be best to let them remain as they were till the Assembly (which was then about to meet again) could be tried once more & I wrote to the Earl of Loudoun & Col° Stanwix accordingly, at the same time I told them that if the Assembly should not upon another Trial come into reasonable measures but persist in the Resolution they had lately taken in that Case I should send Colo Stanwix immediate Advice thereof, that he might if it was thought proper give orders for three compleat Companies of 100 Men each to be formed out of the best of our Soldiers who with their proper Officers might remain at Fort Cumberland as long as His Ldp should think proper to support them. I never received any Letter after this time from the Earl of Loudoun which made me conclude that his Ldp approved of my Proposal to let all our Troops remain as they were untill the Assembly should again meet; but in a Letter which Colo Stanwix was pleased to send me the 30th of Ian^{y} he signified his Approbation in these words "I think you judge very properly for the Publick in not diminishing any of your Provincial Forces till you have tried your Lower House to the uttmost. About the time that I had wrote to the Officers in Consequence of the Letters which I had received from the Earl of Loudoun a Member of the Assembly went among the Soldiers & told them that since no money had been raised to pay them they were not obliged to continue any longer in the Service & that if they did continue he was well assured the Assembly would never agree to pay them. After this Doctrine had been propagated among them the officers found that it would be impossible to retain many of the Men to their Duty without advancing them their Pay as it became due, therefore as I had desired them to keep their respective Companies together & had given them great Reason to hope that His Majesty's General would not let them be Sufferers, they scrupled not to pay their men as long as they had Money to do so, & to give them Orders on the Pedlars that were settled about the Forts for such Necessaries as they at any time stood in need of, by these means the men were kept pretty quiet & indeed they had little reason to complain, but the Officers have deeply involved themselves & unless Your Excellency will fulfill the Earl of Loudoun's Engagement & reimburse them, they & their Families must be very great Sufferers or perhaps be entirely ruined, for nothing else can be expected but that as soon as they march in Obedience to Your Excellency's Orders & are without the Limits of the Province their several Creditors will endeavour to secure themselves in the best manner they can by attaching all the Effects that the Officers shall leave behind them. This

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III Sir is the Situation of the Officers that have commanded the Maryland Troops since the 8th of Oct^{r} last when the Money which had been granted by the Assembly for their Support was entirely expended, I am persuaded Your Excellency will think their Case extreemly hard & I flatter myself you will if possible relieve them from their Distress.

With respect to M^{r} Ross who has victualled the Garrisons at Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick & furnished the friendly Indians that have come thither with Provisions Liquor & a few necessaries, his Case is worse than that of any of the Officers, as the Sums which he has expended & the Debts that he hath been obliged to contract to victual the Troops & support the Indians in pursuance of Colo. Stanwix's Letter & on the Encouragement which I gave him amount to much more than the Pay of a single Company; I do not indeed know what is the exact Sum that is due to him at this time but the Expence of carrying Provisions to Fort Cumberland for the Garrison ever since Captain Dagworthy has had the Command there must have been very considerable as the Distance from our Frontier Settlements to that place by the old Waggon Road was near 100 miles. The Expence likewise of supporting the Indians that have come to Fort Cumberland & F. Frederick since the 12th of May 1757 when Colo Stanwix gave Orders to Capt Dagworthy & Capt Beall to support & cherish them as had been usual on the Frontiers of these Colonies must have been very considerable. I suppose these two Articles together with a Hospital Account might amount to £2000 Currency & that the Expence of Victualling our Troops from the 8th of Oct^{r} to the End of this Month will amount to near twice as much. A sum much greater I am confident than M^{r} Ross is worth & unless Y^{r} Excell^{y} shall commisserate his Condition & think of some method to relieve him he must I am persuaded be inevitably ruined. Should Your Excellency upon considering what I have now submitted to you think fit to give any Orders for the Payment of the Officers or M^{r} Ross I will with Your Approbation order the Muster Rolls to be laid before any Person that might be appointed by your Excellency to receive them & I will also order M^{r} Ross to wait upon him with his several Accounts made out & proven after such Method as may be required & as he can conform to. I should have observed to Your Excellency that altho my late Applications to our Assembly for Supplies have not had the desired Effect yet they did in an Address which they presented to me the 17th of April last speak of the Troops that were then at F. Cumberland & F. Frederick as in the Pay of this Province, & they engaged as it were to pay them whenever a Bill should pass for raising

Money for his Majesty's Service. I cannot indeed promise Letter Bk. III
that a Bill will be made for that purpose within any certain time, but it is my opinion that if Your Excellency shall be pleased to advance on the Credit of the Province such a Sum of Money as was due to the Maryland Troops at that time & to Mr Ross for Victualling both them & the Indians that have at any time been furnished with Provisions at Fort Frederick the Assembly will some Day repay it, but with regard to any Expence that has been occasioned by Provisions being carried to Fort Cumberland since any of the Maryland Troops have been posted there as a Garrison, I am apt to think they never will be prevailed on to defray it nor do I believe they will ever agree to pay for Provisions or any thing else that our Indian Friends may have been supplied with at that Fort.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. I. p. 347

Conegochiegh the 11th of Iune 1758 & transmitted by One of Colo. Lloyds Ships

Sir

Your Letter dated the 3d of March was brought to me last night together with the Map & the several Papers therein mentioned. I answered Your Letters of the 7th & 10th of April, the 12th of Augst &c as soon as they came to hand but I remember many of them were a long time on the Way which was owing to one of Mr Russel's or Mr Anderson's Masters putting into Virginia & keeping his Letters there a month or six weeks. I shall immediately send Orders to the Judges of the Land office to search the Records for Patents of the Tracts of Land which have been heretofore granted on Taylor's or Iames's Island & will transmit Copies of them properly authenticated as soon as they can be prepared. I have likewise ordered my Secretary to lay your Map before Mr Emory whose Report thereupon together with the Commission that the late Lord sent in to impower certain Gentlemen to run the East & West Line from Fenwix's Island to the Bay of Chesopeak & the Divisional Line from the middle of that to the Newcastle Circle I hope to send you by the first Ship that sails for London from this Province. It is now p. 348
more than three Years since Governor Dinwiddie advised me that the Legislature of Virginia had passed an Act for erecting a Light House on Cape Henry & desired me to recommend it to our Assembly to make one to the same Purport that the Expence might be born equally by all the Ships trading into the Bay of Chesopeak. The Journal of the Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly during the Session that was held in 1756 will shew that I recommended it to them at that time

Letter Bk. I. to take the matter into Consideration & to prepare such a Bill as they should judge necessary for the purpose they declined however at that time to come into the Scheme which the Virginians had proposed & which is in itself an exceeding good one, & the Answer the Gentlemen of the Lower House gave me together with what many of them dropt in private Conversation gives me great Reason to apprehend that they will never be prevailed on to prepare such a Bill as may be requisite for the Purpose, I shall however recommend it to them again at their next Session & at the same time intimate to them what they may expect in case they should refuse to come into so reasonable a proposal. I observe what you say of Colo Lloyd's having too much Business of his own, to devote so much of his time as might be necessary to the management of His Lordships Affairs, & I believe your Supposition is not without foundation, but at the same time I know that Col° Lloyd will never choose to resign any office of Profit while he can hold it & therefore it signifies nothing to talk of his Resignation. If His Lordship is dissatisfied with Colo Lloyds Conduct & is determined to have another Agent or Agents appointed I will upon His Ldp's signifying his Pleasure for me to do so appoint the Gentlemen you mention or M^r^ W^m^ Goldsborough if you please in the stead of M^r^ Holliday, not
p. 349 that I have any objection to the Latter; but I repeat it once more Colo Lloyd never will resign any office that he holds untill he finds that he can keep it no longer & therefore it will be in vain to make any Proposals whatever upon that Supposition. We hear that Admiral Boscawen is at length sailed from Hallifax, & we flatter Ourselves with hopes of receiving e'er long some agreeable Accounts from Louisburg; what General Abercromby is doing I know not, neither can I learn any thing for certain concerning his Motions. I am informed by a Person that is just come hither from Pensilvania that Montgomery's Battalion is at length arrived at Phila^a^ but no Acco^t^ has been yet received of the Vessel that was expected from Europe with Artillery & Stores for this Southern Expedition. I understand however that Brigadier Forbes has made up a small Train with some Cannon & Mortars that he collected at N. York & Phila^a^ but I am afraid the Troops will not be on the Allegany Mountains before the End of Iuly or the Beginning of August. The General seems inclined to take the Maryland Troops (which are now reduced to about 350 Men) into His Majesty's Pay as Rangers during the Campaign & I hope he will be prevailed on likewise to pay them the Arrears that have become due to them since the 8^th^ of Oct^r^ last in Expectation that the Assembly will reimburse him at their next Session. Those of the Men that are at Fort

Frederick are to march towards Fort Cumberland about the 16th Inst. & I shall then garrison the former Place with two Companies of Militia which I have ordered out from the interior Part of this County for that Purpose. I find that the Army is to march thro Pensa to Rays Town, & not by Fort Frederick as I expected. Many of the Cherokees that were lately on the Frontiers of these Provinces are returned home on various Pretences, & I am much afraid that very few or not more than a hundred of them at most will stay & act in Conjunction with our Forces during the Campaign. &c— Letter Bk. I. p. 350

[Col. Bouquet to Sharpe.] Original.

Conigogegh 13th June 1758.

Sir

As it will be of the greatest benefit to His Majesty's Service, to have a road of communication open from Each of the Provinces to Fort Cumberland. I am under the necessity of requesting of you, to have the straightest Road reconnoitred, leading from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland: Recommanding to those you appoint to mark it out. to report the time that 500 men will take to cut it: any Expence you may be at shall be paid by Sir John St Clair; as he will be the nearest to you, Please to send him the Report of it, that if found practicable, he may send Troops to work at it.

I am with the highest Regard
Sir
Your most obedt
and most humble Servt
Henry Bouquet

To the Honble Govr Sharpe.

[Sharpe to St. Clair.] Letter Bk. III

14th of Iune 1758. Fort Frederick

Sr

This Day I send off the Camp Kettles &c. for Winchester & Mr Shelby setts off to Morrow in order to reconnoitre & blaze the Road from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland. Inclosed you have the account of 70 Blanketts sent by my order to Winchester which were delivered to Colo Byrd the 9th of this Inst. With the great Pains that Capt Bosomworth & Capt Pearis have taken 9 Indians out of 14 have been prevailed on to march to Fort Loudoun & continue the Campaign. There are about 20 Indians at Fort Cumberland which I am apprehensive may be for returning back to their

Letter Bk. III

own Country unless prevented. I have therefore with the Advice of Capt Bosomworth ordered Capt Pearis to that Fort who is in case they are for returning home to use his best Endeavours to carry them to Fort Loudoun, as this is interfering with Indian Affairs am doubtful how it may be taken a Line of Advice with regard to this matter will much oblige Sir &c

[Sharpe to Capt. Evan Shelby.]

15th of Iune 1758.

As it will be of the greatest Benefit to His Majesty's Service to keep open the Communication between Fort Frederick & Fort Cumberland you are hereby directed to reconnoitre & mark out as strait a Road as the Country will admit from this Place to Fort Cumberland taking particular notice of the several waters that are to be passed, the Soil on each Side of the Fords & where Bridges may be necessary; If any Rocks or marshy Land you are to report the same with the time that 500 men will take to cut the Road.

Original.

[St. Clair to Cresap?]

Carlisle June the 16th 1758

Sir

I inclose you the Invoice, of four Waggon Load of things which you are to send immediately to Winchester with what Waggons you can get in your neighbourhood Governor Sharp will pay them, you will forward the Invoice to the Commanding officer at Winchester you are to return me my Waggons & load them with the Chests of the Kings Arms that you have in your Fort

I am
Sir
Your Most Hbl Servt
John St Clair.

The officer commanding at Connocogee

Original.

[Gov. Fauquier to Sharpe.]

Wmsburgh Iune 18th 1758

Sr

I did my self the Honour of writing to you by Captn Coolidge of the Wilson on board of whom I took my passage for this Government, and who was to proceed immediately for Patuxsen River; and with my own I committed to his Care a

Letter from Dr Gregory Sharpe, wch he charged me with in England.

For fear that should not have come to your Hands I take the opportunity of an Express I am sending to General Abercrombie to notifie to you my arrival here, honoured wth his Majesties Commission of Lieutenant Governor of his Colony and Dominion of Virginia; and to assure that I shall with the greatest pleasure lay hold of every oppertunity of corresponding with you, which his Majesties Service or the Advantage of his American Colonies may require.

I am
Your Excellcys
most Obt
Hble Sevt
Fran: Fauquier

To his Excellcy Horatio Sharpe Esqr

[C. Kilby to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia June 19th 1758

Sir

On my arrival in this Place a few days since General Forbes communicated to me the Calculation and advices he had receiv'd, respecting the pay, Victualling and Contingent Expences attending the Maryland Troops since the 8th of October last, I am in hopes the obstinacy that has hitherto actuated the assembly, will not be persisted in, and that they will be brought into a more reasonable disposition, and that ample Provision will yet be made for the whole or by far the greatest part of this Expence, in the mean time tis a very severe hardship, that the Engagements you were under a necessity of entering into and engaging others in, for the mens pay victualing & Contingent Expences should remain an oppressive burthen upon the individuals engaged in it, and expose the reputation of the publick not only to discredit but reproach.

It is in this light Sir and in order to prevent that want of Confidence in publick Engagements which delay in this Extrordinary measure has a tendency to promote, that I am induced to offer every thing that can be done on my part in aid to what the General is heartily disposed to do on his, for the Relief and accomodation of all that may be involved on this occasion in engagements, in Consequence of the Earl of Loudoun's Authority to you to retain these Troops in the Service of the Publick and for this purpose I divide the accounts (of which I had sight of the Estimate or Calculation) into three parts, Vizt the Victualling of the Troops, the officers

and mens pay, and the Transportation Hospital and Provisions and Liquor to the Indians, the first of these by Estimate are Calculated at £2976. 15, to this I put my own Shoulders, still bearing in mind that your Colony ought to repay the money, and that they will be Strongly prest to make Provision for it, and that it will be replaced to me or my order by the Colony, when matters are brought to maturity, but if a new application for this purpose should be ineffectual, then this advance must be reimburst, either by the Generals Warrent upon the Paymaster here for the amount of every Ration of Provisions supplyed at the rate of four pence Sterling a day the Ballance to be accounted for with the Person who has Supplyed them whose account of the actual Expence ought to be forthwith sent hither, or if that should not raise a Sufficient fund for the purpose Certificates must be sent hither to M^r^ Joshua Howell in such form as he will furnish advice of, Expressing how many Rations have been Issued, and upon their delivery into his hands the remaining Ballance of the real expence of Victualling the Troops will be paid by him who has my directions on the present emergency, to send you as many Bills of Exchange at such time and in such sums as you may direct and can be sold at not less than 60 ℔ C^t^ (which however ought and I hope will be sold at or near the par of Exchange which is 66⅔ ℔ C^t^) besides these he is to answer your orders in money payable here at ten or fifteen Days Sight for such a Sum as may in the whole amount to £1500..0..0 Sterling. in the same proportion to the amount of the pay. I shall recommend it to General Forbes to order warrents to be made out in the Name of such person as you may direct to receive it for your use, not only for that sum, but for five or Six Hundred Pounds Sterling more on account of the Hospital Transportation and Support of the Indians, deducting what may have been paid by Sir John S^t^ Clair or otherwise; the money to be returned to the Deputy Paymaster for the use of the Publick if obtained from your Assembly, and if not the two accounts to be perfected with proper Proofs of the real Expence incured and the Ballance of both to be made good by a Subsequent Warrent.

I am your Excellencys
Most Obedient Humble Servant
Chris. Kilby

His Excellency Gov^r^ Sharpe

[Forbes to Sharpe.] Copy.

Philad: Iune 20th [1758]

Sir,

I Give you the trouble of this very short Letter, to Acknowledge your Favors, and the Sense I have of your Zeal for His Majesty's Service.

The Enclosed Letter from Mr Kilby, our Contractor for provisions, will show you I have taken the first opportunity of making Dr Ross easy as to what he has furnished, and I hope very soon to Enable you to make those Officers & Troops that were at F. Cumberland Easy as to the past, and I do myself Engage for the present pay, while they remain in the King's Service, during this Campaign.

I shall order Tents, Canteens &c. for them, and send them up as soon as possible.

Colonel Bouquet & Sir John St Clair Writes me of the Road you propose from Fort Frederick to Cumberland; If it is thought the most Eligible, you will be very obliging in giving a look to it, and your Directions to those Employed to make it. Any Advances of money for the present to Clear the by past pay or Expence of the Maryland Troops, must by no means diminish, or Interfere with our Claim for the same from the Province.

I Have been much out of Order, but am much

Yr most Obt & most
Humble Servt
Jo: fforbes

His Excellency Govr Sharp.

[St. Clair to Sharpe.] Original.

Carlisle the 22d June 1758

Dear Governor

I am looking out with great Impatience for your Report of the New Road, Last night I received a Letter from Old Cresop, in which he tells me that he had seen Lieut Shelby and that a good road may be made in a fortnight upon this I have taken my measures to have a good many Troops at hand at Fort Loudon to assist in that work if necessary, and if possible I will join you so soon as I see General Forbes at this Place. I send you the Generals Last Letter to me. Bouquet is at the first crossing of the Juniato I have ordered two hundred of the North Carolina Provincials who have landed at Alexandria to march through your Province to Fort Frederick, I have sent a Commissary to them to take Care of 'em.

I hope what General Forbes writes about Doctor Ross will

make him easy. I think the General will leave Philadelphia on monday next. I hope the Canteens & Kettles for Col° Byrds Regim^t have been sent from Conogogee. I have received the Arms from it and they have sent me back the Hatchets by mistake Old Cresop looking upon them as Arms. For Gods sake send me as many waggons as you can from your Government to this Place, they shall be all taken into the Governments Service.

I shall order the Commissary who goes to Alexandria to call upon you that you may give him all the Assistance possible in procuring him Waggons for the transport of Provisions from Alexandria.

I am Dear Governor
Your most Obed^t &
most humble Servant
John S^t Clair.

Original.

[St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Carlisle the 23^d June 1758

Dear Governor

This will be delivered you by the Commissary who is going down to Alexandria to bring up the two hundred of the North Carolina Provincials, and about Eighty barrels of beef that is in Store there. I must therefore intreat of you to give him all the Assistance in your power for procuring him Carriages. I have this day sent Captain Iocelyn of the Royal American Regiment with 60 men to Fort Fredrick. I beg M^r Ross may provide them with Provisions, they escort a Convoy of upwards of thirty Waggons loaded with Shott & Shells which I should be glad to send up to Fort Cumberland so that I must intreat of you to appoint some one or other to take charge of the Amunition and get forwarded with Battoes & Canoes to fort Cumberland for this Service and purchasing more Indian Corn & Oats I have sent you two hundred Pound & one hundred Pound of Virginea Currency for paying for Forrage that Colonel Procter may be able to collect at Shanado. The reason of my sending this Convoy at present to Fort Fredrick is, that Col° Bouquet has got about two hundred Waggons with him and if these had gone that way they wou'd have shut up the narrow Roads of the Mountains.

I am
Dear Governor
Your most Obed^t &
most humble Serv^t
John S^t Clair

I have the pleasure to send you Letters from Gen^l Forbes & M^r Kilby relating to your Maryland Troops.

To Governor Sharp.

[Sharpe to St. Clair.] Letter Bk. III

23d of Iune 1758.

Sr

Your Packet of the 22d Inst has relieved me from many Anxieties & am well assured that both Officers & Men are much obliged to you. Should the General be of Opinion that I can in the least contribute towards forwarding the Expedition you may let him know that his Commands shall be chearfully obeyed. What Colo Cresap has wrote concerning the Road I am apt to believe will have but little weight when I assure you that Capt Shelby had not at the time the Colo met him reconnoitred the least Part of the Road he undertook to lay out except Sidling Hill; it is now eight Days since he left this Place & no news of his Return the Instructions that he received at going off are inclosed & you may rest assured that no time shall be lost in communicating his answer; Had Ralph Matson of whom you take not the least notice been prevailed on to come hither much time would have been saved for you well know I am not in the least acquainted with the Road proposed. The Camp Kettles &c for Colo Byrds Regiment were sent immediately away to Winchester. I must defer writing to you about the Waggons till my next which I hope will be in a Day or two at farthest—

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

Fort Frederick the 25th of Iune 1758.

Dr Sr

This Evening Capt Shelby who returned hither in the Afternoon delivered me the inclosed Report which I send you by an Express, I shall give no orders about opening the Road untill I hear from you again nor indeed can I as we have not more than three or four Axes here & no Sort of Tools, I shall however take a Ride to Licking Creek in the Morning & order our Troops which are at this Fort to prepare Timber for a Bridge over Licking Creek in Case you should think proper to have such a Bridge made. I suppose it might be supported on Triangular Piers made with Logs & filled with stones as is that which was made over Antieatum when General Braddock marched that Way but I understand that the Piers must be 12 or 15 feet high from the Foundation. I have desired one of our militia Lieutenants who is in garrison here to write down to his Country men the Dutch about Frederick Town & encourage them to go with their Waggons to Carlyle; As the man has a good Deal of Influence among them I thought this was the best method I could take to have you supplied with some Waggons from

Letter Bk. III this Province but if any Person could be sent to Frederick Town I believe he might get many, the owners of which may decline going to Carlyle upon what they will perhaps think an uncertainty notwithstanding I have told them they will certainly be engaged & taken into immediate Pay. Be pleased to send me an Acco^{t} of the Quantity & Kind of Provisions that is allowed to the King's Forces in America every week or Day that ours may be victualled after the same manner I

Copy of Capt Shelby's Report. Fort Frederick the 25th of Iune 1758.

S^{r}

In obedience to Your Excellency's Orders communicated to me the 15th Inst I have reconnoitred the Country that lies between this Place & Fort Cumberland & am of opinion that a good Road might be made between these two Forts by the following Rout, From Fort Cumberland to Evat's Creek 5 Miles over a good gravelly & level Soil, I think a good Road might be opened between these two places in two Days by 50 Men, the Distance from Evats Creek to a small Run called Flint Stone Run is 5 miles the Land is pretty Level & firm I am of opinion that 50 men might make this a good Road in two Days. From Flint Stone Run to Town Creek is 6 miles a level gravelly Soil, there is heavy Timber on it for the Distance of about 3 miles. I suppose 50 Men would open this Road in five or six Days at the Distance of two or three Miles from Town Creek lies Middle Ridge & at about the same Distance from Middle Ridge on this Side is the Main Fork of Town Hill Creek the Soil is gravelly & I think 50 men might make a good Road from Town Creek to the main Fork of Town Hill Creek in 10 Days. from the main Fork of Town Hill Creek (where is a very good Ford which is never impassable unless after a very heavy Rain & then not more than for 24 hours at most) to the Beginning of the Descent of the Ragged mountain is about 6 miles, it is a Slaty firm Soil, as it is Sidling it will require a good Deal of Digging & I suppose 200 men may be employed 10 Days in making it a good Road. from this the Descent down the Ragged mountain for about a quarter of a mile is pretty steep it is a Slaty Soil not broken, 200 men would I believe make it a good Road in two Days by making one Traverse. At the Distance of 5 or 6 miles from this lies Sidling Hill Creek, the Land is pretty much covered with small Stones but is not Rocky & I think 200 men might make it a good Road in two Days. the Ford over this Creek is a very good one. from Sidling Hill Creek to Sidling Hill the Distance is about 7 miles firm & level Ground & I imagine 200 men would clear it in a Day.

the Ascent up Sidling Hill is gradual the Descent on this Side pretty quick it is about a mile over, I suppose to make this mile a good Road would employ 200 men four Days. from the Foot of Sidling Hill to the Mouth of little Tonalloway Run the Distance is 7 miles over a gravelly Soil, I believe 100 men might make it a good Road in 2 Days. the Distance from little Tonalloway Run to Tonalloway Creek is two miles, here is already an old Waggon Road but it will require Widening & some Digging I suppose a hundred men would finish it in one Day. The Distance from Tonalloway Creek to Fort Frederick is 9 miles, near Licking Creek (which is about 3 miles from Fort Frederick) are some Rocky Points that ought to be blown (perhaps 7 or 8 Blasts will be enough to make the Road sufficiently wide for two Waggons to pass abreast. there must likewise be a Bridge thrown over Licking Creek which is about 80 yards wide & five Log Bridges ought to be made over as many small Gutts that intervene, I suppose it would require a hundred men about 17 Days to make these 9 miles a good Road. Upon the whole it is my opinion that a Road might be made between the two Forts which will not be 60 miles in Length & there will be no bad Pinches for Waggons to ascend nor any bad Fords which I submit to Your Excellency & am Sir &c

Evan Shelby—

Letter Bk. III

[St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Original.

Carlile the 27th June 1758.

Dear Sir

I have received your Letters of the 23d & 25th for which I am extremely oblidged to you for the great care you have taken in promoting every part of the service, I hope by this time Captain Iocelyn has joined you, I shall make up his command to a hundred men, as soon as I can lay my hands on them; in the mean time I shall send you off three Companies of the Lower Counties with Major Wells of a hundred men each, I am not able to tell you if they can all march to morrow untill I see my next convoy up, I intend sending all the Shott and Shells by fort Frederick, for which purpose I beg you will get the Canoes on Pottomack collected, and as many made as possible. I shall pack off to morrow all the entrenching Tools I have at this place, which will be barely sufficient for your Service, but with a hundred & fifty good felling Axes some timber may be cut down. The second Engeneer on the Establishment shall attend you, I hope to learn his name to day at dinner, he has strong recommendation to your favour & protection from your friends in England,

I have no miners Tools here but shall order you two sets from Fort Loudon, and as soon as my head Miner comes up he shall be forwarded to you. I have wrote Col° Bouquet who is at Rays Town to abridge his work, as Fort Cumberland will serve for the grand Deposite, and to cut his road down to it, and to desire Col° Washington to cut back in order to meet you for which reason I hope Capt^n^ Shelby has blazed every part of the Road.

I shall order Major Wells to obey your Command and the inclosed Letter to Captain Iocelyn is to the same effect. I have a deal of trouble about Waggons which I am in hopes of getting over. The last acco^ts^ from Winango say that no provisions has come up this year from Niagra which has alarmed all the neighbourhood.

I am with the greatest respect
D^r^ Sir
Your most obedient &
most hum^l^ Serv^t^
John S^t^ Clair

To Governor Sharpe.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

Fort Frederick the 28^th^ of Iune. 1758—

D^r^ S^r^

Your Letter of Yesterday's Date I have just received & shall agreeable to Your Desire order Capt Shelby & a Person whom he has desired me to employ as an Assistant to blaze the Road mentioned in the Report which he dld me the 25^th^ Inst. Having a Company of Militia here as a Garrison I ordered Capt Alex^r^ Beall with our Troops on Monday last to throw a Bridge over Licking Creek & by a Report made me this Day I expect all the Piers of it will be finished to morrow Evening, the next Day Capt Joceline with 30 men of the Royal Americans will relieve Capt Beall & I suppose the Bridge will be finished next Saturday. After that Capt Joceline will proceed to open a Road between this Place & the Foot of Sidling Hill. I am told that the Waters of Potowmack are too low for Battoes to go up loaded & there are but 13 Canoes in the River neither is it possible to get any made at this time. These Canoes being at the mouth of Conegochiegh I shall send off a Party of Militia for them early in the morning & as soon as they come to this Place they shall be loaded with about half the Stores that were brought hither yesterday from Carlyle & will be sent to the old Town which is as far as they will be able to go & it will take them 8 Days

to perform it, I shall order three Officers & 20 men of the Maryland Forces (which are at present on the Bridge) & two Serjeants with thirty men of Capt Jocelyne's Detachment to convoy them up. I shall order Capt Dagworthy to begin to clear the new Road from Fort Cumberland to the Old Town Creek but he is too weak to spare many Men for that Service especially as he must immediately on the Arrival of the Canoes at the Old Town or the Flatts send down a strong Party to receive them & to convoy them to Fort Cumberland which (as I understand that he will not be able at any Rate to make up more than three or four Teams there) will be no easy Task. From what I have heard I do not expect the N Carolina Troops here these 10 or 12 Days. When Major Wells arrives I shall order him to clear the Road between the Old Town Creek & Sidling Hill. Mr Ross will be able upon the Credit of Mr Kilby's Letter to get money of his Friends to purchase Provisions for any Troops that may be ordered this way. he was under a necessity of going down the Country for a few Days, but that will not make any Difference— Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Dagworthy.]

Fort Frederick the 28th of Iune 1758.

Sir

With Monroe the Bearer of this comes one Adam Mc Carty who has my orders to apply to you for an Escort or covering Party & then to blaze a Road with the utmost Dispatch from Fort Cumberland to the Town Hill Creek, as soon as he shall make Report to you of his having so done. You are to have a good Road opened with the greatest Expedition & by way of Encouragement to the Party that you may order on this service to exert themselves. You are permitted to allow them a small quantity of Rum or other Spirit every Day, for which Sr Iohn St Clair will order Payment to be made in about 8 Days you may expect 13 or 14 Canoes at the Flatts or (if the Water should be too low there) at the Old Town with the Kings Stores: As the Party that will be sent up with them as an Escort will be ordered to return hither immediately I must desire you to send down a strong Party to receive & guard them as soon as you shall be advised of their being arrived & I must leave it to you to get them to Fort Cumberland in the best manner & with the greatest Dispatch that you possibly can. I am told that in all Probability some Waggons which are ordered from Winchester to Fort Cumberland with Provisions &c will be there before the Canoes can get up, should this be the Case you will detain them a Day or two to fetch up the Stores with which the Canoes will be loaded but

Letter Bk. III if this should not be the Case you are then to make up as many Teams as you can at the Fort & employ them in this Service & the owners of all the Waggons which shall be employed will be paid after the Rate of 15/ a Day for each by S^r I S^t Clair or me upon producing Your Certificates to shew that they have done the Service.

[Sharpe to Tasker.]

29^th of Iune 1758.

S^r

As I do not apprehend that there is any necessity for the Assembly's meeting at the time to which it stands prorogued I desire the Favour of you to advise with the Gentlemen of the Council & to prorogue the Assembly for such a longer time as you & they shall think proper. The General being very unwilling to lose the Men which have been raised in this Province & have been hitherto kept up for the immediate Defence & Protection of our Frontier Inhabitants & expecting that he shall be reimbursed by the Assembly at their next Session was pleased about three weeks ago to advance the Men three months pay to encourage them to keep together untill some farther Provision shall be made for their Support & on the 9^th Inst those of them that were in garrison here received Orders from the General by S^r Iohn S^t Clair to evacuate the Fort in six Days from that time & to go on a different Service. As I had great Reason to apprehend that if this Place should be left without a Garrison tho but a few Days the People who live about Conegochiegh would abandon their Plantations I immediately ordered two Companies of the Militia of Frederick County to repair to this Place & Baker's Fort to serve in Arms on the Frontiers for the necessary Defence of the Province untill some Companies could come up from the Lower Counties. I have since agreeable to Your Advice ordered up Capt Broome's Company from Calvert County & another from Cecil to relieve them which will I hope be enough to protect the Inhabitants till the Army shall have left Fort Cumberland. I learn by a Letter from Capt Dagworthy that a Party of fifteen or Sixteen Indians about a fortnight ago fired upon six Men of a Party which had been ordered out under the Command of Ensign Beall to repair the Road between Fort Cumberland & the Old Town these men were it seems advanced about 150 yards before the Rest the Indians killed two of them & wounded two others. they would have scalped those they had killed but were prevented by Ensign Beall who immediately ran up with his Party & obliged them to retire. last Friday Evening an Express that

was going to Carlyle was shot at by some Indians within a mile & half of this place, his Horse was killed but the man luckily made his Escape. Since that time two Indians have been discovered near the Road that leads from Shippensburg to this Place by a Detachment of Sixty men from the Royal American Regiment who were coming hither with upwards of thirty Waggons loaded with Artillery Stores. I understand that the General intends to march part of the Army this way & I have reason to think that the three Companies which were raised in the Delaware Counties, another Detachment of the Royal Americans, & 200 of the North Carolina Troops will be here in a few Days. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Capt. Jocelyne.]

Fort Frederick the 1st of Iuly 1758.

Sir

In a Letter which I received from Sr Iohn St Clair a few Days ago he desires me to send a quantity of Bomb Shells & Shott that are here to Fort Cumberland in Canoes, the Canoes are now at Johnson's Landing within a mile of this Place & I have ordered the Shells &c. to be put on board, but as there are not Provincial Troops enough here to convoy them to Fort Cumberland or as far up Potowmack as the Canoes shall be able to go I must desire you to spare some men for that Service. I am of opinion that 50 men exclusive of Officers are as few as ought to be sent to convoy Stores of such Consequence thro such a Country. All the Provincials at present in this Fort fit for Duty are but 26 besides Officers, these will have orders to march to morrow morning at Break of Day under the Command of Capt Ware in Case you shall order a party of twenty four men to join them, the Commissary is ordered to have 9 Days Provisions for 55 men ready to be delivered this Evening.

[Sharpe to Gov. Fauquier.]

Fort Frederick the 3d of Iuly 1758.

Sir

Being favoured with your Letter advising me of your safe Arrival in your Government I embrace the first Opportunity that has offered since I received it to congratulate you thereupon & to wish you an easy & happy Administration permit me to return you Thanks at the same time for forwarding my Brother's Letter which affords me the greater Satisfaction as it informs me that the Doctor has been some time honoured with Your Acquaintance & with the Friendship of Your

Letter Bk. III Family. As I am persuaded that a friendly Correspondence between the Governors of these Colonies is in the present State of Affairs highly expedient Your Declaration on that Head is very agreeable to me as I shall on all Occasions endeavour to shew by writing freely to you as often as I may have any thing to communicate which might concern either of these Colonies or which it might be agreeable to you to be advised of. By a Letter which I lately received from Carlyle I find that neither the General, the Artillery nor the Highland Battalion had got thither the 28th of last Month, Colo Bouquet with Six Companies of your Troops & some of the Pensa Forces was opening a New Road from F. Lyttleton to Ray's Town & thence to the Forks of the Yogyogany which was likely to prove a very laborious & difficult Task. A small Detachment of the Royal American Regiment & two Companies of the Delaware Troops are come hither with Sixty Waggon Load of Musquet Ball & Artillery Stores, which are if it is possible to be sent to Fort Cumberland by water I sent off about Twenty Tun of them yesterday morning but am afraid the waters of Potowmack will be too much fallen before the Canoes return for them to make another Trip. We are told by a Party of Cherokees that were lately in Sight of Fort Du Quesne that the Number of the Enemy at that place does not exceed four or five hundred, most of whom go over the Ohio every Day to work on a Fort that is begun at the Distance of about half a mile beyond the River, I am likewise told by a Gentleman at Carlyle that the French at & in the neighbourhood of Venango are much alarmed at no Provisions being sent this year as usual from Niagara. As I shall find myself obliged to remain here the greatest part of the Summer to encourage or compel the Militia (that I have contrary to the Advice of our Lower House of Assembly ordered out for the Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants) to do their Duty You will be pleased to send any Letters that you may think proper to favour me with during that time to Winchester whence if they are directed to the Care of the Commanding Officer at Fort Loudoun they will find a speedy Conveyance for having the inclosed Letters put on board the first Vessel that sails for London from Your Governt

Original. [St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Carlile the 6th Jully 1758

Dear Sir

I have just time to acquaint you that General Forbes is arrived. I send you this by Colonel Preatters by Express, should be glad to hear how you are going on. We are

forming the provincials and the Artillery we expect here this week.

I am Sir
Your most obed^{t}
humble Servant
John S^{t} Clair

To Governor Sharp.

[Forbes to Sharpe.] Original.

Head Quarters at Carlisle July the 8th 1758.

Sir

I have received from General Abercromby an Extract of a Letter to the Governour General of Canada, in relation to the Capitulation of Fort William Henry; which Extract I send your Honour inclosed with General Abercrombys order in consequence of it.

I am with great Regard
Your Honours
Most obedient Humble Serv^{t}
Jo: fforbes

PS. Please forward the
Inclosed by Express.

To the Honble Horatio Sharpe Esq^{r} Gov^{r} of Maryland.

[Secretary John Ridout to St. Clair.] Letter Bk. III

8 Iuly 1758 Fort Frederick

S^{r}

Your Letter of the 6th Inst being in Governor Sharpe's Absence delivered to me I took the Liberty to open it & do myself the honour to inform you that as soon as His Excellency received your Letter of the 23^{d} of Iune which did not reach him before the 26th he sent an Officer with a Party of Militia to the mouth of Conegochiegh to collect all the Canoes that could be got down the River that they may be ready to be loaded with the Stores which Capt Jocelyne was convoying hither from Carlyle. the Stores arrived the next Day but the Canoes could not be collected brought hither & loaded till the 1st Inst. they were however sent off very early on the 2^{d} a Captain Lieu^{t} & Ensign with 26 men of the Maryland Troops & Lieut^{t} Ray with 24 men of Capt Jocelyne's Detachment being ordered to convoy them as far up Potowmack as the Canoe men can carry them. In the Governor's Letter of the 28th of Iune he told you that all the Maryland Troops w^{ch} were on this Side Fort Cumberland were at that time employed in building a Bridge over Licking Creek, they finished it the

Letter Bk. III 1st Inst. & those of them that were not sent off with the Canoes being as many as the Governor could then furnish with Tools have been at work ever since on the Road between that Bridge & this Place. On the 3d Inst Major Wells arrived here with two Companies of the Delaware Troops & 27 waggons loaded with Ball & some Tools. They encamped & all of them stayed here the next Day. Very early on the 5th the Remainder of Capt Joselyne's Detachment & one hundred of the Best Men of the two Delaware Companies marched over Licking Creek to open a Road from the Bridge to Sidling Hill. The Governor went & staid with them till the Afternoon when He, Major Wells & Capt Shelby escorted by a Party of Militia which went from this Fort & a few of Major Wells's men left Capt Jocelyne & proceeded towards the Town Creek, His Excellency being willing to review the Road himself which Capt Shelby had laid out. The Governor expected to be back this Evening, but I do not think it very improbable if his Party of Militia did not seem averse to it, that he is gone on to Fort Cumberland to persuade the Commanding Officer of the Virga Forces to assist Capt Dagworthy in opening the Road from that Fort to the Town Creek, should that be the Case he will not return hither before to morrow Evening or Monday morning when the Governor left this Place he expected that the North Carolina Troops & Major Wells's other Company would have been here before this time & had they arrived I understood that they & the Remainder of Major Wells's People were to have been supplied with Provisions & Tools & to have went on to Capt Jocelyne who would have known how to dispose of them, but I hear that the Carolina Troops which were at Alexandria being in Number about 150 men marched thence to Winchester last Tuesday Sennight. One of Major Wells's men was removed down the Country yesterday on account of his having the Small Pox, He says that he took the Infection at Carlyle, he & some of his Comrades having been in a House at that place where the Family had it. As it will be impossible to get all the Stores that are here conveyed up to Fort Cumberland by water within this Fortnight & as it is uncertain whether this New Road will be made in any reasonable time since the Number of Men employed on it is so small, I imagine the Governor would be glad to know on what Day at farthest these Stores must necessarily be at Fort Cumberland, that in case the New Road cannot be finished nor the Stores be all conveyed up by water before that time he might send down the Country & impress a number of waggons to carry them up thro Virginia. Should you have occasion to send any other Express hither it will be best for

him to come to Bakers Fort which is about five miles on this side of Pawlins's & stands on the new Road that was lately made, there is part of a Company of Militia posted there under the Command of Capt Middagh who will send an Escort hither with any such Express or with any Letter that might be recommended to his Care. I am &c I. Ridout. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

Fort Frederick the 8th of Iuly 1758. 10 o'Clock A. M.

Dr Sr

I send this after your Express to inform you that Major Wells & I are just come back from the Town Creek whither I carried him as I find Mr Ridout has informed you to see the Country thro which he is to open a Road between Sidling Hill & that Place. The Major agrees with me that Capt Shelbys Report was a very just one & that a very good Road might be opened between this Place & Fort Cumberland by 350 men in less than three weeks proper Parties being appointed to cover them & that when it shall be opened it will not much exceed fifty miles in Length. As there was a bad place just beyond Licking Creek which it was necessary to open first that some Provision Waggons might go on with Major Wells's Companies to Sidling Hill we left Capt Jocelyne there with the Remainder of his Detachment being 36 men & a hundred of the best of Major Wells's men to open it, the worst of the Major's men in number about 50 were left here to recover themselves & then to come on with the Provision Waggons as soon as the abovementioned Passage should be opened. I did indeed expect that more work would have been done by them before this time than there is, however as waggons can pass the Rest of the Majors men shall go off this Evening & the Major will join his two Companies to morrow morning early & proceed to Sidling Hill. As I shall be obliged to keep a Party of 50 men constantly going with the Canoes there will remain but about 200 to work upon the Road, a Force much too small for such a Task especially as many of them will do nothing but cover the Rest. As to the Carolina Troops I give over all Thoughts of seeing them, & were they to come I am told they will not work till they are assured of being paid. I find the Canoes could not go beyond the Old Town I expect them back this Evening or to morrow morning but as the 50 men that convoyed them up were obliged to stay with the Stores till a Command could come down from Fort Cumberland to receive them I shall be at a Loss to make up another Party to convoy them up the next Trip. I cannot write to the General lest your Express

Letter Bk. III should be gone from Colo Prathers before my Letter can be carried thither, but I beg the favour of you to present my best Respects to His Excellency & I shall do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of his obliging Letter of the 20th of Iune by the first opportunity, I shall likewise write to Mr Kilby as soon as Mr Ross returns who is expected here every hour. It is now more than a week since I sent one James Long from this Place to collect all the waggons that he could & to carry them to Carlyle, he has the Character of being a very clever Fellow about Waggons & I hope his Dilligence on this occasion will recommend him to your notice. I am &c.
P. S. If the General will have the Road mentioned in Capt Shelby's Report made within these three weeks You must reinforce Major Wells with 150 Men & there ought to be 150 employed on this Side Sidling Hill. I wish I was not obliged to send any of the Maryland Soldiers to convoy the Canoes for they have been used to work 7 Days in a week nor are their Officers afraid of their being injured by it. The Felling Axes that you sent hither are easily broken nor are they half heavy enough. The miners Tools came yesterday from Fort Loudoun but our miner is at Fort Cumberland. I suppose you have desired Colo. Washington to send some of his men to open the Road from Fort Cumberland to the Town Creek. Pray shall I have an opportunity of seeing the General or you before you go to Fort Cumberland without coming to Carlyle.

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

Fort Frederick the 8th of Iuly 1758 P. M.

Sir

Inclosed you have an Invoice of the Stores that I sent last Sunday to Fort Cumberland. The Canoes are just returned but the men say it will be impossible for them to make another Trip unless it should rain as the waters of Potowmack are fallen more than two Inches since they left this Place & they were obliged as they went up this time to drag their Canoes at many Places. They left the Convoy yesterday noon at the Old Town where the Stores were landed. As soon as Capt Ware returns which he will I suppose within these two Days I shall order him also on the Road with that Party tho it will seem a little hard for our People to be obliged to lye exposed in the open Air while all the others have Tents. Could not you send me some mattocks? I am—

[Sharpe to St. Clair.] Letter Bk. III

F. F. the 9th of Iuly 1758 P. M.

D. S.

The inclosed which I have just received by Capt Ware will shew you that there is great Reason to hope that Capt Dagworthy with 300 Men is at this time opening a Road from Fort Cumberland to the Town Creek if I had now 150 good men here to reinforce Capt Jocelyne & Major Wells I think I could engage to have a good Road made from this place to Fort Cumberland by this Day Fortnight.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Original. Calvert Papers.

My Lord

Since I left Annapolis I have received a Letter from Mr Calvert advising me that your Lordship is resolved to put an End to the Dispute which has subsisted between the Proprietaries of Pensilvania and your Lordship as soon as possible, and that therefore I must transmit to him the following papers, 1st Authenticated Copies of Patents to shew that the Islands which are now known by the Names of Taylors and Iames Islands were deemed Islands and not part of the Main Land at the time that they were respectively presented and before Mr Penn obtained his Charter, 2dly Affidavits (if they are to be got) to prove that Vessels of Burthen have heretofore passed between those Islands and the Main Land and that the sound which divides them from the Main Land has been and ought to be considered as part of the Bay of Chesopeak, 3dly A Certificate from Mr Emory one of your Lordships Deputy Surveyors to satisfy your Lordship that the Draft which was lately presented to you by Mr Paris is a true Copy of one that he and the Surveyor which the Pensilvania Commissioners employed some years ago to run the Line from Fenwix's Island to the Bay of Chesopeak signed and returned, 4thly A Copy of the Commission by which your Lordships Father was pleased to impower sundry Gentlemen to run Divisional Lines between the two Provinces of Maryland & Pensilvania according to the Articles of Agreement. As it is necessary for the Iudges of the Land Office to know by what names the several Tracts of Land which lye on those Islands and on so much of the Main Land as is opposite to them are called before they can find the Patents whereby they were granted away by your Lordships Ancestors, I have wrote to the Sherriff & Surveyor of Dorchester County & ordered them to return a List of the Names of all those Lands to the Judges of the Land Office without Delay, and I have

Original. Calvert Papers.

desired the Iudges of the Land Office to have Copies of the several Patents made out as soon as possible, which shall be properly Authenticated & transmitted according to your Lordships Instructions. I have likewise wrote to the Sherriff & Surveyor & desired them to make the strictest enquiry whether any Vessels of Burthen have ever passed thrô the sound abovementioned, & in case any persons shall be found that remember such a Transaction I have desired them to take proper Affidavits which shall be Authenticated & transmitted also without Delay. M^{r} Emory is I find ready to Certifie that so much of the Draft as the Line from Fenwix's Island passes over is truly laid down & also that the Figures which denote the Depth of Water in sundry parts of the Sound are just & right, but he cannot swear that the whole is an exact Copy of the Draft or Map which the Pensilvania Surveyor & he signed & returned to the Commissioners, as he did not keep a Copy by him but only the minutes from which it was laid down, however I presume such a Certificate as he can give is as much as can be wanted, and I shall therefore transmit it with the other papers. I shall by this opportunity send your Lordship a Copy of the Comission by Virtue of which the Divisional Lines were to have been run according to the Articles of Agreement, that your Lordship might be the better able to Iudge what sort of Commission it will be necessary to send over at this time. As I presume your Lordship will think it proper that some of the Gentlemen of the Council should be appointed Commissioners, I take the Liberty to mention Col^{o} Benjamin Tasker, Bennedict Calvert Esq^{r} & Col^{o} Robert Ienkins Henry, who were appointed heretofore, none of them I believe pretend to be Mathematicians, nor indeed is there any Gentleman in your Lordships Council that has made that Branch of Science his Study, but I mention them because the two first are better able to undergo fatigue than most of the rest, & Col^{o} Henry is pretty well acquainted with the Country where the Divisional Line will run; to these Gentlemen or to as many of them as your Lordship shall be pleased to appoint may be added Stephen Bordley Esq^{r} your Lordships Attorney General, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Alex^{r} Malcolm one of your Lordships Chaplines, & M^{r} John Leeds Clerk of Talbott County, the two last are said to have studied the Mathematicks as much as any Gentlemen among Us, & it will be very proper that the Attorney General should attend for many obvious Reasons, and since I have had occasion to mention this Gentleman I take the Liberty also to recommend him to the Seat that is vacant in your Lordships Council, wherein if he shall meet with your Lordships Approbation I am persuaded he will behave in such a manner as to merit your

Lordships Favour. I shall in Obedience to your Lordships Commands recommend it to the Assembly at their next Session to come into the proposal which the Virginians have made for erecting a Light House on Cape Henry at the Entrance of the Bay of Chesopeak but notwithstanding it would be exceedingly beneficial to the Trade of this Province as well as to that of Virginia, I am afraid our Lower House of Assembly will start many objections & that it will be no easy matter to bring them into such a measure

Original. Calvert Papers.

Having received a Letter from Brigadier General Forbes soon after the Assembly broke up wherein he told me that altho our Assembly had declined granting any Supplies for the support of the Troops which had been raised here since the beginning of the War & which were then in Garrison at Fort Cumberland & this place, yet that he could not think of parting with them, & that rather than suffer Soldiers who were inured to Hardships and well acquainted with the Country where the Scene of Action would in all probability lye to be disbanded he would take them into the King's pay on the Footing of Rangers, and the General having desired me in the same Letter to meet S^r^ John S^t^ Clair the 18^th^ of May or as soon after as possible in order to settle with him about the said Troops I repaired to Conegochiegh the 20^th^ of that Month, but we did nothing with respect to this matter before the beginning of June, S^r^ Iohn being till that time engaged at Winchester in forming the new Levies which had been raised in Virginia & in equipping them for the Campaign. He has since been at Conegochiegh & advanced our Officers three Months pay for their respective Companies, which is something less than 350 Men. The General has likewise promised to advance a considerable Sum of Money to the Gentleman that has victualled our Troops since the 8^th^ of October last upon a Presumption that our Assembly will be prevailed on to reimburse him. On the 8^th^ of June those of our Forces that were here being ordered to March hence on the 16^th^ of that month I was laid under a necessity of ordering two Companies of Militia to the Frontiers for the Protection of the Inhabitants, & I have the Satisfaction to inform Your Lordship that notwithstanding the extraordinary Resolves of the Lower House of Assembly which were calculated to prevent their marching the two Cap^ts^ to whom my orders were sent were here the 16^th^ agreable to my orders. One of the Companies took possession of this Fort the same Day upon our Troops leaving it, & the other Company Marched to a place called Bakers Fort which lies about 12 Miles North Eastward from this & within about two Miles of the Temporary Line; the Men of both Companies have behaved extreemly well, Parties

Original. Calvert Papers.

have been sent out every Day & altho several Indians have been lately discovered within the Limits of this province yet none of them have dared to venture down to fall on the Settlements, nor have they done any Mischief below this place besides killing the Horse of an Express that I sent about a fortnight ago to Carlyle. The Earl of Loudoun's being superceeded at such a time, together with the teedious passage which the Vessel had that was freighted with the Artillery & Stores for this Expedition, the late Arrival of Col° Montgomeries Battalion & the Backwardness of the several Assemblys, the Difficulty of Collecting Waggons &c. & the time that has been & must be still spent in opening a new Road from Carlyle in Pensilvania to Fort Cumberland by the way of Rays Town, will I believe keep the Army on this side the Allegany Mountains till the Middle or at least till the Beginning of August. The General has I hear been much indisposed but he is now recovered & was expected at Carlyle the Beginning of this week. Col° Bouquet with Six Companies of the Virginia Forces & some of the Pensilvania Troops has been a good while employed in opening a Road from Carlyle towards the Allegany Mountains, which is likely to prove a very laborious Task & it is said that that Road when it is finished will be far from a good one. Col° Bouquet has desired me to have one made from this place to Fort Cumberland. S^r^ Iohn S^t^ Clair has within this week sent a small Detachm^t^ of the Royal American Regiment & two Companies of the Pensilvania Forces hither with 60 waggons loaded with Bomb Shells & Musquet Ball which he hopes can be conveyed to Fort Cumberland by water. Had these Stores & twice as many more been sent hither the Beginning of May they might have been carried up by Water long before this time, & at half the Expence that they could be carried by Land, but the Potowmack is now too low for any Vessels larger than Canoes that will carry 1800 weight to pass, nor will these (of which it will not be possible to collect more than 12 or 13) be able to make a second Trip. They were loaded & sent off the 2^d^ Instant under a Convoy of 50 Men composed of some of our Provincials & of the Detachment of Royal Americans, The Rest of the Royal American Detachment & the two Pensilvania Companies are going upon the Road which Col° Bouquet hath desired me to have made thro this province to Fort Cumberland; It would give me great pleasure to see it compleated because it will hereafter be of vast advantage to this province, & if this Road had been opened in the Spring it would in my Opinion have been the best rout that the Army could have Marched, the Country being according to the representations that have been made to me much more level than that thro which the new Road that Col° Bouquet is

making must pass. I imagine that all the rest of the Virginia Forces except the six Companies that are with Col° Bouquet are by this time at Fort Cumberland; the New Levies as well as the old Regiment are very good Men. They are Commanded by Col° Washington & Col° Byrd a Gentleman of the Council, and amount I suppose to upwards of 1800 Effective men. I am sorry to inform your Lordship that most of the Cherokees who were some time since on the Frontiers of Virginia & on whom the General had some Dependance are returned home, when they were press't to leave Winchester & to Join the Army at Carlyle many of them declared that they did not come with any Intention to Act in Conjunction with our Forces but only to see their Bretheren of Virginia & to talk with them about Trade; as they were returning home in different parties some of them plundered many of the Inhabitants on the Frontiers of Virginia & used them extreemly ill, which it is said provoked the People so much that they Assembled & fired on one of the parties whereby several of the Cherokees were killed. About fifty of these People however continue with our Forces, & it is hoped that they will remain with the General to the End of the Campaign. We are told that the French have not been able to send any provisions from Canada this Spring to their Garrisons on this side the Lakes, which has much alarmed them, however I doubt not but the Troops at Fort Du Quesne will before ours can get thither receive supplies from the Settlements they have made down the Ohio. The last Accounts that we have received concerning that Fort was to the following purport, that the Garrison consists of about 500 Men but that most of them go over the Ohio every Morning to work on a Fort which the French are building about half a Mile beyond that River. M^r^ Calvert having intimated to me that your Lordship was desirous of having some dried Rattle Snakes I sent home some of them powdered by a Ship of Col° Loyds which was to have sailed about the End of May, since I have been here I have collected a Dozen more which I shall send by the first Vessel that sails from this province

Original. Calvert Papers.

I am My Lord with the utmost Respect
Your Lordships
Most Devoted
Humble Serv^t^
Hor° Sharpe

Fort Frederick
The 9^th^ of July 1758.

Letter Bk. I. p. 356

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Fort Frederick the 10th of Iuly 1758. transmitted by S^r^

In the Letter that I wrote from the Mouth of Conegochiegh the 11th of Iune I told you that the General seem'd inclined to
p. 357 take the Maryland Troops into the Kings Pay upon the Footing of Rangers during the Expedition & that those of them which were in Garrison at this place had at that time received Orders to march towards Fort Cumberland on the 16th of that Month. As I doubt not but you will be anxious to know what Steps have been since taken for the Protection & Defence of our Frontier Inhabitants I shall give you a minute Detail of all that has passed & I hope the measures which have been pursued by me will meet with His Ldp's Approbation. As soon then as the abovementioned orders were communicated to the Commanding officer at this Place & to myself which they were the 8th of Iune I wrote to two Captains of the Militia of this County & ordered them to march hither with their respective Companies & to be here if possible on the 15th of that Month, which orders notwithstanding the Resolves which had been made by the Lower House of Assembly to discourage them & notwithstanding the Distance they had to march was more than fifty miles they punctually obeyed & I have the Satisfaction to inform you that their Behaviour ever since that time has much exceeded my Expectations. The two Companies consist of about 160 Men. Part of them do Duty here as a Garrison & the Rest are posted at a Place called Bakers Fort which is about twelve miles North Eastward from this place. Some Enemy Indians have been discovered lately within a few Miles of us, but as Parties are sent out every Day both from Bakers & this Fort to patrole along the Frontier, the Enemy has not presumed to venture down among the Inhabitants. They did indeed fire at an Express that I sent off about a fortnight ago to Carlyle & killed his Horse, but as it happened within a mile of this place & the Man was not wounded he luckily effected his Escape & the Indians immediately made off. They have
p. 358 likewise since I came hither killed a Voluntier & two of our Soldiers that were repairing a Road near Fort Cumberland, but the Loss of a hundred Soldiers at such a Distance would not alarm the Inhabitants so much as the Appearance of a single Enemy within the Settlements. On the 13th of Iune S^r^ Iohn S^t^ Clair & Colo Bouquet came to the Mouth of Conegochiegh, the first from Winchester the latter from Fort Lyttleton which is built near the Juniata River in the Province of Pensilvania, & S^r^ Iohn brought with him & by the General's Order advanced to our Troops three month's Pay to enable

them to equip themselves for the Campaign. Colo. Bouquet Letter Bk. I.
having intimated to us while we staid a few Hours at Conegochiegh that he was afraid he should find it a very tedious & laborious Task to make the Road which the General had ordered him to open for the Army to march from Fort Lyttleton to the Forks of the Yogyogany by the way of Rays Town, by reason that the Road would pass over some very steep craggy Rocks, I told him that one of our Officers who was there & who was no Stranger to this Back Country had given it as his opinion that a good & pretty straight Road might be made from this Place to Fort Cumberland & that if such a Road was made the Stores might be carried this way to Fort Cumberland in less time than they could by the way of Rays Town. The Proposal appeared so plausible to Col° Bouquet that after he had asked the Officer some Questions he desired me to send him & some other Persons to reconnoitre the Country & to make Report thereof to S^r^ I S^t^ Clair who would be at Carlyle & who in case it should be found practicable to make such a Road would take proper measures for its being done. On the 25^th^ Capt Shelby returned & reported that he had reconnoitred the Country between this Place & Fort Cumberland agreeable to the Instructions which I had given him the 15^th^ in Compliance with Colo Bouquets p. 359
Request & that he was satisfied 350 Men might open such a Road as he proposed in three Weeks, that he was certain it would not be 60 miles in length & that altho two or three Hills did intervene yet that they were not so steep nor difficult to ascend as those which lay between Fort Lyttleton & Rays Town had been represented. Upon the whole the Report was such as gave S^r^ Iohn to whom I immediately sent it so good an opinion of the Proposal that by a Letter which my Express returned with the 27^th^ he desired me to give Orders for its being carried into Execution & promised to send three or four hundred Men hither for that purpose. The same Day a Detachment of 60 Men from the first Battalion of the Royal American Reg^t^ came hither from Carlyle with 33 Waggons loaded with Bomb Shells & Muskett Ball which S^r^ Iohn desired me to send up to Fort Cumberland by Water giving as a Reason for their coming this way that there were at that time upwards of 200 Waggons loaded with Provisions &c. on the Road from Carlyle to Rays Town & that he was afraid to send any more that way just then lest the Roads thro the narrow Gaps of the Mountains should be rendered impassable. Had these Stores & six times as many been brought hither in the Month of April they might have been carried to Fort Cumberland by water before this time & at less than half the Expence that they could by Land, but

Letter Bk. I. unluckily the Store Ship did not arrive at Phila[a] till late in Iune & the Waters of Potowmack are now so low that Battoes (w[ch] carry 4 or 5 Tun each) cannot pass & I question whether Canoes which do not carry more than 2000[lbs] each can be got up. As soon however as the Stores were brought
p. 360 hither I sent a Party of the Militia down the River & collected all the Canoes that could be found which were but Ten in Number. On the 1[st] of Iuly they were all loaded & I sent them off under Convoy of a few of the Royal Americans & a Party of our Men that had been building a Bridge 80 Feet long over a Stream called Licking Creek which runs into Potowmack about three Miles above this Fort & over which the intended new Road must pass. On the 3[d] Inst. two Companies of the Men that have been raised for the Expedition by the three Lower Counties on Delaware came hither as Convoy to 27 Waggons loaded with Stores which likewise came from Carlyle to be sent hence if possible to Fort Cumberland by water. As the Men seemed a good deal fatigued having scarcely halted since they came from Newcastle they all encamped here till the 5[th] Inst when I proposed to their Commanding Officer & to the Officer of the Remainder of the Royal American Detachment to march beyond the Bridge which our People had been building & to work upon the Road that the General as well as Colo Bouquet & S[r] Iohn S[t] Clair had now by a particular Letter desired me to open. As I am sensible that the Inhabitants of Pens[a] would not wish to see a better Road made from the Inhabited Parts of Maryland to the Yogyogany River than can be made thro that Province I doubt not but Capt Shelby's Proposal (if the Road is not opened for want of Men or for any other Reason) will be reprented to the General in an unfavourable Light, & the Attempt to open a new Road as impracticable. I determined since I had nothing else to do to reconnoitre the Country Myself & accordingly on the 5[th] Inst. I, Capt Shelby & the Officer of the two Companies above mentioned took a Party of Militia & a few Soldiers & went within 20 Miles of
p. 361 Fort Cumberland so that I can now venture to say from my own Knowledge that a good Road might be made thither by fewer Men & in less time than Capt Shelby had allotted but whether it will be in my power to have such a Road opened this Summer I cannot tell as none of the 400 Men that were promised are yet arrived except the two Companies & the small Detachment abovementioned, which together do not amount to many more than 200 Men. Had our Assembly when they met last impowered me to augment our Troops as any reasonable People would have done I should have opened this Road before the General had been persuaded by the

Philadelphians to make one by the way of Rays Town which Letter Bk. I.
would have been very beneficial to the Inhabitants of this County as they would have had a certain & good Markett for their Corn Cattle & every thing else which they might have been willing to dispose of, for I am persuaded that all the Troops would have been then ordered to rendezvous at this Place & I doubt not but half as much Money would have been brought into Maryland & left here as might have been granted for the Support of our Troops. I took several Opportunities while the Assembly was sitting to mention as much to many of the Members but neither my Representations nor the Representations of a Number of the Inhabitants of this County who petitioned the House for such a Road had any weight. All the Virginia Troops except 6 Companies that are with Colo Bouquet marched from Winchester for Fort Cumberland the latter End of last month leaving Fort Loudoun & the other Forts on their Frontiers to be garrisoned with Militia, they are commanded by Colo Washington & Col° Byrd a Gent[n] of the Council. The two Regiments amount I suppose to about 1900 Men & they are really fine Corps. There are also 150 Men from N Carolina on their way to p. 362
Fort Cumberland, they landed at Alexandria about three weeks ago & were to have come hither but I understand that they were marched thence to Winchester a few Days before their Commanding Officer received his Rout. I hear that the General is just come to Carlyle & that the Highland Battalion with the Artillery was daily expected there, which encourages me to hope that the Army will be on the Allegany Mountains before the middle of next Month. It is supposed that the Number of the Enemy at this time in & about Fort Du Quesne does not exceed 500 Men, most of whom as some Parties that have been lately within Sight of that Fort tell us go over the Ohio every Morning to work on a Fort which the French are building about half a mile beyond that River. I have now communicated to you all that has come to my Knowledge relative to the Progress of the Expedition which General Forbes is charged with, of the other two that are carrying on in America I know nothing but what the Gazette Writers tell us & their Accounts you have in the inclosed Paper. Since I came hither I have received your Letter dated the 17[th] of March acknowledging your Receit of mine of the 16[th] of Decm[r] last. I am glad the Steps I have taken to defend the Province in the best manner I can with Militia are approved of, It likewise gives me great pleasure to learn that you & my Brother William were with His Ldp's Approbation to wait on the Earl of Hallifax to acquaint him with the true State of Affairs in this Province & with the Reasons why

Letter Bk. I. no Supplies have been granted here at this time for His Majesty's Service. You desire to know how much the People of this Province ought to grant annually towards carrying on the War in America which the British Nation is engaged in on Account of these Colonies. The Assembly You know raised
p. 363 the Sum of £40,000 for this purpose two years ago & by their last Bill they proposed to raise £45,000 however I am of Opinion that £30,000 is as much as the People could afford to contribute in any one Year & I am persuaded that if the Parliament of Great Britain was to compel us by an Act to raise that Sum the Upper Class of People among us & indeed all but a very few who desire to see every thing in Confusion would be well satisfied. A Paper which I shall take the Liberty to inclose will shew you after what manner our Taxes have been usually raised, what is supposed to be the Annual Income of Estates in this Province, also how much Money it would require to support a Regiment of 700 Men according to the Regulation which has been settled in this Province. I have likewise added a Sketch of such an Act as I could wish to receive from home. The Judges of the Land Office have not yet sent me any Copies of Patents to shew that Taylors & Iames's Islands have been always deemed to lye in the Bay of Chesopeak & not to be part of the Peninsula or Main Land, neither have I received any answer from the Gentlemen of Dorchester County who were desired to enquire whether any Persons who live on those Islands can say that Vessels of Burthen have heretofore passed thro the sound which divides them from the Main Land, if any such Persons can be found their Affidavits will be taken & I shall transmit them to you properly authenticated by the first opportunity. M^{r} Emory says he cannot swear that the Map which you have now sent me is an exact & true Copy of that which he & M^{r} Hillen signed before the Maryland & Pens^{a} Commissioners because he did not keep any Copy of it but he declares that this Map is laid down agreeable to the original minutes which he took at the time of making the Survey so far as regards the Depth of Water said to be in the sound that divides those Islands from the main Land as well as with Regard to the width of the two sounds called Slaughter Creek & Oyster Creek & to the Line which is laid down as
p. 364 part of that which was run from Fenwix's Island to the Bay of Chesopeak, I say with respect to these particulars M^{r} Emory declares that this Draft is truly laid down agreeable to his minutes & as he believes agreeable to the original Draft that he & M^{r} Hillen signed. In my Letter to His Ldp I have mentioned the Names of several Gent^{n} that may be appointed Commissioners to see the Divisional Lines run between the

two Provinces viz^{t} Col^{o} Benj^{a} Tasker, Ben^{t} Calvert Esq^{r} Col^{o} Letter Bk. I.
Rob^{t} Ienkins Henry M^{r} Bordley the Attorney Gen^{l} the Rev^{d} M^{r} Alex^{r} Malcolm & M^{r} Iohn Leeds. Did I think that either Philip Thomas Esq^{r} or Col^{o} W^{m} Goldsborough would be able to attend I should mention them but as neither of those Gent^{n} have lately enjoyed the best Share of Health I am afraid they would not be able to undergo the Fatigue, however if there was to be a Blank left in the Commission & a Power given me to do so I could insert their Names here in case they should be perfectly recovered before the Agreement is carryed into Execution. As there is not one Gentleman in the Council that has devoted much of his time to the Study of the Mathematicks I thought proper to mention M^{r} Malcolm & M^{r} Leeds who are supposed to be a little acquainted with those matters but at the same time I doubt not but there are much greater Proficients to be found at Phila^{a} where this Science is pretty much studied. The Copy of the Minutes (of the Proceedings of the Commissioners that were appointed to run the Line from Fenwix's Island) that you sent me has been shewn to M^{r} Ross who was one of them, he says he believes it is a true Copy of the Original Minutes but as neither he nor any other of the Maryland Commissioners kept one he cannot swear that this is an exact Copy. I am astonished that neither those Minutes nor the Affidavits that are said to have been taken by the Commissioners with regard to Vessels having sailed between Taylors Island & the Main Land were entered p. 365
in the Council Records the Reason that M^{r} Tasker M^{r} Calvert & M^{r} Ross give for their not being recorded is that every Thing was left to M^{r} Iennings who sent home both originals & Duplicates & they say the original Papers are most certainly lodged in the Chancery Office. As there will be a very considerable Expence occasioned by running those Lines whenever His Ldp & the Proprietaries of Pensilvania shall issue a Commission for that purpose it will be necessary that His Ldp give an Instruction to the Agent to pay such Sums as the Commissioners may with the Governor's Approbation draw for to defray the Expence of the Commissioners & other incidental Charges. I find by the Conclusion of Your Letter that His Ldp is much dissatisfied with Colo Lloyds Remissness & Neglect & is thorouly convinced that his Interest suffers greatly because Col^{o} Lloyds own extensive Business engrosses too much of his time & Attention. You likewise say that His Ldp being determined to put the management of his Affairs into other hands requires me to consider of this Matter & to mention some Persons that may with real security be appointed to succeed him. If His Ldp will have an Agent appointed on each Side the Bay Philip Thomas Esq & Col^{o}

Letter Bk. I. W^m Goldsborough are I suppose as good Men as can be found among the Members of His Ldp's Council & I presume he would choose to give the Gent^n of the Council the preference, but suppose these Gent^n or either of them should decline who must in that Case be appointed. or will His Ldp be satisfied if only one is appointed to that Office. I hope His Ldp will not leave it to me to displace Colo Lloyd (& unless he is displaced it signifies nothing to talk of a Successor for resign he never will) or at least if His Ldp does leave it to me I hope I shall have a positive Instruction for doing so, but as he is one of the Council I think it will be better for you to
p. 366 write to him & to communicate to Him his Ldp's Reasons for making such a necessary Change. Inclosed I send you a List of the Members of His Ldps Council with some Reasons why several of them may not be appointed Agents.

Original. [St. Clair to Sharpe.]

Carlisle July 11^th 1758 9 at night

Dear Governour

I received your Letters by your Express and communicated the Contents to Gen^l fforbes. The Gen^l desires me to acquaint you that he wou'd be very glad to see you either here or at fort Loudoun in his way up to Rays Town, but as he will not stay there any time he is afraid he will not be able to settle things with you at such a short interview. If you coud therefore come this length, a detach^t of light Horse shall be sent to Col^o Chambers's for your Escort, And shou'd the Gen^l leave this before you can come he will take the Road by Shippensbourg & Chambers's. The Artillery set off to morrow from this. I am

Dear Sir
Yours
Iohn S^t Clair

To Gov^r Sharpe.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Fauquier.]

Fort Frederick the 12^th of Iuly 1758.

Sir

As I am told that the Ludlow Castle has not yet left Virginia tho all the Vessels that belong to this Province sailed some weeks ago for the Place of Rendezvous I take the Liberty to inclose you a few Letters which I should be glad to have sent by this Convoy hoping that you will be so kind as to give Orders for their being put on Board any of the Vessels that are bound to London. Since I did myself the honour to

write to you the 3d Inst. I have been favoured with your Letter of the 18th of Iune, for which be pleased to accept my Acknowledgments. I hear that General Forbes arrived at Carlyle last Tuesday Sen'night & I have Reason to think that the Artillery & the Highland Battalion are there also by this Time. The two Companies from N. Carolina consisting of 110 men came hither Yesterday from Winchester to assist in making a Road that the General has ordered to be laid out thro this Province to Fort Cumberland. Letter Bk. III

[Forbes to Sharpe.] Copy.

Camp at Carlisle Iuly 20th 1758.

Sir

Having considered what you have told me concerning the Situation of Your Maryland Troops, and particularly about the Distressed Condition of the Officers, and of Mr Ross, by whom your Forces have been Victualled (since the money which was granted by your Assembly for their Support was Expended) and being very Averse to your Troops being Disbanded at this Critical Juncture, when in all probability I shall have great occasion for their Service, I am Induced to Advance a Sum of money towards Relieving those Gentlemen in some measure from the Difficulties, wherein they are Involved by the late Extraordinary Conduct of Your Assembly, & to Encourage your Troops to keep together during the Campaign.

As I do not take upon myself to pay your Troops the Arrears that are due to them, or to Satisfy Mr Ross, but Expect that your Assembly will, out of the Supplies which they shall grant at their next meeting, Appropriate a Sum for those purposes, I shall not Concern myself with any Accounts whatever; that I leave to your Assembly, or to such persons as you or they may Appoint, but what I Advance, I Advance upon the Credit of the Province, to be Repaid me out of the first money that your Assembly may Raise, & I Desire you will Communicate this Letter to them, that they may be thoroughly Apprised of my Intentions & Expectations.

As I Doubt not but your Assembly will notwithstanding what has lately happened be Satisfied with my keeping Your Troops together till the End of the Campaign, I shall not Scruple to Assure them that they will most certainly be paid as long as they shall Continue in the Service.

I am, with great Regard, &c Yr Excellencies
Most Obt and
most Humble Servt
Jo: fforbes.

Govr Sharp.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Kilby.]

Fort Frederick the 29th Iuly 1758.

Sir

Since I was favoured with Your Letter dated the 19th of Iune the Receit of which I am now to acknowledge, I have taken an Opportunity to see General Forbes at Carlyle & to acquaint him in a more full & particular manner than I could well do by writing with the present State & Circumstances of the Officers & Men that compose the Maryland Forces, with the late Conduct of our Assembly relative to those Troops, with the Encouragement which the Officers have at times receiv'd from General Stanwix & Myself in Consequence of the Earl of Loudoun's Letters, with the Encouragement & Instructions that Doctor Ross hath also received from us, & in pursuance whereof he has continued to Victual our Troops as well as the Friendly Indians that have since the Beginning of April 1757 been at Fort Cumberland or any other Place on the Frontiers of this Province. I likewise took the Liberty to communicate to His Excellency the Contents of your Letter with which he seemed to be well satisfied, but with respect to the Sum which you proposed to allow for the Hospital, Indians & Transportation of Provisions to Fort Cumberland His Excellency has been pleased to enlarge it. The General has already advanced our Troops by the hand of Sr Iohn St Clair the sum of £1890 Currency in part of the Pay that is due to them, this he is willing to make up £2.400 & he has accordingly desired me to draw on Mr Ioshua Howell for the Remainder being £510 Currency, which Sum I understood from the General & conclude from your Letter that Mr Howell has received your Instructions to pay. Besides this & over & above the £2976. 15 Currency (or the Value thereof in Bills of Exchange) which you impowered me to draw for by your Letter of the 19th of Iune, the General has desired me as I have already hinted to draw on Mr Howell for the Sum of £800 stg towards defraying the Expence of transporting Provisions to Fort Cumberland & other Contingencies; which several Drafts for £510 Currency; £2976. 15 Currency (or the Value thereof in Bills), & £850 Stg will I expect be in a few Days presented by Dr Ross, who is going to Phila for that purpose & to receive Mr Howell's Directions with respect to the Form that must be observed by him in making out his Accounts in case our Assembly should continue averse to paying him but indeed I am not without hopes that they will when they meet again & when I communicate to them a Letter which the General has lately wrote to me & wherein he makes a Demand on our Assembly for the Sums which he & you have been prevailed with to advance on the Credit of the

Province for the purposes abovementioned; I am not I say without hopes that they will pursue different measures from those they have lately taken & that they will before Christmas next Raise & appropriate a Sum of Money to repay you what shall have been so advanced & for such other purposes as it might be recommended to them to provide for. It remains only for me to return you Thanks in behalf of our Officers & Mr Ross for relieving them in some measure out of the Difficulties wherein they were involved & to assure you that I am &c. Letter Bk. III

Copies of sundry orders drawn by Governor Sharpe on Mr Ioshua Howell of Phila[a] dated at Ft Fred[k] the 29th Iuly 1758.

Sir

Be pleased to pay to Doctor David Ross or order the sum of £2976. 15. Currency or the Value thereof in Bills of Excha. agreeable to the Instructions which you have received from Christopher Kilby Esqr who by his Letter to me dated the 19th of Iune last hath agreed to advance the said Sum of £2976. 15 Maryland Currency towards paying him the said Dr David Ross for Victualling the Maryland Forces from the 8th Day of Oct[r] to the 8th Day of May last, I am &c.

Sir

At Ten Days Sight Be pleased to pay to Dr David Ross or Order for the Use of the officers of the Maryland Forces the Sum of £510 Maryland Currency agreeable to the Instrutions which you have received or may receive from Christr Kilby Esqr the same being to be advanced the said officers towards paying their respective Companies & agreeable to the orders of Brigadier General Forbes. I am

Sir

Be pleased to pay to Doctor David Ross the sum of £850 stg. or the Value thereof in Current Money agreeable to the Instructions which you may have received from Christopher Kilby Esqr the same being to be advanced by him at the Desire of Brigadier General Forbes towards defraying the Expence of Transporting Provisions to Fort Cumberland & other Contingencies—I am &c

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

1st of Augst 1758.

To General Forbes.

Sir

This serves to introduce Capt Shelby who waits on Your Excellency with his Company of Voluntiers to receive Your

Letter Bk. III Commands, He has served as a Lieut[t] more than two Years in the Maryland Troops & has always behaved well which encourages me to hope that he & his Company will be found useful on the present occasion. The Expence I have been at in furnishing of his men with Blanketts Leggings Moccasons & Camp Kettles is £82. 3. 10 Pens[a] Currency & as Capt Shelby & his 1[st] Lieut[t] who was likewise an Officer in our Troops untill the End of May last found themselves under some Difficulties by not being paid the Arrears that were due to them I have let each of them have £15 out of the £510 Currency which with Your Excellency's Approbation M[r] Kilby is to advance towards paying the Maryland Forces. I most sincerely wish Your Excellency the perfect Recovery of your Health & a successful Campaign & I am &c—

Original. [Halkett to Sharpe.]

Shippinsburgh 13[th] August 1758.

Sir

Last night General Forbes arriv'd here where, he met with an Express from Colonel Bouquet, informing him of fifity Catawbaws and other Indians haveing come to our assistance at Winchester, they are in great want of every thing, paticularely that artikle of Blankets in which we ourselves are greatly distressed—The General therefore desire you will be so good to order three hundred pairs to be bought at Baltimore, ore else where, as they most conveniently can, and immediately be sent up to Reas town, where they will be paid upon delivery. He begs pardon for giving you this trouble, but hopes the good of the service which require the most speedy supply, will plead an excuse for the liberty that he takes.

I am Sir with great respect
Your most obedient humble
Servant Francis Halkett

Governor Sharp

Original. [Forbes to Sharpe.]

Dear Sir

I can not paint the misery and distress that I have been in since I had the pleasure of seeing you, by that damnd Flux, which I hope has now made its last effort by knocking me up some days ago at this blessed habitation, I now begin to mend a little, and hope in a day or two to gitt forward, where tho my presence be necessary, yet my absence creates no stop in carrying on our publick affairs, our new road advancing apace, so that in a few days I hope to have our advanced post

on the other side of Laurell Hill pretty well advanced towards the Enemy.

My Gripes obliges me to make use of another Hand writing than my own which I know you have goodness enough to excuse as likewise the freedom that Major Halkett used with you two days ago in desiring you would order some of your Correspondents to Buy 2 or 300 pair of Blanketts and send them directly to Raestown, by the first and readiest opportunity that can be procured.

I send you the enclos'd packett and beg the favour that you will further it by Express to Williamsburg, as I really I neither know the best nor nearest way of sending it, so shall leave Apolligizing any further till I have the pleasure of seeing you. Quere if I should march strait out, could you take the Garrison of Fort Cumberland under the protection of your Militia for a fortnight or so, in order that I might strengthen myself with all the Virginians that I shall other ways be obliged to leave there.

There is a talk this morning but with what foundation I know not as if Louisbourg should have been surrendered the 22^{d} of last month but this surely cannot be true altho we are in daily expectations of good news from that quarter.

I am with real sincerity My Dear Sir
Y^{r} most obed^{t} &
most hum^{ble} Serv^{t}
Jo: fforbes

Shippensburg 16th August

[Sharpe to Forbes.] Letter Bk. III

Fort Frederick the 17th of August 1758.

D^{r} S^{r}

Since I was favoured with your Letter & one that came by the same by the same Express from Major Halket I have sent off to Baltimore Bladensburg & Marlbro in hopes of procuring 200 if not 300 pair of Blanketts which shall be sent with all possible Dispatch to Raes Town. As I have been under the necessity of engaging myself for the Payment & have not here with me any one that I should choose to trust with so considerable a Sum must beg the favour of you to leave a warrant there payable to me or my order for £500 which will be near the Amount of 600 Blanketts including all Expences, however be it more or less the Ballance may be easily setled by the Person to whom the Warrant is directed, Altho Major Halket writes that they will be paid for on Delivery I rest satisfied it was neither his or Your Intention that I in Case of Accidents should be a Sufferer. It is with Concern but my

Letter Bk. III Duty obliges me to acquaint you that should the Militia be ordered to Fort Cumberland I do not believe they would march & am apt to think you will be of my opinion when I assure Your Excellency that for several Days together there has been no more than 9 or 10 men doing Duty in this Garrison & am very apprehensive that many more will not come up even as far as this. Ensign Finney of the Pensilv[a] Forces marched hence this morning for Fort Cumberland with about 26 men one half Invalids they were left Sick here when Major Wells marched for Rays Town &c

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

F. F. the 21[st] of Aug[st] 1758.

S[r]

In Consequence of the Quere proposed in Your Letter of the 16[th] Inst I sent an Officer immediately down the country to try the Disposition of the Militia who writes me that about 250 Voluntiers have offered their Service to go with me & take possession of Fort Cumberland for 3 weeks or a month. If approved of I propose to be there on Friday or Saturday next come Sen'night or any time after that Your Excellency shall appoint. It will necessary for me to have Your Excellency's order to the Commissary for supplying the Officers & Men with Provision likewise a power to purchase some Salt Vinegar & Pepper & to give each man a Jill of Rum a Day. As it will not be in my power to keep these People together after the Expiration of the time agreed upon I am well satisfied Your Excellency will order us Relief accordingly your Packet was delivered to M[r] Smith the Commanding Officer at Winchester & sent Express from thence to Williamsburg on Saturday last I am &c.

Copy. [Forbes to Sharpe.]

Shippensburg 23[d] August 1758.

Dear Sir

The Enclosed Letters have given me great uneasiness, as I am sure they will do the same to you; It is Indeed greatly owing to a mistake of my own, or rather my Sickness, that prevented my Writing fully upon this Head to M[r] Kilby or M[r] Howell, and sending Credit for the Moneys Drawn above the 1500£ Sterling that M[r] Kilby had ordered payment for; and I really Imagined that I had not presumed upon his paying any more, except the Difference betwixt the 600£ Sterling, & the 850£ which I Imagined would meet no Stop, having Desired Major Halkett to write so to M[r] McAdam, his

Son in Law, and which I could have Replaced at any time. I fancy you understood it in this Light likewise, & that the Sum Exceeding this 1750 Sterling, was rather an Advance for me, than money that I required M^r^ Kilby to pay, who no doubt in this Affair Behaved with great Spirit, having Advanced the 1500£ in the frankest manner, & taking the Chances of Payment, as he Writes in his Letter.

The other Summs I certainly ought to have given Warrants for (but then, as at present Confounded by Distemper, I had not Sense to Reflect upon, or Write about them) so We must now Sett it to rights as soon as possible, to Relieve D^r^ Ross of his punctilio, in which I do not see so much hurt, as perhaps he does, nor do I think it would have been very much blamed, had he Restored M^r^ Howell the Money for the Bills, untill the Affair had been Cleared up; because by that means he would have prevented the Imprisonment & have given me the time to have made all Easy.

The Case as it appeared to me, and still does, is thus—That as a Large Sum of Money was due to the Maryland Troops, for different Articles, from October last, to, I shall suppose May, M^r^ Kilby, upon the Acco^tt^ of the Articles concerning Provisions &c. agreed to the Advance of 1500£ Sterling on Account; to promote the Service & to prevent a totall Stop; knowing that my hands & Inclinations were both tied up by General Abercromby's not thinking himself sufficiently Authorized to fulfill L^d^ Loudoun & Gen^l^ Stanwix's orders. That upon this Advance of M^r^ Kilby's, I should likewise give so much more Money to account, in order to Enable the people, who had been Employed, to keep their Credit, & to proceed in furnishing the Troops as formerly.

That therefore those Summs to be thus Advanced were upon the General Accompt, & not Destined to the payment of any particular Demand, as the Acco^tts^ with their Vouchers had not been properly looked over & Liquidate; and as by this means we had our Claims upon the Province for such Summs advanced for the Use of their Troops, & that to be backed by you, & the people who had furnished & Supported the Troops, particularly as they would have upon the Whole greater Summs due to them than we were to Advance.

In Consequence of this, the Bills Drawn upon M^r^ Howell, or M^r^ Kilby, has allarmed him, as perhaps he Imagined that I was to turn the whole over upon him, when in reality I Understood I was only making him pay 1750£ Sterling in place of 1500; and that I was to Advance the rest of the money for the payment of those Bills, upon the General without Specifying the time, or the purpose for what the Money was Advanced, so fancy I have no other way but to

send a Warrant upon M^r Neilson of Philadelphia for the summ agreed to be paid, that Exceeds the £1500 pound, to be paid by M^r Kilby. But I do not well understand M^r Ross's Letter to you, wherein he says, on the 15^th M^r Howell paid him £510 Curr^y the Bill of Exchange of £2976. 15. Curr^y & the order of £850 Sterling, in all 2770. 9. 8, in full of two last orders, and a little after says, that M^r Howell Insisted on his Returning him Bills for £1270. 9. 8 & the 510£ Curr^y All this I cannot unravel, or know how these Summs come either to be Disjoined, or linked together. As I thought the Whole money to be Advanced was a Generall one not Adequate, or appropriate to the Defraying of any particular Charge, & of which Kilby was to give Creditt for so much, and I so much more.

By the Return of the Express you will be so good as Explain this to me, & point me out the Way, how that D^r Ross is to be Relieved, which I shall most readily Comply with, but be so good as to Remember that the money paid by Sir John S^t Clair, must be looked upon as so much money paid by me, & what I must Charge myself with.

I Thank you for yours of the 21^st and I am very much Obliged to you, for your offer of taking care of F^t Cumberland which will be a great help to me; but I do not think that I shall want your People before the Week after next, altho' my new Road is quite ready the length of Laurelbridge, & I have sent to take post on the other Side of it, from whence it is all good to the Ohio. But I Expect a great meeting of the Indians, when they must Determine Friends or Foes: I Fancy they'll Choose the Last, as they are now Scalping within a mile of this, and I have only 50 men with me, but I Expect 200 Highlanders this Night, so if possible shall Endeavor to way lay them, but this does not look as if they were Courting a Peace.

I am obliged to you for your Care of the Blankets, and shall send you from this an order for the money payable at Annapolis, if agreable to you there.

I Have been very bad, but better since Yesterday, & shall sett out for Raes Town when able to bear Travelling.

I am

D^r Sir. Y^r most Ob^t
most hum^ble Serv^t
Jo: fforbes

I shall Write to you soon when your people will be wanted at Cumberland I must beg you will send me a Copy of the Enclosed Letters.

[Bouquet to Sharpe.] Original.

2nd Letter

Reas Town Camp 23d Augt 1758.

Sir

I was favoured wth your Letter of the 13th Instt Sir John did not answer the former of the 28th July, for want of an opportunity

He is upon the Road over the Allegheny, and I shall acquaint him of the agreable mistake for the Corn:

I hear by Col. Washington that you are expected at Cumberland, and Wish I was at Liberty to pay you my Respects there: The General is still at Shippensburg, or coming, and in better health than he had been for Six Weeks. If your affairs could permit you to come here. It would be very agreable to him and to us all:

We have very agreable accounts from F.... no new Works, no great Reinforcement.

I am wth the greatest Regard
Sir
Your most obedt &
most hble Servant
Henry Bouquet

To His Excellency
Govr Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Forbes.] Letter Bk. III.

Fort Frederick the 24th of August 1758.

Sr

I am now to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter of Yesterday's Date together with the Letters & Papers that were inclosed therein by which I find that Doctor Ross has been arrested & is now in prison for having presented & received money on some Bills which I took the Liberty to draw on Mr Howell soon after I returned hither from Carlyle & which were drawn as I apprehended conformable to what you & I agreed on when I had the pleasure of seeing you. Inclosed you have Copies of those orders or Bills on Mr Howell together with a Copy of my Letter to Mr Kilby of the same Date the Letter was sent by the Post that passes every Week between Winchester & Phila[a] but the orders were given to Doctor Ross who went to Phila[a] on purpose to present them & I begun to be much surprized that I had not heard from him since he got thither. I am really much concerned that Your Excellency's Indisposition should have prevented Your sending Mr Howell Advice of Your having desired me to

Letter Bk. III draw on him for an Additional Sum over & above what Mr Kilby might have before impowered him to advance on Account of the Provisions with which the Maryland Troops had been supplied because I am inclined to think that if he had received such Advice He would either not have accepted the orders which I drew on him or that if he had accepted 'em he would not have proceeded with such Rigour agst Dr Ross for declining to return the Money till he had consulted Your Excellency on the occasion. I could likewise wish that Mr Howell had reflected how far his treating Mr Ross in that manner might affect my Character as well as the Doctors & how ready the People in these Provinces are to report & believe every thing whereby the Reputation of those who happen to reside among them in the Station of Governors might possibly be injured, at the same time I cannot upon considering the Consequences it produced commend Doctor Ross's Refusal to part with the Money which he had received on those Bills tho I doubt not but he gave Mr Howell many Reasons for doing so which considering his Situation & Your Excellency's very bad State of Health at that time would not perhaps to many people have appeared frivolous as Your Excellency knows in what manner & by what means the Maryland Troops have been encouraged to keep themselves together ever since the 8th of Octr last to this time & what induced Doctor Ross to victual them so long I shall only take the Liberty to remind Your Excellency of what has passed between you & Myself relative to them since our Assembly broke up in May last without making any provision for their Support. At the same time that I had the pleasure to receive your Letter of the 25th of May wherein you expressed a Desire to have the Maryland Troops still kept up & marched to Fort Cumberland but left it to Sr Iohn St Clair & me to settle concerning them as should be thought best I received a Letter from Sr Iohn wherein he told me that Your Excellency was willing that He & I should settle about the Maryland Troops but that he expected to receive an explicite Answer from you concerning them, when I wrote to Sr Iohn the 3d of Iune I thought it not amiss to give him some Account of the Situation wherein the Maryland Troops & the Person that had victualled them were left by the Assembly & of the Sums that I imagined were due to them respectively, which I did in these words " By the inclosed Sketch or general Account you will see that there was due to our Troops the 8th of April last a Trifle more than £4536 Currency or £2835 stg & that the Agent Victualler's Account for supplying them with provisions from the 8th of Octr last to that time amounts to £2976. 15 Currency exclusive of a Hospital Account & the

Expence of carrying Provisions from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland. There is likewise a considerable Sum due to him for victualling the several Parties of Indians that have been at these Forts since the Beginning of April 1757 but what the exact Sum is I do not as yet know. the 14th of Iune I had the pleasure of seeing Colo Bouquet & Sr Iohn St Clair at the mouth of Conegochiegh, & Sr Iohn at that time advanced the Officers of the Maryland Troops (which were then reduced to 4 Companies) the Sum of £1890 to put them as he said in Motion, It was calculated that this Sum would pay them for three months & the Captains gave Receits for it as for so much advanced by Your Excellency towards paying their respective Companies without mentioning whether it was to pay off the Arrears that were then due to them or to pay them for the three months then ensuing Before Colo Bouquet & Sr Iohn left Conegocheigh they promised to represent Dr Ross's Case to Your Excellency in its proper Light & to use their Interest with you to procure him payment for the Provisions that he had supplied our Troops with from the 8th of Octr to that time. The Beginning of Iuly I was favoured with Your Excellency's Letter of the 20th of Iune & with Mr Kilby's bearing Date the 19th of that month; being determined to wait on your Excellency as soon as you came to the Frontiers of Pensa & I had then great reason to expect an Account every Day of Your Arrival, I declined answering yr Letter & as I was not sure that I understood Mr Kilby's meaning I declined drawing on Mr Howell for any money whatever untill I should have talked with Your Excellency concerning it & untill I should have also seen Dr Ross who happened to be at that time down the Country attending the Affairs of some Merchants in London for whom he transacts a good Deal of Business. Soon after I waited on you at Carlyle you were unhappily taken very ill & the Continuance of Your Distemper disqualified you in a great measure for doing Business, You were pleased however to attend when I read you part of Mr Kilby's Letter & to agree as I understood you that I might draw an order on Mr Howell in favour of Doctor Ross for £2976. 15 Currency which according to the Estimate was the Sum due to him for Victualling the Maryland Troops from the 8th of Octr to the 8th of April, & which Mr Kilby as I understood him engaged to pay & I remember that Sr I St Clair & I think Major Halkett put the same Construction on that part of his Letter where he says "to this I put my own Shoulders &c" Besides this sum to Dr Ross for Victualling the Troops to the 8th of April I imagined that your Excellency's Intention was to advance our Troops as much Current money as including what Sr Iohn St

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III Clair left for them at Conegochiegh would make £1500 Stg. or (reckoning Exchange at 60 p C^{t}) £2400 Currency, of this they had already received from S^{r} Iohn £1890 the Ballance therefore to be yet received by them was £510 Currency, this I understood from you that M^{r} Kilby or M^{r} Howell would Advance on Your Excellency's Account & in Consequence of your Instructions as well as the £850 St^{g} for Contingencies & I drew on M^{r} Howell for those two Sums accordingly as you will see by the inclosed Copies of my Orders. You may remember Sir that when we were last talking of this Matter at Carlyle I asked Your Excellency if you would not choose to give a warrant or warrants on the Paymaster for those two Sums of £510 Currency & £850 stg to which you replied I think that you would write to M^{r} Kilby or M^{r} Howell & desire them to advance it & that that method would do as well. I now perceive by the Letter which M^{r} Kilby wrote to M^{r} Howell the 14th Inst to explain the Letter which he sent me the 19th of Iune that he means to advance only £1500 St^{g} in part of what was due to M^{r} Ross for Victualling our Troops to the 8th of April, that is instead of £2976. 15 Currency which I imagined it was his Intention to advance, he will advance no more than £2400 Currency & I perceive that he has forbid M^{r} Howell to pay either the £850 st^{g} for Contingencies or the £510 Currency for the Pay of the Maryland Troops now under Your Excellency's Command. This being the Case I know not what Method to propose whereby D^{r} Ross might be released unless your Excellency will write to M^{r} Howell & let him know how the mistake has happened & at the same time give him a Warrant or Warrants on the Paymaster or M^{r} Nelson for the £850 St^{g} the £510 Currency & the Sum of £576. 15 Currency or £360. 8. 6 Sterling (which Sum of £576. 15 Currency or £360: 8 St^{g} is the Difference between what M^{r} Kilby intended to advance D^{r} Ross & what it was imagined he intended to advance him. This I suppose is as much as M^{r} Howell can desire & thereupon I presume he will withdraw his Action & endeavour as far as shall be in his power to vindicate D^{r} Ross's Character. M^{r} Kilby seems to hint I think that one Reason of his declining to advance D^{r} Ross the full Sum of £2976. 15 Currency was that he & his Friends might be still interested & lest he & they should otherwise give themselves no farther Concern or Trouble about the Affair nor use their Endeavours to obtain Payment from the Assembly, but if this was the only Reason the Precaution would have been needless for Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that altho that £2976. 15 had been paid him yet D^{r} Ross would still lye out of what is due to him for Victualling our Troops from the 8th of April to the 8th of May

& what is due to him for Victualling all the Indians that have been at this Place or Fort Cumberland since April 1757, likewise of what he has actually paid for Carrying Provisions to Fort Cumberland ever since that place has been garrisoned by Maryland Forces, which three Articles will amount I suppose to near £3000 Currency & for this he only desired at present £850 Stg which Your Excellency was pleased to agree to advance & 'twas in Consequence of that Agreement & in Expectation that you would have wrote to Mr Kilby or Mr Howell to advance it that I drew on Mr Howell for that Sum. I have endeavoured Sir to explain to you in the clearest manner what I have done in Consequence of the Proposals made by Your Excellency & Mr Kilby as I understood them; You have learnt from Dr Ross's Letter what Difficulties he has been brought into, it has been given out it seems in Phila[a] that he & I together intended & endeavoured to defraud Mr Howell of a very considerable Sum & I doubt not but Doctor Ross's being imprisoned will put the matter beyond all Dispute with many in this Province at least all the Doctor's Enemies & mine will seem to believe it, & indeed this will be using us very generously if I compare it with what happened here some time since when an occasion was taken from my coming with a Party of Militia to the Frontiers to propagate a Report in several Parts of the Province that I was actually gone to Fort Du Quesne to join his Majesty's Enemies. I could mention some more Instances to convince you that the Doctors Anxiety about the Consequences of his being imprisoned on this occasion as for an intended Fraud is not without Reason, His Enemies in the Lower House of Assembly are not few & he has probably many Rivals in Trade that would be glad of an Opportunity to injure his Credit; but not to detain the Express any longer or keep the Doctor longer in Suspence than was unavoidable I shall only add that if a most earnest Desire to promote His Majesty's Service, if an Inclination to oblige all with whom he has been concerned or if the strictest honesty could have kept him out of Prison he would not at this time be in Custody at Phila[a] the Attendance he has been obliged to give at Annapolis, here, at Carlyle & at Phila[a] this Summer in order to get a part of what is most justly due to him & for the payment whereof both the Earl of Loudoun & General Stanwix engaged has made him neglect his Business in such a manner that he must be a great Sufferer & the Ships which he should have loaded with Tobacco before this time may probably for want of his presence at home be detained after the Convoy sails for Europe. These Considerations will I am persuaded incline Your Excellency to write to Mr Howell in such Terms

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III as that the Doctor might not be detained any longer at Phil[a] otherwise perhaps M[r] Howell might keep him there untill he shall hear again from Your Excellency or from M[r] Kilby. I shall endeavour to get the Voluntiers that I expect to march with me to Fort Cumberland hither the 1[st] of Sept[r] or on any other Day that you may think fit to appoint but notwithstanding the Report the Officer has made me & the hopes he has given me that the men will make no Difficulty of marching I am afraid many of them will be dissuaded or discouraged by the members of our Assembly or their Instruments who are I understand extremely busy below & leave no Stone unturned that may hinder any men from marching to serve on the Frontiers under my Command. The Resolves they made just at the Conclusion of our last Session & that were published by Order of the House in one of the Maryland Gazettes which you asked after at Carlyle was a Warning to me to expect opposition but notwithstanding the Experience I have had I could not conceive that when the Safety of the Province was so much at Stake as it is at present they would be so very anxious as they appear to put it out of my Power to provide in any Degree for the Security of the Inhabitants, however I hope I shall yet be able to perform as much as I have ever promised, I mean if You can leave Rays Town within this Fortnight & can proceed to Fort Du Quesne before the Beginning of Oct[r] when I must necessarily meet the Assembly I hope to be able to get men enough to garrison not only this Place but Fort Cumberland also & you may be assured that I shall embrace every Opportunity of convincing you that I most sincerely wish you Success in Your Expedition &c.

[Sharpe to Pitt.]

Fort Frederick the 27[th] of August 1758.

Sir

Not knowing whether General Forbes might at this time have an Opportunity of sending Letters to England or indeed whether he is able to write & having just received Advice of a Vessel's being about to sail from this Province I do myself the honour to inform you that about 3000 of the men whereof he has the Command & Half the Train of Artillery are advanced to a River called the Laurel hannon which according to the best Account I can get is 70 miles beyond Ray's Town the Place of general Rendezvous) & about 35 miles to the Eastward of Fort Du Quesne, the last of those 3000 men marched from Rays Town the 23[d] Inst & there still remains at that place about 1800. The Army in general is very healthy the Pensilva[a] New Levies & those that came from

N Carolina are the only Corps that have any Reason to com- Letter Bk. III
plain of Sickness. But I am sorry to inform you that General Forbes has not yet left Shippensburg (which lies upwards of 75 Miles to the Eastward of Rays Town) being laid up there by the Flux with which he was attacked more than a month ago at Carlyle. He tells me however in a Letter dated the 23[d] Inst that he now finds himself recovering & that he hopes he shall be strong enough to travel in a few Days, he has likewise intimated to me that he expects a sufficient Quantity of Stores & Provisions will be carried on to the Fort which S[r] Iohn S[t] Clair is building at Laurel hannon in less than a Fortnight & that being determined to proceed directly afterwards to Fort Du Quesne & willing to march with as strong a Force as possible he should be extremely glad if I could garrison Fort Cumberland with Militia for three weeks or a month that he might draw all the Virginia Troops from that post to strengthen the Rear of his Army. As our Assembly when they met last made some Resolves declaring our Militia Law to be obsolete or not in Force & denying that I have any Authority or Right with the Advice of the Council to march any of the militia even if our Law was in Force unless in Case of an actual Invasion or as they construe that Expression unless a very large Body of the Enemy was actually in the Heart of the Province. I have told the General that I am afraid no more of the Militia would be prevailed on to come even thus far if I was to attempt to carry 'em to Fort Cumberland, but I am endeavouring to get 200 or 250 Voluntiers to accompany me to Fort Cumberland & to stay there till the Affair is decided & I am in hopes that I shall be able to march hence with that Number in about a week which will be as soon as the General will want to draw the Virginians from Fort Cumberland. In that Case I shall appoint one of the Field Officers of our Militia to take the Command at this Fort, which has been garrisoned by Militia ever since I came hither the 15[th] of Iune, & I have the Satisfaction to inform you that altho they were dissuaded from coming out & encouraged to desert since they have been here by several Members, of our Assembly who seem to have made it a Point that if the Gentlemen of the Upper House would not accept such a Bill as they had offered they would on their Parts obstruct all measures that should be taken for the Defence of the Province yet the several Companies whose Lott it has been to march hither & to take their Tour of Duty have paid due Regard to my Commands, & altho several Parties of the Enemy have been discovered this Summer within the Limits of the Province None of them have ventured down among the Inhabitants nor presumed to do any Mischief near the Settle-

Letter Bk. III ments. In the Letter which I addressed to you the 18th of May I intimated that General Forbes being desirous to have the Maryland Troops kept together untill the End of the Campaign was inclined to advance them a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Province in hopes that the Assembly would at their next Meeting agree to pay it & would moreover raise a Sum of Money to satisfy all the Claims that both the Officers & Men may have on the Province at that time; Agreeable to this Scheme he has now advanced near £2000 Currency or £1250 Stg which notwithstanding it is not a third part of what is justly due (they not having received any Pay from the Province since the 8th Day of Octr last) yet it has enabled & encouraged them to proceed & to continue with the Rest of the Troops to the End of the Campaign, & as they have all been in the Service a considerable time & are inured to Hardships & Fatigue I flatter myself they will answer the General's Expectations. I have said that by the money which General Forbes had advanced the Maryland Troops they will be encouraged to keep together till the End of the Campaign but I should have observed that the Officers had before at sundry times advanced the Men of their respective Companies all the money that they were Masters of & had likewise contracted pretty large Debts in order to supply their Men with common Necessaries. In a Letter which I took the Liberty to write the 22d of Octr I told you that our Assembly had Resolved that they would not thereafter provide for the Support of any men that should be placed as a Garrison in Fort Cumberland. Upon their coming to this Resolution I wrote to the Earl of Loudoun & to Brigadier Stanwix advising them thereof & desiring them to order some other Troops to take Possession of that Fort. The Winter being pretty far advanced before my Letter reached His Ldp who happened to be in the most distant part of N. York, & the Regular Forces being so disposed of in their Winter Quarters as made it very difficult & inconvenient for any of them to March to Fort Cumberland at that Season His Ldp desired me to keep ours there untill the Spring if it was by any means possible & that no Encouragement might be wanting His Ldp permitted me to promise them that if the Assembly should refuse to pay them at their next meeting he would, & Colo Stanwix with the Earl of Loudoun's Approbation gave the Person that had been employed by the Assembly to supply our Troops with provisions till that time a Warrant or Order to continue to victual them as long as they should be kept at that post. Relying on the Earl of Loudoun's Engagement the Officers scrupled not to advance Money for their Men as long as they had any themselves & they have been victualled almost ever

since upon the Faith of General Stanwix's Warrant. In March last when the Earl of Loudoun received orders to leave America I submitted a State of the whole Affair to General Abercromby & beg'd him to let me know whether he could undertake to fulfill the Earl of Loudoun's Engagement & in Case he could not I intreated him to order some other Troops to Fort Cumberland lest ours should abandon it which I begun to be much afraid of as I found that one of the Members of our Assembly had been amongst the Men & taken some pains to make them believe that they would never be paid for doing Duty there & moreover that they could not be thereafter punished for Deserting. I had never the pleasure to receive an Answer from His Excellency General Abercromby but Brigadier Forbes wrote to me soon afterwards & desired me to keep the Maryland Troops at Fort Cumberland at all Events giving me Room at the same time to think that General Abercromby would impower him to fulfil the Earl of Loudoun's Engagement in Case the Assembly should still adhere to their former Resolution or decline to perform w^t^ was required of them by your Letter of the 30^th^ of Dec^r^ & which they had then under Consideration. The Assembly having broke up in May last without granting any Supplies I wrote once more to General Forbes in behalf of our Troops & the Person that had victualled them & I afterwards waited on him but by what I can find General Abercromby being of opinion that the Province of Maryland ought to pay their own Troops declines to concern himself at all with them; the Person that has victualled them is in the mean time driven to the greatest Streights by having advanced about £4000 st^g^ (which is more than his whole Fortune) upon the Credit of the Earl of Loudoun's Letter to me & in pursuance of General Stanwix's Warrant to himself & unless something should be done for our Officers by a new Assembly which is to meet the Beginning of Oct^r^ I am persuaded that many of them will be thrown in Prison for the Debts they have contracted on their Mens Account as soon as the Campaign is over & they return to the Province. Beside the Maryland Troops as we call them which consist of 320 Men I have prevailed on a Company of 40 Voluntiers all good Marksmen & used to the Woods to join the Army they are commanded by a Gentleman that has served upwards of two years as a Lieuten^t^ in our provincials, I understand that these left the Fort at Laurel hannon the 22^d^ Inst & went towards the Ohio in order to make Discoveries, a Delaware Indian that is well acquainted with the Country & that has lately attached himself to the English being their Guide. I am Informed that all the Cherokees & other Southern Indians which were with our Forces except

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III three are returned home, but there are I understand about 40 of the Catawba Indians just come from Carolina to Winchester & it is said that these intend to join & continue with the Army during the Campaign.

[Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

Fort Frederick the 27th of Augst 1758.

Dr Br

My last was dated from Frederick Town the 27th of May at which time I was on my way toward this Frontier in order to settle some Plan for the immediate Defence & Protection of the Inhabitants after the Troops which had been supported here for that purpose should march westward in obedience to the General's Orders. Our Troops having received such orders the 15th of Iune I have garrisoned this Place with Militia ever since that time & it gives me pleasure to be able to inform you that notwithstanding our Assembly men have taken infinite Pains to dissuade & discourage them from marching in obedience to my Commands yet these Patriots have not succeeded & the Behaviour of all that I have yet had occasion to call out has indeed far exceeded my Expectations. As our Militia Officers were quite inexperienced & no one was left to give them any Advice or Instructions & as I apprehended that my presence here would be necessary during the Campaign & that I could be of some Service to the General in forwarding his Stores &c from this Place I have taken up my Residence at Fort Frederick ever since the 16th of Iune except that I went to Carlyle towards the latter End of Iuly soon after the General arrived there & staid with him a few Days. Before I took my Leave the Genl was laid up as it was said by the Flux, but I believe it is rather a total Decay of his Constitution, he tells me in a Letter which I received from him a few Days since that he cannot paint the misery which he has felt since I saw him but he flatters himself that he is now on the Recovery & that he shall be able to travel in two or three Days. As he is very desirous to march against the Enemy with as great a Force as he can he has desired me to garrison Fort Cumberland for three or four Weeks with Militia, which will leave him at Liberty to strengthen the Rear of his Army with the Virginia Troops that are at present there. I am apprehensive that if I was to order any of the Militia to that distant Post none of them would be afterwards prevailed on to come thus far, but I am endeavouring to get 200 or 250 Voluntiers for that Service. All the Encouragement that I give them is that I shall take the Command of them myself & stay with them at Fort Cumberland as long as

their Service there shall be necessary & I am apt to think I shall be joined by as many as I want before the Rear of the Army is ready to move from Rays Town which perhaps if the General can get thither it might be in about a week from this time. I learn from a Person that left Rays Town the 24th Inst. that Sr I St Clair had opened a Road from that place to a River called the Laurel hannon which is about 70 Miles beyond Rays Town & not more than 35 to the Eastward of Fort Du Quesne, that he was building a Fort just on this side the River & that about 3000 men including the working & Covering Parties that Sr Iohn had with him were gone on to take Post there. The Troops left at Rays Town with Colo Bouquet amount to about 1800 & there are some Detachments still employed in convoying up Provisions & Stores to Rays Town & from thence to the advanced Post. I do not find that the General has been hitherto able to get any Intelligence of the Enemy's Strength on the Ohio but a Company of 40 Voluntiers that I have lately raised on the Frontiers of this Province & who are all what we call Woodsmen & excellent marksmen went from the Laurel hannon the 22d in order to make Discoveries, All the Indians that were with our Troops except 6 are returned home, it is said that about 40 others are coming thro Virginia to join the Army but I hope the General does not depend at all on Indian Assistance. You have I presume by this time received Advice of General Abercromby's being repulsed in an Attempt to force the French Lines before Ticonderoga, & perhaps a more just Account of that Affair than the Gazetteers have communicated to us, by what I can find the General is exceedingly blamed to the northward for not having taken time to reconnoitre the Enemy & the Adjacent Country before he attacked them, also for having marched his whole Army up to the Intrenchment when he might have landed a Part of them & some of his Artillery on the N. E. Side of Lake George & by that means have annoyed the Enemy & divided their Force, he is likewise censured for having ordered the whole to retreat immediately after they that had made the first Attack were repulsed, but above all he is condemned for having brought his Army back to this Side of the Lake when he was much superiour to the Enemy & when he might have as well remained & entrenched himself on the other Side & thereby have at least kept the Enemy in Awe & have prevented their sending any Detachments to the Ohio which it is expected they have now done. What the General can offer in his Vindication I cannot tell but I suppose you will soon hear as one of his Aid De Camps has taken his Passage for England in a Packett that sailed from N York a few Days after the Action.

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III You cannot easily conceive how the Loss of the Earl of Loudoun is now regretted in America, as well in these Southern Colonies as to the Northward, indeed nothing has seemed to go on rightly with us since His Lordship was superceeded, the plan which he had laid for an early Expedition agst Fort Du Quesne was at once overset by the Troops which he had quartered for that purpose in Maryland & Pens^{a} last Winter being ordered to the Northward as soon as General Abercromby assumed the Chief Command, beside you must know that His Ldp begun to be regarded among us as a Vice Roy & to have great Influence in all the Colonies which I am apt to think his Successors will never have. The Inactivity as it has been called of the last Campaign was indeed censured for a while but after the People had heard Affairs represented in their true light they were perfectly reconciled to His Ldp's Conduct & were universally of opinion that the Event of this Campaign had he continued at the Head of His Majesty's Forces in America would have been equal to their wishes, at least that His Ldp would have used his utmost Endeavours to make it answer their Expectations. I had before heard & since I have seen Brigadier Forbes I have the greatest Reason to believe that General Abercromby & he have been on very ill Terms ever since the Earl of Loudoun left them, who has been to blame for this I cannot tell as I have only had an opportunity of hearing one of them speak of the Affair & he too at a time when his Indisposition & several Disappointments which he had met with had rendered him much dissatisfied with his Situation & prospect.

Letter Bk. I. p. 366

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

F Frederick the 27th of Augst 1758.

My Lord

In the last Letter which I did myself the Honour to address to Your Ldp the 9th of Iuly I gave it as my opinion that the Troops destined for this Western Expedition would not be on the Alleganny Mountains before the Middle of this Month but I have now the Pleasure to inform you that 3000 of them among whom are most of the Highland Battalion & the four Companies of Royal Americans are advanced to a River called the Laurel hannon which is about 70 Miles beyond Rays Town & 35 to the Eastward of Fort Du Quesne & near this River S^{r} Iohn S^{t} Clair is I am informed building a Stoccado Fort for the Reception of a quantity of Stores & Provisions. There remain at Rays Town about 1800 & some Detachments are still employed in convoying Stores from different places to Raes Town. The General is at Shippensburg more

than 70 miles to the Eastward very ill of the Flux as he has Letter Bk. I.
been this month but in a Letter which I have received from
him dated the 23d of this Month he tells me that he is now
recovering Strength & that he hopes he shall be able to travel
in a very few Days. He likewise tells me that as he expects
a sufficient quantity of Provisions & Stores will be lodged at
Laurel Hannon in about a Fortnight he shall then proceed
directly to Fort Du Quesne as he is willing to march with as p. 367
great a Force as he can he says he shall be much obliged to
me for garrisoning Fort Cumberland with Militia for a few
weeks which will enable him to strengthen the Rear of his
Army with the Virginia Troops that are now there. The
Resolves which the Lower House of Assembly made at the
last Session denying my Power to order any of the Militia to
march unless in Case of an actual Invasion or according to
their Construction untill the Enemy has actually made them-
selves Masters of a great part of the Province has had no
small Influence on the People & it has not been without Diffi-
culty that I have got some Companies of Militia to march
hither & garrison this Place since the Assembly broke up.
Was I therefore to order any of them to Fort Cumberland I
am afraid none of them would be afterwards prevailed on to
come even thus far. Such being my Situation I have told the
General that I cannot undertake to garrison Fort Cumberland
with Militia, but as I am extreemly anxious about the Success
of this Expedition & desirous that the General should march
with his whole Force I am endeavouring to engage 200 or
250 Voluntiers to go to Fort Cumberland in which Attempt I
hope I shall succeed & by way of Encouragement I have
promised to take the Command of them myself & to remain
with them at Fort Cumberland as long as their Service there
shall be thought necessary which will not be more than a few
Days after the Affair is decided & I persuade myself that p. 368
that will now be within a Month or five weeks at farthest.
I do not find that any late Intelligence has been received con-
cerning the Strength of the Enemy but I understand that a
Company of about 50 Voluntiers whom I prevailed on to go
from this Province to join the General & to serve without Pay
went from the Laurel hannon a few Days ago with a Resolu-
tion to proceed to Fort Du Quesne in order to make Dis-
coveries & get a Prisoner. I am sorry to inform Your Ldp
that there are at present with our Troops no more than six
Indians three of whom are Cherokees & the other three
Delawares but it is said that about 40 Catawbaes are just
arrived at Winchester & that these intend to continue with
the General to the End of the Campaign. Your Ldp will I
presume have heard before this can reach you of the Repulse

Letter Bk. I. that General Abercromby has met with in an Attempt to force an Intrenchment which the French had made at a small Distance from Ticonderoga. I understand that the General has been much blamed for not giving himself time to look about him & reconnoitre the Enemy & the Adjacent Country which they say he might easily have done & that instead of marching up his whole Army to the Face of the Intrenchment which in the French Phrase was tout garni he might have landed some of his Troops on the Eastern Side of Lake George or rather of the Streight that joins the two Lakes & have raised a Battery there so as to have annoyed the Enemy greatly & divided
p. 369 their Force. He is also much censured for having ordered the Retreat to be beat as soon as the Troops had been once repulsed, but he is above all condemned for having brought back his whole Army of 14.000 Men over the Lake immediately after the Action when he was sensible by the Enemy's not pursuing that there Numbers were much inferiour to those whereof he had the Command; Had he encamped & intrenched himself they say on the Enemy's Side of the Lake he would at least have been on an equal Footing with them & would have kept them in Awe, he had the sole Command of Lake George & had several hundred Battoes on it ready to bring him Provisions or to bring back his Army when he could stay there no longer but by retiring so precipitately as that the Troops left behind them their Provisions & Baggage he has made the Enemy confident & left them at Liberty to pour down their Troops to the Ohio to oppose General Forbes or to send Reinforcements to Cape Breton where they may be landed on the Westernmost part of the Island & as some say be able to throw themselves into the Town notwithstanding the Precautions that have been taken by our Generals to prevent the Success of such an Attempt. All that I have heard offered in Defence of General Abercromby's Conduct is that the Attack was made agreeable to the opinion of a Council of War, that after it was begun many of the Provincials behaved very ill & that in particular one whole Corps of the
p. 370 New England Troops peremptorily refused to take the Post that was assigned them or to attack the Intrenchment notwithstanding they were thereunto urged by three or four hundred of our Indian Allies who were next them & who offered to support them in such an Attack. The Consequence of this Affair will I am afraid be severely felt by the Northern Colonies, they are again reduced to the Necessity of carrying on a Defensive War only & by such a one We must be always Loosers; God forbid that we should be again reduced to that necessity in this Part of America I entertain hopes that that will not be the Case but that in about a month I shall

have an opportunity of sending Your Ldp very different Accounts in the mean time I am My Ld &c Letter Bk. I.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Fort Frederick the 28th of August 1758.

Sir

Since I wrote to you the 9th of Iuly I have paid a Visit to General Forbes at Carlyle in order to represent to him in a more full & clear manner than I could well do by writing the late Conduct of our Assembly & the present Situation of the Maryland Forces & to prevail on the General to advance them a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Province which he has accordingly done. On my Return hither I wrote to the Gentlemen of the Council & informed them that the General expected the Assembly would at their next Meeting repay him what he had so advanced & moreover raise a Sum of Money to pay off the Arrears that may be due to our Troops at the End of the Campaign. I likewise submitted to the Gentle- p. 371
men of the Council the two following questions vizt Whether they thought the Lower House would ever recede from the Points they had lately insisted on & agree to raise Money by any other Mode than that which they had proposed & adhered to during the three last Sessions? and 2ly whether they would or would not advise a Dissolution. They were I understand unanimously of Opinion that the Gentlemen of the Lower House would never be brought to offer any other Bill than that which they had lately done & having also advised a Dissolution Mr Tasker has ordered Writs to be issued for a New Election which are returnable the 2d of Octr next but I believe it will not be possible for me to meet the Assembly before the Middle of that Month, & meet when they will I am afraid they will scarcely be prevailed on to raise Money by a Bill that will be unexceptionable unless we shall have received Advice before that time that a Determination has been given at home in favour of the Proprietaries of Pensilva agst the Assembly of that Province. I am informed by a Person that is just come hither from Rays Town that the Troops have at length opened a Road from that Place over the Allegany Mountains to a Place called the Laurel hannon which is within about 35 Miles of Fort Du Quesne, that Sr I St Clair is making a Ditch round a Stoccade Fort which has been built at this Place & that about 3000 of our Forces are gone on with half the Train of Artillery to take Post there. About 1800 Men remain still with Colo Bouquet at Rays Town & some Detach- p. 372
ments are employed yet in convoying up the Stores & Provisions. the General has been very ill for some time at Ship-

Letter Bk. I. pensburg but in a Letter which I have received from him dated the 23d Inst he tells me that he is now on the Recovery & that he hopes he shall be able to proceed to Raes Town in a few Days. I suppose the Rear of the Army will move on immediately after his Arrival there & I am not without hopes that in less than a Month from that time he will be within Sight of Fort Du Quesne. As the General has been obliged to leave 700 Men on the Frontiers of Pensa to garrison the Stoccades that have been built in that Province & is very unwilling to weaken himself more by leaving a Garrison at Fort Cumberland if it could possibly be avoided I have at his Request promised to go up with 200 or 250 Voluntiers from the Militia of this County & to garrison that Post untill the Affair is decided, I shall contrive to be there just before the Rear of the Army moves from Raes Town so that the Virginians which are at present at Fort Cumberland may join the Army either at Rays Town or very soon after the General leaves that Place. I cannot tell exactly how long I shall be detained at Fort Cumberland because it will depend on the Quickness of the Generals motions, but he has promised to send back a sufficient Number of Men to relieve the Voluntiers that I am to carry up so soon as he has had a Decisive Action be the Event of it what it will. In the mean time I
P. 373 shall leave the Command of this Fort & of the Company of Militia that is here to one of the Field Officers of Frederick County. Besides the 320 Soldiers which are distinguished by the Appellation of the Maryland Troops I have had influence enough to raise among our Frontier Inhabitants & to send the General a Company of 50 Voluntiers who are all excellent Marksmen & accustomed to the Woods, they chose for their Captain one of our Provincial Lieutenants who is extreemly well acquainted with the Woods & I am informed that this Company went on from the Laurel Hannon towards Fort Du Quesne last Tuesday in order to make Discoveries. It is said but I know not whether the Report is to be depended on that the French have only a very few Indians on the Ohio at this time. This however is certain that there are no more than 6 Indians with our Forces but it is said that a Party of about 40 Catawbaes are just come to Winchester with a Design to join them. You will have seen an Account of the Ticonderoga Affair long before this can reach you & as I know nothing more of it than what has been communicated to the Publick in the News Papers I shall only say that General Abercromby's Conduct is much censured in the first place for not taking time to discover the Enemys Situation better before he attacked them & again for bringing back his whole Army to this Side of Lake George immediately after

he had met with a Repulse when it was evident by the Enemy's not pursuing him that if he had continued on the other side of the Lake & had intrenched himself there they had not a sufficient Force to attack him, by such a Step he would at least have kept the Enemy in Awe & have prevented their sending any Reinforcements either to Fort Du Quesne or Cape Breton. It is reported that some of the Provincial Troops behaved ill & that since the Action Numbers of the New England Forces are gone home if this was really the Case I doubt not but you will soon hear it as one of General Abercromby's Aid de Camps is gone home to represent Matters in their proper Light. We have Advice from Phila[a] that Louisbourg was not surrendered the 24[th] of last Month Several of the Enemys Ships had been destroyed in the Harbour by a Bomb Battery which our Troops had erected on the Western Shore & several Deserters had declared that the Town was laid in Ashes but I cannot learn that our Troops had at that time carried on their Approaches nigh enough to raise Batteries for making a Breach nor can I find that the English had been at that time able to make themselves masters of the Island Battery indeed if they had there is no Doubt but Part of our Fleet would have run into the Harbour. You may remember that in a Letter which you favoured me with some time ago you said that Col[o] Henry had mentioned to you his having some Claim on the late Lord Baltimore for attending as a Commissioner when the Line was run from Fenwix's Island & you told me that if he would write more explicitly concerning that matter you would lay it before His Ldp & endeavour to procure him Satisfaction, when he was at Annapolis last Spring I communicated to him what you had wrote to me & I have since received from him the inclosed Letter which I take this Opportunity of transmitting for your Perusal. I likewise inclose you the Petition of one Benedict Spalding who has forfeited the Sum of £20 Currency to His Ldp for striking a Person when he had before given Security for keeping the Peace, the Man has some Friends that have spoke to me in his behalf & intreated me to interceed with His Ldp for a Remission of the Fine. &c.

Letter Bk. I. p. 374 p. 375

[D. Ross to Sharpe.] Copy.

August 30[th] 1758.

Sir

James bane the express got here yesterday about 3 p. m with letters from the General to M[r] Howell in the Evening I saw that Gentlemen at the Coffee house but he treated me in such a mysterious manner that for a long time I could not

guess in what manner the General had wrote to him, however at last he told me that the General had given a Warrant in his name for £1519. 10. 8 ster but that Mr Barron who had given an order on Mr Neilson for that sum and had wrote him that is even rather more than the difference betwixt what he had paid me more than the £1500 Mr Kilby was to advance tho through some mistake its £79. 19. 7 less that it ought to have been drawn in mine and he was resolv'd to have nothing to do with it you may be assured that in my situation I used every Argument I could think of to induce him to remove every obstacle that might keep me here any longer at last he hinted to me that there was another punctilio (as he termed it) to be settled but would not explain himself then nor satisfy me when he would tho I begd that every thing might be left to Mr Peters to adjust

This morning I waited on Mr Peters who very kindly undertook to call on Mr Howell to learn what he would be at & I flatter myself that he can not propose any thing to that Gentlemen inconsistent with me to agree to but I have not seen Mr Peters since as he has been all day at the Governors for the express from General Amherst giving the authentic account of the Surrender of Lewisburg only came in this forenoon and I enclose your Excellv the N York papers which contain all that is come to my knowlege. Mr peters said the express for General Forbes would not go away till to morrow forenoon but the express he says he has recd orders since I saw Mr Peters to be ready to set out in half an hour so I write this to come by him least he should go away before I can see Mr Peters but as I have seen Copys of the Warrant and receipts sent by Mr Barrone to Jno Neilson I cannot se there can be any reall difficulty in settling the affairs with Mr Howell when He comes to think of it seriously the express he got his letters and Mr Peters tells me he has been so busy in sending an important peice of intelligence to General Forbes that it has been out of his power to se Mr Howell so must conclude and am

Your Excellv
Your most obliged & obedt humbl Servt
D. Ross.

P. S. I did not forget the medicine I had them put up soon after I got here but I could neither persuad express nor post to bring them to Frederick Town so I sent them to Annapolis as the speediest way to convey them.

[Forbes to Sharpe.] Original.

Shippensbourg 3d September 1758.

Sir

By a letter from Mr Howell at Philadelphia dated August 30th I find Dr Ross's affair not fully settled, altho by the return of your Express I sent Mr Howell credit for £1519.. 18.. 8 Sterling to reimburse him for the money advanced to Dr Ross over and above the £1500 sterling allowed off by Mr Kilby; This as far as I could account was the whole sum; but Mr Howell writes me that Dr Ross received from him £2770.. 9.. 8 Sterling in Bills of Exchange, besides £510 Currency, which two sums is some hundreds more than the £3019.. 18.. 8.. sterling paid By Mr Kilby and me, but Mr Howell says that Mr Kilby is to be there in a day or two, who will easily set those matters to rights; So there is the less matter as Mr Ross is not, nor never was in prison, and might have prevented all this trouble by returning Mr Howell the Bills he had had from him, which I find he must do at last, as Mr Howell writes me that he believes I must send new Bills at last to prevent some losses, or some other things which I understand nothing off, such as Course of Exchange &c.

I must take notice of Dr Ross's indiscretion who when Mr Howell proposed to him to lodge the Bills and Cash in any indifferent persons Hands untill Mr Kilby or I could send our instructions about the affair, refused positively to do so, giving as his reason that as he had now got hold, he would not let go, which answer obliged Mr Howell to take the steps he did, and must of conequence oblige Mr Kilby and me to take proper receipts from Dr Ross for the money we advance upon the General account as neither his accts nor Vouchers have been looked over by us, or properly authenticated, for us to advance money upon, you will therefore be so good as write the Dr upon this subject and acquaint him that whatever money he receives now, he must be accountable for, and therefore ought to make no payments nor reimbursements without your particular allowance, as you know some of the accounts may upon examination admit of disputes unless very clearly Vouched.

I must likewise add that the sum I have ordered payment for to Dr Ross greatly exceeds what Mr Kilby and I at first thought necessary to be advanced, for supporting the Drs Credit and further carrying on the service, so it, will be necessary before you allow the Dr to pay away that money advanced by me, that I have a Copy of the Drs accounts sent me, and that those articles not clearly vouched be the last that any money is paid upon.

I propose leaving this to morrow morning in a kind of

Horse litter, being so weakened by my distemper that I neither can ride nor bear the roughness of my slopwaggon However I hope a few days will make a great change.

I have wrote to Col° Bouquet of your kind agreement of Garrisoning Fort Cumberland for the first month of my absence, and that 250 of your men would be there by the 10th or 12th Instant, ordering the Commissary to furnish them with provisions and a Gill of spirits each p day during their stay in that service, If there be any thing more wanted let me know, or if when there, you find any other thing necessary you will be so good as to order it, as the Commissary shall have directions to do whatever you require. Pray let me know if you have heard of the Blanketts.

I give you joy of Louisbourg which is certainly a great Acquisition and may be of some service to me, for as I dont hear that they have reinforced Fort Du Quesne with any Regulars, I fancy their chief reliance may be upon the Western Indians from Detroit, who as Mr Croghan writes me will certainly leave them soon; this with the numbers of Delaware nations and other tribes going now to treat with us at East town prevents my hurrying measures for some days, least by a precipitate blow I might prevent the success of the treaty at East town; and the only thing I dread the French will do, is they will persuade the West country Indians in Conjunction with the shawenese to come and attack the head of my Army now taking post on the other side Laurell hill, before that the Indians return home, what are your sentiments thereupon? wether to proceed with the whole, or temporize a few days longer, untill that we see how the East town treaty turns out, where I wish heartily you could have been, as you must know any Indian friendship at this critical time might prove a great dimunition to the strength of the French.

I foresee I shall be in great distress for want of waggons, the Horses of those with me being ruined as they say for want of forage, a neglect that Sir John St Clair can never answer for, who was sent from Philadelphia by me to make magazines of Forage all along the march route and to have a great Quantity in store at Raestown, I am Dr Sir

Yr most obedt &
most humle Servt
Jo: fforbes.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

F F the 4th Sept 1758.

Sr

This will be presented by Mr Cary the Person that I engaged to go down the Country & get the Blanketts that Your Excel-

lency desired me to procure you, he has been to several Parts of the Province but could collect no more than 489 the Cost of which delivered at Fort Loudoun is as you will see by the inclosed Account (which in my opinion is a reasonable one) £326.16.6 Maryland Currency. At the Bottom of the Account I have made a Charge for an Express that I was obliged to send to Mr Cary, for the Express that I sent to Winchester the 10th of Augst with your Packett & for him that I sent to F. Loudoun with my Letter of the 17th of that month £3.16.6. I have told Mr Cary that Your Excellency will either pay him the whole at F Loudoun or give him an Order on Mr Wolstenholme at Annapolis. I expect that he will be able to return hither before I sett off for Fort Cumberland which I intend to do next Wednesday Morning or on Thursday at farthest. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

F F the 4th of Septr 1758.

Sr

When I last wrote to your Excellency I apprehended that if you drew a Warrant on the Paymaster in favour of Mr Howell for these Sums vizt £850 stg £360.8.6 stg & £510. Currency he would have been reimbursed all the Money that he had paid to Dr Ross over & above the Sum of £1500 which he was impowered to pay by Mr Kilby, but I now perceive by Your Letter of Yesterdays Date which I am just favoured with that I was mistaken because I went upon a Supposition that the Exchange at Phila was at 60 p Ct when it is in fact at 55 or thereabouts as appears by the Sterling Sum which Mr Howell paid Dr Ross in Discharge of my order for £2976:15 Currency & I presume Mr Barrow went upon the same Supposition when he told Mr Howell that the Sum mentioned in your Excellency's Warrant was rather more than the Difference betwixt what Mr Howell had paid Mr Ross & the £1500 stg which Mr Kilby was to advance when the Sum mentioned in that Warrant was really short of such Difference. Your Excellency will see by the inclosed Extract from Dr Ross's Letter to me that Mr Howell is not satisfied with having his Name mentioned in the Warrant, if this or any other Objection that might be made to your last Warrant should make it necessary to give another I should be glad you would draw it in Mr Ross's favour for such Sum as you think proper that he might have no more to do than to give a proper Receit thereupon, to repay Mr Howell if that is what Mr Howell insists on & to return home for I am satisfied that in the present Situation of the Doctors Affairs at home it

Letter Bk. III would be better for him even to lose a good Sum than be detained any longer at Phila[a] Had not Your Excellency declined having any thing to do with any Accounts untill they had been laid before the Assembly I could have delivered them to you properly proven at Carlyle M[r] Ross having brought 'em thither to lay before you or such person as might have been appointed to examine them, they were the very same that would have been laid before the Assembly & I am sure D[r] Ross is too well acquainted with their Disposition towards him to charge any Article in his Accounts for which he cannot produce Vouchers. As the whole Sum that he has received from M[r] Howell on his own Account viz. the Bills for £2770. 9. 8 st[g] (which he received in lieu of £2976: 15 Currency & the £850 st[g]) is to my Knowledge far short of what is actually due to him, I need not I apprehend restrain him with respect to any Payments that he might want to make because if he pays any Money that he ought not it will be to his own Loss, whether his Accounts be finally examined & settled by our Assembly or by any other Persons, I shall however write to the Doctor as you desire & let him know that whatever money he receives now he must be accountable for whenever he shall be called upon. After Your Excellency & M[r] Kilby shall have advanced our Troops & M[r] Ross all that you shall think fit I imagine it would not be amiss for you to inform me by a Letter how much you have jointly or severally advanced on the Credit of the Province that I might lay the same before our Assembly at their next meeting (which will be immediately on my Return from Fort Cumberland) & desire them to provide for your being reimbursed accordingly, that is if you advance some Current money & some Sterling which will be the Case that they may repay you in the same Specie, & at their Settlement with our Officers & Doctor Ross may make them Debtors for just as much as you & M[r] Kilby may have advanced them. As M[r] Howell & M[r] Ross seem to have represented what has passed between them on this occasion in a different Light I can only say that if M[r] Ross has endeavoured to impose on me now I believe it is the first time & if I find it so, it will be the last time he shall have an Opportunity. It gives me no small pleasure to learn that you are able to travel at any Rate as I was afraid from what I had lately heard that you could not proceed in any manner whatever, I sincerely wish that you may recover Strength daily & be able to go thro any fatigue that you may have occasion to undergo during the Campaign. I am obliged to you for having sent such orders as I desired to the Commissary at Fort Cumberland, It gives me great Satisfaction to find myself able to do a thing that is agreeable to you & you may depend on my

being at Fort Cumberland with 200 men at least the 8th or 9th Inst. I suppose the Virginians or most of them will have received Orders to march to Rays Town as soon as they shall be relieved, but I should be obliged to you for ordering the Surgeon or his Mate at least to remain with us. All the Blanketts that could be got being 489 will be dld at Fort Loudoun to Morrow Evening where the Person that I employed to collect them will wait on Your Excellency for Payment. I heartily congratulate you on the Success of His Majesty's Arms in the Reduction of Cape Breton & I am glad you have Reason to think that the French have not sent any Regular Troops this Summer from Canada to the Ohio. If Your Excellency was thorowly satisfied that the Indians which are to be at Easton would immediately after the Conclusion of that Treaty either join you or go back among the other Western Indians & endeavour to draw them off from the French it would perhaps be worth while to postpone Your March a few Days if you apprehend that by moving on you shall give Offence, but if it be doubtful whether these Indians that are about to treat will declare themselves our Friends or Enemies, It would not be advisable in my opinion to let any Advantage slip in hopes that they will be thereby obliged, if they are real Friends they must be pleased at your proceeding & if they think proper they may bring the Treaty to an Issue & either join you or go among the Western Indians before you can possibly get to Fort Du Quesne, but if they sd find that you halt untill you know the Event of their Treaty & they are not sincerely disposed to join us they will probably protract the Treaty & thereby give the Enemy time to bring down a Body of Indians from Canada as well as from the Westward or perhaps some Regular Troops & it is not impossible that they may afterwards behave in a worse manner than the Cherokees have lately done. As Your Excellency was pleased to desire my opinion I have taken the Liberty to say what occurs to me but at the same time I would have You consider that it has never lain in my Way to be conversant with Indians nor have I ever heard what Reason the Govert of Pensa has to think that the Delawares will attach themselves to the British Interest & in short I do not think myself capable of advising you with respect to the Point about which you desire my Sentiments, but as it is not improbable that some of the Southern Indians or of these Delawares or perhaps some of the Enemy Indians may come to Fort Cumberland while I have the Command there & desire to be admitted into the Fort I should be obliged to you for letting me know what Signal our Friend Indians are to make. Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

Fort Cumberland the 12th of Septr 1758

Dr Sr

I have just time to acquaint You of my Arrival here & that unless you are pleased to send me an order by the Bearer Ensign Murdock for supplying the Men with Rum as mentioned in my former Letters it will not be in my Power to keep them together, I must likewise desire the favour of you to order Mr Adam Hoop to send us an immediate Supply of Flour & Beef.

Original.

[Halkett to Sharpe.]

Camp at Reastown 16th September 1758

Dear Sir

This evening Colonel Washington arrived, who surprises the General extreamly by the account that he gives of the great scarcity of provisions at Fort Cumberland after haveing wrote to Colonel Bouquet so fully upon that subject, however the General (who is greatly fatigued from the bussiness that his just coming to Reastown has oblidg'd him to go through) has order'd me to inform you, that he will send off a Convoy of provisions to morrow, the particulars of which Mr St Clair will inform you of, at the same time the bearer carryes order for all the Virginians to be ready to march immediatly upon the arrival of Colonel Washington, who sets out for that purpose to morrow morning, which will deminish the Consumpsion of Provisions at Fort Cumberland very considerably, and make it a very easy matter to support you for the future as your numbers will be so much diminish'd.

Three days ago Commissary Clerk wrote to Mr Rutherford at Winchester, to supply your people with spirits, and all the other necessarys that you desir'd, which letter I hope will be in good time to answer your expectations

I am Dear Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

Francis Halkett.

Letter Bk. IV p. 1

[Secretary Ridout [?] to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 16th of Sept. 1758.

Sir

Agreeable to the Orders which I received from the Governor a few Days ago I herewith transmit a Copy of the Iournal of the Proceedings of the Commissioners that were appointed some Years since to see a Line run from Fenwix's

Island to the Bay of Chesopeak, also the Map of Taylor's & Iames's Islands with Mr Emory's Deposition annexed & a Copy of the Iournal that he kept when he assisted in running the Line abovementioned, I shall likewise transmit two Depositions that I have just received relative to the Passage of some Vessels heretofore thro the Streights or Thoroughfares called Slaughter Creek & Oyster Creek & I shall also send Copies of several Patents whereby the Tracts of Land that lye on the Eastern Side or Shore of Slaughter Creek & some Parts of Iames's & Taylors Islands were granted by the Lord Proprietary in the early Days of the Province. I have desired the Sheriff of Dorchester County to send me up Duplicates of the two Depositions abovementioned together with some more of the same Sort or to the same Purport if any other Persons can be found that have ever seen Vessels of Burthen pass thro those Streights & if he complies with my Request before the Governor returns to Annapolis & I have any Opportunity of transmitting 'em I shall not fail to As the Descriptive Parts of the other Patents that have been granted for Parcells or Tracts of Land on Taylors Island the same or nearly the same Words that these do which you will now receive Copies of, it was thought unnecessary to have them transcribed especially as their Describing Taylor's Island to lye in Slaughter Creek & not in the Bay of Chesopeak seems to militate against Lord Baltimore. How it happened that these Streights which divide Iames's from Taylors Island and Taylor's Island from the Main Land have been called Creeks I cannot learn nor why the several Islands that lye to the Southward of them as well as Pools & the other Islands which are to the Northward of Bay of Chesopeak These not vessels of Taylor's Island as round many of them. I have heard it urged p. 2 that there is the same Reason why Taylor's Island should be considered as Part of the Land over which the East & West Line ought to be run that there is why Fenwix's Island should be so considered, & that as the Commissioners begun to run the Line from the Easternmost Shore of the Latter it ought to be terminated by the Westernmost Shore of the former, or of Iamess Island as it might happen to fall; but this Argument is no longer even specious when it be known that the Parcel of Land which is called by the Name of Fenwix's Island is in fact no Island but Part of the Main Land as Mr Emory informed me some time ago when I was talking with him on this Subject. It is supposed nay I believe the Map that was transmitted to you by the Governor some time since will shew, that if the Divisional Lines are run according to the Articles of Agreement as the Lord Hardwick explained them, a navi- Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV gable Part of one of the Branches of Nanticoke will fall in Sussex County, & should that be the Case it cannot be doubted but the People who live contiguous will carry on a Trade without paying the Maryland Duties, just as the Owners of Virginia Vessels that take in their Cargoes from the Southern Shore of Potowmack do at present. This indeed they say they will do in Spight of any Agreement or promise that the Mess^rs^ Penns may make to restrain them, & once such a Trade is opened it must be expected that a considerable Part of the Eastern Shore Tobacco will be carried to & exported from the Head of Nanticoke in Pensilv^a^ Bottoms, the Masters of which will be entered and cleared by the Port Officer that resides at Lewis Town on Delaware Bay. I take the Liberty to inclose the two last Gazetts that have been printed here wherein are some Accounts of the late Motions & present Situation of the Troops that are employed under the Command of Brigadier General Forbes on an Expedition against Fort Du Quesne, which place it is hoped & indeed generally expected they will have made themselves Masters of before the End of this Month. You will see that the General arrived at Fort Loudoun about the time that the Governor sett off for Fort Cumberland, but I much question whether he has been yet able to reach Raes Town or indeed
p. 3 whether he will ever get thither for I was told by a Person that came to Fort Frederick last Saturday & who had seen the General two Days before that His Excellency was so much fatigued the 6^th^ Inst by travelling ten Miles in a Kind of Horse Litter on a fine Road that he could scarcely stand when he alighted & that he never attempts to walk without Leaning on some other Person; It is said however that if the General did not recover Strength in a Day or two Colo Bouquet who continued at Raes Town was to take Command of & proceed with the Army which perhaps it would have been well if he had done a Month ago. The Officers that are said in the Gazette to have lately lain in Sight of the French Fort were Lieut. Riley of the Maryland Troops who went out with a Corporal only, & Capt Shelby who commands the Company of Voluntiers that the Governor encouraged to go out from this Province, both of them Persons whose Reports may be relied on, The Lieut^t^ took his View from an Eminence that lies a little to the Northward of Fort Du Quesne, but Capt Shelby crossed the Ohio below Fort Du Quesne with more than half his Company, The Governor of Pens^a^ & Governor Barnard were according to the last Accounts which have been received from the Northward to have a meeting at Easton about this time with many of the Chiefs of the Shawanese Delawares & some Western Tribes of Indians

who it is said are tired of the War & of the French & the Letter Bk. IV
General I find flatters himself that they will now be prevailed
on not only to leave the French but also to turn their Arms
agst 'em. It is certain I believe that there are not more than
200 Indians at this time with the French at Fort Du Quesne
& that these or most of them came down from Detroit & that
part of the Continent, but it is not I think improbable that
some of the Canada Indians are on their Way down & per-
haps a Reinforcement of Regular Troops the Number of
Southern Indians that continue with our Army is very incon-
siderable not fifty I imagine at the most & it is said that even
these have declared that they will not fight against any White p. 4
People & that since we are about to hold Treaties & make an
Alliance with the Indians against whom they out of regard for
the English have taken up the Hatchet nothing remains for
them now to do but to bury it again & return home. As our
Printer has mentioned the Governors marching from Fort
Frederick in such a manner as leaves the Reader doubtful
whether he left a proper Garrison in that place I think it my
Duty to inform you that the Company which was sent out
from Cecil & one from the interiour part of Frederick County
do Duty there & send out Parties to patroll on the Frontiers
for the better Security of the Inhabitants, these Companies
were ordered out for that particular Service as Militia under
our Contested Act of Assembly, but the 220 Men that marched
with the Governor to Fort Cumberland all turned out volun-
tarily from four Companies, the Officers of which as well as
the Colonel & Lieut^{t} Colo of the County are gone up with His
Excellency & will stay with him untill it is determined who
are to be quartered next Winter at Fort Du Quesne whether
some of our Troops or the Enemy's & as soon as that is
known the General has promised to relieve the Governor &
his Garrison by sending back to Fort Cumberland a Corps of
the Provincials—

[James Sinclair to Sharpe.] Original.

Camp at Rays Town 16th Septem^{r} 1758

Sir

I am desired by General Forbes to acquaint you that he is
in the greatest concern to find M^{r} Rutherford, to whom the
suplying of fort Cumberland was entirely intrusted, has not
yet furnished the necessary Suplys, as the General had given
such directions for that purpose, as he thought could not fail
of doing it effectualy before your arrival. There was an
Express sent off yesterday to M^{r} Rutherford from M^{r} Hoops
constituent at this place, to hasten things as much as possible

and order him up immediately from Winchester, in the mean time, if you will be so good as let the General know your wants, they shall be suplyed from hence as well as possible, notwithstanding the great difficulties we ly under with regard to Carriages.

Sir John S^{t} Clair is returned from the Mountains, he staid here one night, and is set out for Philadelphia and the Lower Counties to hasten up Provisions & Carriages. I am with the greatest Respect

Sir
Your most obedient
& most humble Servant
James Sinclair

His Excell^{y} Gover. Sharp.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

Fort Cumberland the 20th of Sept^{r} 1758.

S^{r}

As I have received no particulars from Your Excellency except that extraordinary Letter of M^{r} Ross's contained in Yours of the 16th Inst. & no late Letter from him I think it improper to trouble you at this time with any thing relative to that Affair. It gives me a real pleasure that I have an Opportunity of congratulating you on the Success of His Majesty's Arms under the Command of Col^{o} Broadstreet, I earnestly request the favour of a Line from you before the 10th of next month at which time the Voluntiers under my Command (amounting in all to 215 men officers included) will be for returning home. I am—

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

Fort Cumberland the

D^{r} S^{r}

Since my last I have had the Misfortune to lose Capt Spriggs & M^{r} Luckett my Adjutant by the blowing up of the lesser Magazine, the Fire it occasioned was soon got the better of & no Loss sustained except the Stores therein lodged & what they were I can give Your Excellency no Account not having received any of the Stores left here. Your Excellency will I persuade Myself excuse my not being more particular when I assure you it was not in my power to obtain from Major Levingston any Acco^{t} whatever of the Stores left here. As the time for which the Voluntiers engaged to garrison this place is near expiring I think it my Duty to acquaint you that Lieut^{t} Hays of the Virg^{a} Forces (to whom I shall leave the Command of this place has 20 men fit for Duty 47 upon the Recovery & 49 sick. I am—

[Major Halkett to Sharpe.] Original.

Camp at Reastown 30th September 1758.

Sir

The General being a good deal overcome with the bussiness that he has been oblidgd to go through, makes him unable to do himself the pleasure of writing you by this conveyance, he has therefore order'd me to acknowledge his Receiving your letter this day, in which he approves greatly of every thing you say regarding the sick at Fort Cumberland, but as it would be attended with great inconveniency to make a Detachment from this place just now for the Garrisoning of Fort Cumberland, he is in hopes you will be able to detain the Militia now with you till the tenth of October against [which] time he will take care to provide for its security, and in a few days he will take an opportunity to write you very fully in answer to your letter.

The Virginians make a Complaint of some of your people haveing taken up some of their horses, as stray horses, & detaind them, altho some of their Bass men were sent over to demand them, the General therefore begs that you will be so good to examine into it, and put it to Rights, and as they have sent a party over to Receive them that you will order them to be deliver'd

The General desires that you will inform Lieutenant Haze of the Virginians, that it is his orders, he remain at Fort Cumberland with all the sick & recover'd men under his Command till further orders. I am Sir

Your most obedient humble servt

Francis Halkett

[Sharpe to Forbes.] Copy.

Fort Cumberland. to The General. Octr [1758]

Dr Sr

The Shannando Waggons being 41 in number are just arrived with 28 Days Flour, a necessary Supply not having more than 5 Days Flour & 25 of Bacon in Store & but three Steers that I have ordered to be kept for the use of the Sick nor is there any Likelyhood of any further Supplies coming from Winchester for this place. There are as I am informed some spare Howitzer Wheels in an outward Store house the Key whereof was not delivered to me however shall order it to be opened & take out such Carriages or Wheels as may be therein the Buck Shot left in the lesser Magazine were all destroyed the Rest shall be sent with the Waggons which only wait for Convoy. I am extremely sorry that the Virginians should have troubled Your Excellency with Com-

plaints agst my people for having taken up some of their Stray Horses & detained them altho some of their Batt Men were sent to demand them as it obliges me to take up too much of Y^{r} time in giving it an Answer, the first part of their Charge is true having promised the Hunters a Reward of 5^{s} for every Horse they should bring in & I can assure Your Excellency they lost no time in making their Demand & I did myself order an Officer to see them delivered up which I am well assur'd was done for I saw them taken away by their Batt Men, it is likewise true that part of the latter Charge may be just but no further than this the Reverend M^{r} Barkley who was here at the time that two of his Horses were brought in after being lost for some considerable time refused paying the Reward upon which I ordered them to be detained untill he thought proper to comply which he did a short time after. Upon the strictest Enquiry I cannot find that any thing has happened wherein my People were any ways concerned except my ordering a sick man to be put on one of the stray Horses to give him an Airing for half a quarter of a mile w^{ch} gave one of their Batt Men great offence & furnished him with an occasion as appears by all the standersby of being very insolent & abusive for which one of the Militia struck him with a Bridle the Bit whereof did him some harm.

Original.

[Halkett to Sharpe.]

Camp at Reastown 2^{d} October 1758.

Sir

About this time we expect their will be a number of the Shannando Waggons arriving at Fort Cumberland with provisions from Winchester; the General therefore begs that you will be so good to engage as many of them as possible, upon the same terms as the Pensylvania Waggons, to go upon our Expedition, and that you will take the opportunity of their coming here, to send over all the Buck shott at Fort Cumberland, seven Boxes containing two hundred wight each, were lodg'd in the new store under the hill, which was sent from Fort Frederick along with the shelles six hundred wight was likewise lodg'd in store that was blowen up, if any of that Remains undistroyed, you will send it also, and provided the Carriages can be ready time enough, they may take the benefite of the officers & thirty men sent from the second Virginia Regiment for horses, to escort them. if this party marches before that the Waggons can be got Ready they must be escorted by the Recover'd men of the Virginia Regiments

If there are any spair Wheels, or carriages for Hovitzers be pleas'd to send them likewise in some of the empty Waggons,

Captain Hay haveing brought no spair ones with the Train and we may come to have occasion for them I am

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servt

Francis Halkett

PS Upon shewing this letter to the General, he has alter'd that part of it, for the Recoverd men of the Virginians to escort the Waggons, provided the officer & 30 men be Returnd with the Horses, and desires that you will favour him with a few lines to inform him of the number you can engage, and he will order a party from this Camp to march to Fort Cumberlan to Escort them hither, he hopes you will pardon his not being able to do himselfe the pleasure of writeing to you, but he will take the first opportunity that offers.

[Ross to Sharpe.] Original.

Frederick Town Octr 5, 1758

Sir,

The last time I had the honour of writing to you was from Philadelphia Sept. 6th after I was discharged from the Sherriff. Sinc, I learn that Mr Howell has taken no small pains to misrepresent the affair in his letters to General Forbes. indeed I could scarce expect any other from a Man, who, tho he carried me to Secretary Peters, was so far from following that Gentlemans advice, or allowing me time to write to the General, that he carried me home with him under pretence of drinking a dish of tea, and had the under Sherriff ready and did arrest me and send me to prison from his own House.

But as even after that, I was so candid as to send for him to the Sherriffs, and shewed him not only every thing I wrote to you but to others about the affair, and begged that he would also write to the General, and as he pretended he would not write about it. I flatter myself the General when he is more at leisur than he can be at present, will favour me with copys of Mr Howells letters. As I am certain I can fairly Acquit myself to the General, to You, and all Concerned, from the imputation of having taken one Unjust or mean step in the whole transaction. and I hope you will be so kind as to interest yourself on my behalf with the General, when a proper opportunity presents itself, that I may clear up my character.

As I was obliged to leave some of the Bills in Philadelphia for sale, I have given my Brother all the cash I brought, except what I was obliged to pay here to very necessitous people. And as there will be a very considerable risque in

sending from Fort Frederick the £510 that remains due of the pay advanced the troops, your Excll^y may draw Orders on him; I doubt not, that your Excell^y will remember that I am considerably in advance for money, and have assignments of their pay for my Security. So that if the payment of their Arrears is to depend on the next Maryland Assembly, I can have but little hopes of it; as the people have been so mad as to return almost the same Members thorough the different Counties, and even this Frontier County, have rechosen Mr Dorsey, Crisup & Chaplin, tho their behaviour was so extraordinary in the last assembly. As things are so circumstanced, I hope your Excell^y will draw as littl of the £510 out of my Brothers hands as possible till its seen what turn the same Men will take in this new Session, for I flatter myself that the application I have given and the risque I have run to keep these Troops together since the 8^th^ of Oct^r^ 1757, will in your Opinion entitule me to the preference of all other Creditors. I foresee what a loser I must be, what I request is, that it may be as little as the circumstances of the Service will admit.

I designd to have waited on you at Fort Cumberland & from thence to have gone to General Forbes, but my stay at Philadelp^a^ and my being on the Frontiers the most part of this Summer, put it out of my power at present

I am Your Excell^ys^
most obed. & most hum^e^ Serv^t^
David Ross

To Governor Sharpe.

Original.

[Forbes to Sharpe.]

Sir

I am this moment favourd with yours and am very much obliged to you, for the Care you have taken of our good Fort Cumberland, this will be deliverd you by M^r^ Clerk, whom I had sent over on purpose to settle matters with regard to provisions &c, So whatever you have wanted or may want he will settle with you as you shall please to direct, as to the Virginia complaint I thought it frivilous and triffling from the begining, you can easily see I was obligd to take notice of it, on purpose to please. I shall send of an Escort tomorrow for the Waggons, but if the Escort of Coll^o^ Byrds Reg^t^ is not yet come away, they may Stay and Come along with the Waggons, or Escort them till they meet the Party I send off tomorrow. As there will be some empty waggons, I shall expect the Spare wheel Carriage that Major Halket wrote about. As I understand you have some Garden Stuff such as

Cabbage &c. I beg you will be so good as ord[r] some to be sent over here by the Waggons. I am

My D[r] Sir
Your most Obd[t] humble Serv[t]
Jo. fforbes

Raes Camp Octob[r] 5[th] 1758.
Excuse another hand having been
unable to write myself these ten days.

[Sharpe to Halkett.] Letter Bk. III

Fort Cumberland the 6[th] of Oct[r] 1758.

S[r]

This is to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letters bearing Date the 30[th] of Sept[r] & the 2[d] Inst as well as to acquaint you that there are no spare Carriages or Wheels for Hobitzers or Cannon but there are in an out Store House about fifteen or sixteen compleat Military Waggons. I must desire the favour of you to pay my Respects to the General & to acquaint him that the Militia are resolved to march on Monday Morning next nor will the General I flatter myself be surprized thereat when he is acquainted of their being now taken sick Day after Day & no able Person left here to take care of them.

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

Fort Cumberland the 8[th] Oct[r] 1758.

D[r] S[r]

I am sorry this place did not afford Your Excellency a better Supply of Carriages or Wheels & those sent were not discovered untill the Party had marched. M[r] Clark was with me & settled Affairs in part only, as I had it not in my Power at so short a Notice to give him an exact Account nor can I acquaint him with the Quantity of Provision received at Fort Frederick but at my Arrival there which will be in three or four Days—

[Sharpe to Forbes.] Copy.

Fort Frederick the 12[th] of Oct[r] 1758.

S[r]

On my Arrival here from Fort Cumberland I found a Letter from Doctor Ross advising me of his being at length returned from Phil[a] & of his having brought home the £510 which the General had been pleased to advance (over & above the

£1890) for the Use of the Maryland Forces to encourage them to keep together untill I should be able to make Application to the Assembly once more for the Arrears of Pay that are due to them. As I have no good Opportunity of remitting you the Cash from this Place (the Risk of sending so large a Sum by a single Person being too great) I have drawn orders on the Doctor in favr of Yourself & the several Captains for the Sums that are to be advanced & paid to you respecting which orders you may depend he will duly accept & pay whenever they shall be offered.

I am &c

P. S. The inclosed Sketch of an Accot will shew you how all the money that hath been advanced by the General for the Use of the Troops has been or is to be distributted.

HS.
Lettr from the Govr to Genl Forbes in Octr 1758.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Boscawen.]

[Annapolis] 16th of Octr 1758.

Sir

Having been for a considerable time at Fort Cumberland in the Westernmost part of this Province I had not the pleasure untill this morning to receive Your Favour of the 27th of Iuly whereby you were pleased to advise me of the Successes of His Majesty's Fleet & Forces under Your Command & particularly to notify to me that the Town of Louisburg had surrendered on the 26th of that month, an Event on which I most heartily congratulate your Excellency & I heartily join in the general Joy of His Majesty's Subjects thereat. Last week just before I returned from the Frontier of this province I was informed that the General having at length received a sufficient Supply of Waggons & Provisions & being pretty well recovered had marched from Raes Town with the Rest of His Army to the advanced Post on Loyal Hanning (which is about 35 miles on this side Fort Du Quesne) it was expected that the General would move on with the Troops from that post about this time—

[Sharpe to Denny.]

Annapolis the 17th of Octr 1758.

Sr

Your Letter of the 30th of August not being brought to Fort Frederick till after I had left that place & was gone to Fort I

was not advised of Your Intention to have a Meeting at Easton with a number of the Delawares & other Indians soon enough to have attended there at the time you had appointed & indeed if Your Letter had reached me before I left F. Frederick I should not have been at Liberty to accept Your Invitation for I had promised the General some time before to garrison F. Cumberland for three or four weeks from the middle of last month with some of our Militia & I was sensible that none of them would be prevailed on to move unless I would go with them & remain there as long as they should continue in Garrison. As the General has been detained so long at Raes Town I imagine the Success of his Expedition depends greatly on the Issue of Your Conferences at Easton & I am therefore very anxious to know how they have ended, in the mean time it gives me some Satisfaction to find that you were of opinion at the time you were pleased to write to me that there was a fair Prospect of Your being able to settle all Disputes & unite in our favour the several Tribes of Indians that had promised to send Deputies thither to meet you. From the Accounts that I received from Raes Town just before I left Fort Cumberland I conclude that the General moved on with the Rear of his Army from that place the Day after the Waggons which S^r^ Iohn S^t^ Clair had been down the Country to collect arrived & I expect that the Troops have e'er this time marched on from the advanced Post at Loyal Hanning but I presume you have received Letters from the Westward since I came from the Frontiers & shall therefore only add that I am &c— Letter Bk. III

[Clark to Sharpe.] Original.

Camp near Rays Town Octob^r^ 23^d^ 1758.

Sir

I received your Excellency's Letter, giving me Detail of the Militia, by us fed at Fort Cumberland under y^r^ Command, for which I return you my most Hearty Thanks; I thereby made out the Acc^s^ but will defer having it certifyed untill I have the pleasure of Seeing you.

I shall be much obliged to your Excellency, if By any means, the Acc^t^ of M^r^ Ramsay or any other Acc^ts^ we left unsettled, could be procured & sent to me at Carlisle, as I shall have to settle with the General for them.

This Day we march from this place, leaving but about 100 Invalids under Major Wells to Garrison this place. The particulars of the Attack at Loyal hannan is kept a Secret, I am afraid it will not bear a true Relation; I beg

your Excellency's pardon for the Freedom I take of sendg a Letter to Yr Care

I am with Respect
Your Excellency's most
humble Servt
Daniel Clark.

besides the Charges delivered you in my former Letter there was a bag of Corn to feed my Horses which was supposed to belong to Mr Ramsey as well as a Hogshead of Apple or Peach brandy delivered out to the men and a Cask of Shrub quantity about Six or Seven Gallons which I took for the use of Myself & Officers as Mr Ramsey nor any other person on his behalf was present must leave it to you to settle with him in the best manner you can I must beg of you to take care of the Letter I sent having mislaid the Accounts therein mentioned. As you are settling with the Genl regard must be had to the Victualing of the Militia from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland and thence to their Habitations
The Charges of Waggonage &c should
be mentioned

Original. [Ross to Sharpe.]

Annapolis Novr 3d 1758.

Sir

From the Copy you have been pleased to favour me with of General Forbes letter to you from Shippensburgh of the 3d of Septr relating to that unlucky affair at Philadelphia, I see Clearly that an attempt is made to impose on the General not only by exaggerating and misrepresenting things that have some foundation in truth, but also in asserting what never existed; for that reason I hope you will permit me to lay before you a full state of the Transaction betwixt Mr Howell and me, in which I shall endeavour to confine myself to such facts as do not alone depend on that Gentlemans Veracity nor mine, but on Original papers to which I shall refer, and on what Secretary Peters, Mr Chew, the kings attorney, and Mr Israel Pemberton know of the affair, if any thing is mentioned of what passed betwixt Mr Howel and me by ourselves, it will have such a Connection with what came within the knowledge of those Gentlemen, that it will not be difficult to discover the truth, and as I should be extremely sorry that General Forbes should Continue the same opinion of me, that he must have when he wrote to your Excellency on the 3d of Sept to me on the 28 Augt and to Mr Howell on the 4 of Sept I flatter myself that if on the perusal of the papers I shall

lay before you, you should not think me quite so Culpable as I have been represented, that you will at a proper Opportunity lay this letter before the General and Intercede with him, that I may have Copies of the whole that M^r^ Howell has wrote relating to it, and that I may be permitted to wait on the General when he returns to Philadelphia where the persons to whom I shall appeal reside.

You know Sir, that all my Vouchers were prepared for the Examination of Col. Bouquet and Sir John S^t^ Clair at their meeting at Connegchego in June, and that I brought these Vouchers to Carlyle when you waited on General Forbes in Iuly, and that I waited on you at Generals lodgings with the Copy of M^r^ Kilby letter of the 19 of June which your Secretary had favoured me with, to know if I was right in my constructions of that letter and what was necessary for me to do on my part; and I remember you requested Major Halket to read it, and without your coming to any determination you went together to the General. I think I afterwards understood from your Excellency that no Vouchers would be called for, but that the General would advance the money on account and on the Credit of the province I returned with you to Fort Frederick and you gave me the three Orders on M^r^ Howell. I believe you Imagined I would employ some body in Philadelphia to Negotiate them, but as the people were very pressing to whom I was Indebted for provisions, I proposed going myself and in my way Called at Carlyle and got to Philadelphia the 6 of August next morning I waited on M^r^ Howell with the Orders, he compared them with a Copy of M^r^ Kilbys letter of the 19 of June and he objected to the draught for 850£ towards defraying the expence of Transporting provisions to Fort Cumberland and other contingincies as M^r^ Kilby in his letter mentioned only five or £600 on that account and said he would copy all the Orders and send them that day by the post to M^r^ Kilby at N. York, and that I must wait the return of the post, which I thought very reasonable he also made an Objection to your having drawn the Order for Provisions in Curr^y^ as he had wrote to M^r^ Woolstenholme at Annapolis, desiring him to request of your Excellency that it might be drawn in Sterling, but you will see how that difficulty was got over by the Copy of mine to him marked N 1

On the Saturday M^r^ Howell had no letter by the post from M^r^ Kilby, on the Monday following M^r^ Howell of himself proposed to pay me the Orders, and next day he did: and I gave him recipts on them, as you will observe on the Original ones now in my possession N. 2. 3 and 4. I asked M^r^ Howell if he had any business to communicate to M^r^ Kilby, for that I intended to go to N York; as I was well assured

that the Exchange was so much higher there than at Philadelphia, that it would on that account be worth my while, but that I also wanted to see Mr Kilby, that I might be throughly informed in what manner the Vouchers should be returned to him for the money advanced, in case our assembly should not repay him at their next meeting. But Mr Howell showed me so many good arguments, that if I went to N York and sold his Bills, it would sink the Exchange there immediately for Mr Watts's Bills, and that Mr Kilby might be a very considerable loser by the fall of Exchange from his doing a generous action. I told him I would not offer any of the Bills to Sale at N. York but as that did not seem to make him easy, I assured him that I would not go to N York at all, but would take another Opportunity of waiting on Mr Kilby, with which he seemed satisfied I then told him, that I must carry down some money to pay the most necessitous of my Creditors, but that I would only sell a few Bills as the Exchange was so low, and would leave about £1200 in his hands to procure the money for me in two months time, as I imagined I could make the others I owed to easy, when I could assure them of having their money at a particular day: and as I must pay a Commission to some body, I would choose to throw it into his hands, and more particularly as I had no acquaintance in Philadelphia he very candidly told me that he had more Bills of his own to Sell than he could get money for, and that it would be more in the power of others to serve me than in his, and recommended Reese Meridith. I informed him that formerly I had dealings with Reese Meredith to the value of about 500 or £600, but that I had never before seen him, but that I had an invitation to dine with him next day and I would then leave the Bills with him.

I called next Morning on Mr Howell at his counting house, and soon after I came in he received Mr Kilbys letter of the 14th of August, which occasioned a great Surprize in us both, he at first read me some paragraphs and said he had done a very imprudent thing in paying me the money, which would forever ruin him with the General and Mr Kilby, and seemed to lay great Stress on Mr Kilbys saying "that if on the present Occasion Governor Sharpe can be accomodated with £1500 &c

as thinking from the manner of his exprssing himself, that Mr Kilby threw the whole weight upon him, of doing or not doing what Mr Kilby himself seemed now averse to, whatever might have been his sentiments when he wrote to you of the 19 of June, and indeed he seemed in so much Agony and distress that I sincerely pitied him. We had recourse again to the Copy of that Letter, and Mr Howell compared it with

Mr Kilbys of the 14. I persuaded him to be moderate and consider the thing cooly, and begged he might read all Mr Kilbys last Letter for that it was impossible to form any Iudgement, from only reading parts of it and as we had conversed from the time of my coming to Town with great freedom and intimacy, I took the liberty of asking him, to allow me to read it over; but he told me there were some parts of it improper for me to see, to which I made no answer as I saw he was violently agitated by passion, but walked in the store till he should have time to compare that letter with the other with more attention than he seemed to me to have given to it. some time after, he came to me and insisted with great warmth that I should imediately return him all the Bills, I told him that it seemed to be a point that would require a little time to think on, and the only way for us both to form a true Judgement of what was proper for each of us to do, was to divest ourselves of all heat and warmth, that I was very certain from the Character I had always heard of Mr Kilby that he misunderstood him, that men in his Station and figure in life, were incapable of writing any thing with an Intention to lay people they had to do with under difficulties, that such a conduct would not be consistent with the character of probity necessary in much Inferior Stations, and that I could not apprehend that any thing Mr Kilby could write relating to the affair need be keept a Secret from me he then offered to pay me the £1500 that Mr Kilby had engaged for by his letter of the 19 of June, and that I should instantly deliver the rest for he was resolved to have nothing more to do with it. I told him that I could form no Iudgement what I should do, till I had some time to think of it, and if he would not allow me to see Mr Kilbys letter, that he would be so kind to write out such paragraphs as he thought might be communicated to me, and I would by myself compare them with the Copy of his letter to you of the 19 of June and give him then my answer. he insisted before he would agree to do it, that I should give him my promise to bring and deliver up all the money and Bills except £1500 Sterling, I told him that I would not lay myself under any such Obligation, that as he had paid me the Bills on the Orders and taken my recipts for them, I could not see any way he could get them, but by informing and convincing my understanding to give up the very point in dispute. On which he went and directed his Clerk to Copy out N 5, but laid me under a promise that I should make no use of it in shewing it to any body without his consent, and that I should not mention the affair to any person till we should both have time to think of what was necessary to be done. I went to the Coffee house to go from thence to Reese Merediths, before dinner

he informed that Mr Howell had been with him, and persuade me to deliver up the Bills, for it would forever ruin Mr Howell with the General & Mr Kilby, as he had paid the Orders a day before they were due and with a view to Oblige me that I might not be detained any longer in Town, that as they were not become due from the time they were presented, the General or Mr Kilby had a right to countermand the payment as in the case of Bills of Exchange, and by Mr Howells having made the payment a day sooner, I would even be a gainer, for if he had not paid them before he recieved Mr Kilbys letter by the post I would have recived nothing, and Mr Howell was willing to allow me to retain the £1500 Mr Kilby had promised to advance by his letter of the 19 of June. I showed Mr Merideth, Mr Kilbys letter of the 19 of June, a Copy of all the three Orders, and Observed to him the most considerable Order was drawn at no sight. I also showed him the abstract Mr Howell had given me of Mr Kilbys letter of the 14 of August, and told him I was very certain that neither the General nor Mr Kilby could have any Intention to countermand their Orders or retract what they had once assented to, but that the whole seemed owing to a mistake, which I imagined was Occasioned by the Generals Sickness, As Major Halket had told me at Carlyle that he had wrote to Capt McAdam by the Generals Direction concerning the money to be advanced me & that I was apprehensive Mr Kilby had misunderstood Major Halket & supposed that the £850 which the Major had desired him to pay was all the money that was asked or expected from him when in fact that was an Additional sum over & above the Money which he had voluntarily offered to advance but as Mr Kilby had not yet recived the letters from Governor Sharpe, for they were at Mr Howells counting house since I came to Town, these I imagined would explain the whole affair to Mr Kilbys and at last it would only be the expence of sending an Express to the General who would send a Warrant for what he thought proper to advance, and that I should not leave the Town nor negotiate one of the Bills till the matter should be adjusted, that if the General or Governor Sharpe directed me to deliver up the whole money, that it should be done. Before we had done dinner Mr Howell came to Mr Merediths, and the whole affair was again talked over in much the same manner, Mr Howell said he would not have mentioned it to any Body else, but Mr Meredith was one he always Consulted with on every difficult Occassion, and again requested me not to mention it. the conversation concluded with my telling him, that I had as yet had no Opportunity of thinking seriously on the affair, that I

should consider it that afternoon and let him know in the morning time enough for him to write to Mr Kilby by the post.

Next day, I gave Mr Howell mine of the 16 of August N 6 which was not satisfactory and at first he threatend me with his Interest with the General and Mr Kilby that I should not only refund the money advanced, but that I should never receive a farthing, unless I got pay from the Maryland Assembly; However he proposed going with me to Secratary Peters, who he said was present when the General and Mr Kilby settled the matter in June. We waited on that Gentleman in the afternoon, the whole affair was laid before him by Mr Howell, Mr Peters at first seemed to think the Bills might be returned to Mr Howell; but when I had Spoke and stated the affair in a fuller manner than I thought Mr Howell had done, he oned he thought much the best way for us both, was to go to N York together and wait on Mr Kilby to whom he would write, and that he was certain he knew so much of that sort of business, that he would fall on some way to extricate us both out of our difficulties. Mr Howell replied, that every thing was what he proposed to the Doctor yesterday, but that I had refused to go. I readily acknowledged I did, but mentioned to Mr Peters that my reason for refusing to go was; that Mr Howell would by no means agree to my sending an Express to General Forbes or to Governor Sharpe, but Insisted that they should know nothing of what had happened; that as it appeared by the extracts of Mr Kilbys letter, that he had not received the intended Information from Major Halkets letter, that it was not probable he would alter his mind even if Governor Sharpes letter should have come to his hands; and it could not be supposed the General would write to him again relating to it, as he certainly Imagined every thing was settled by Major Halkets letter to Capt McAdam. I told Mr Peters that nothing would be more agreable to me than going Immediately to N York with Mr Howell to wait on Mr Kilby, but asked his opinion whether from the reasons I had given, he did not think it proper that either Mr Howell or I should write to the General or Governor Sharpe before we set out; that I would be at the Expence of sending an Express, and we could have answer by the time we returned from N york, and if either General Forbes or your Excellency should direct the returning the whole money it should be compied with. Mr Peters seemed to think as the General was Indisposed it might give him too much trouble, and that it would be time enough when we returned, that he was sure Mr Kilby would settle it himself, but if he should not, that Mr Kilby would write to the General and get it adjusted at once, for all

that seemed to him Necessary, was a warrant from the General for what he was Inclinable to advance more than the £1500 which Mr Kilby had engaged for by his letter of the 19 of June on this I immediately acquiesced, and told Mr Peters I was ready whenever Mr Howell pleased to wait on him to N york, to which he agreed. Mr Howell desired me to leave the Bills in Mr Peters hands, till we should return from N york. As I did not choose to inform Mr Peters how he had treated me with threatening and Coaxing at his own house the day before and that forenoon, I only asked him what part of my conduct and conversation made him suspect that I would run away with the Bills, that from the first I had assured him not one of them should be negotiated till the affair should be adjusted to his satisfaction, that I had given it also under my hand in mine to him of the 16. that tho I was almost a stranger in Philadelphia yet I imagined I might find security for my not parting with the Bills till I should hear from the General or Governor Sharpe, if he should continue to entertain such mean suspicions of me. whatever Mr Howell thought, he made no answer, but as we were coming away he invited me to go to his house to drink a dish of Tea with him, that we might adjust the time of our setting out for N York to which I readily agreed and as he seemed to have something more to say to Mr Peters, I requested of him to call for me at the Coffe House; he requested of Mr Peters, that he would not mention the affair to any person, to which the other replied, Gentlemen you are masters of your own business and no body shall know or hear any thing of it from me

On our way from the Coffe House, Mr Howell told me he had a Vessell Loading for Hallifax and some payments to make which would take some time to examine into before he could set out for N York; and I told him my going to his House would only take up part of his time and that I wished he would employ that afternoon in looking into these things and try if we could not get away in the morning, but he pressed me to go on, that at least we might drink some wine and Water as it was a very warm day and we were both heated with walking. during this time we had a great deal of chat about our Journey, particularly whether we should go in a Chaise or Horse back, the Tea Table was afterwards brought in and the conversation was very free and agreable, and he asked me seemingly with a great deal of good nature, why I refused to leave the Bills with Mr Peters, to which I frankly answered, Mr Howel I have observed you very narrowly since the first of our meeting, you know our conversation has been very free on Men and things considering our short acquaint-

ance, you appear to me to be a very clever man for business and I promised myself a great deal of pleasure in having cultivated an acquaintance with you, but you seem to me to make a mystery and secret of this Affair, pray candidly tell me the reason of your refusing to shew me all Mr Kilbys last Letter to you, for I will lay you a Wager that when we get to N York Mr Kilby will shew it to me, men of his Character never give any thing under their hands, but what every body who have any concern in it may see, and you will be convinced in the end, that notwithstanding you have been so much alarmed that you will be so far from being blamed, that you will have an oppertunity of doing a good natured thing by introducing me to Mr Kilby, in return I will continue to give you all the information relating to provision, which my acquaintance with the back woods enable me to do, and which at present you have a strong connection with. he replied that there were some things in the Letter which he thought was not proper to be communicated to me and looked very serious, well says I, Mr Howell do you not think that your talking and acting in this manner is not enough to raise a Suspicion in me, that Mr Kilby has some way repented of the promise he made to Governor Sharpe in his Letter of the 19th of June, and wants to leave it with you to get him off from that promise, tho I can never believe it possible 'till I hear what Mr Kilby himself says, and more particularly when I reflect on the high character Mr Peters gives me of him, but pray tell me now candidly would you have even paid me the £1500, if you had received that Letter from Mr Kilby before you paid me the money, as I saw Mr Howel was not inclinable to give me an answer, I endeavoured to turn the conversation by saying, that I would say no more about it 'till we should see Mr Kilby, that I could with half an Eye discover that he had taken the affair in a wrong light, and that he intended to do a peice of Service to the General and Mr Kilby which I was persuaded they did not expect, about this time the tea things were carryed away, and I observed to him that I was only taking up his time which might be better employed, and asked him if he could give any guess when he would be ready but if he could not then tell me, I had for my part nothing to do but wait on him, and got up to come away, he then told me but with a great deal of Confusion that he never intended to go to N York and that he was advised by his Friends to take other Steps with me, and immediately opened the Room Door and called to the under sheriff, who it seems had been standing all the while in the passage to come in and do his duty, he stept into the Room and arrested me, I asked him for a Sight of the Writ and Saw it was for 4950, I turned to

Mr Howel with the Writ in my hand, and told him that this convinced me now that I was pretty right in what I had only mentioned in Jest, for he had sued me for the whole money and had included Mr Kilbys £1500. soon after a Gentleman or two I do not remember which came into the Room as if by chance, Mr Howel began to inform them of the steps he had taken with me, tho I soon found from the conversation that they were very well apprised of it before, they joined in opinion with Mr Howel, and used many arguments to induce me to comply with Mr Howels request and seemed to think he did me a great favour if I was allowed to keep the £1500 that Mr Kilby had agreed to advance, I told them they were Strangers to me and it could not be expected their arguments could have much weight with me, and that Mr Howel had used me very ungenteely in laying me under a restraint from speaking on the subject to any body while it appeared to me he had been all the time consulting with his Friends and with Lawyers, who often preferred what was expedient and profitable, to what was Lawful and honourable, that we had that afternoon I thought setled every thing before Mr peters, that he had invited me home from his House with him and had in the grossest manner violated the Laws of decency and hospitality, that in the whole affair there seemed to be a mystery I could not comprehend, and which Mr Howel was no ways inclinable to unravel, in such conversation we past the time till it began to grow late, when Mr Meredith whether by chance or design opened the door and Stept into the Room, and immediately Mr Howel addressed himself to me and said he did not want to send me to jail, that If I would only leave the Bills with friend Meredith 'til to morrow morning at ten of the Clock, he should give me his note to deliver them again to me at that time. I took a turn once or twice on the floor, and then told Mr Howel that I had repeated over & over, that the only favour I had requested of him from the first, was to allow me time for an Express to return from the General or Governor Sharpe, that if either of them directed me to return the whole money I must comply, but that it was impossible for me to do that before to morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and if I must go to Jail then, the difference was not great for me to go to night at eight, that I supposed his Lawyers had put him on some new trick to distress me, that in time the secret if there was any would come out, and requested of him to call in the Sheriff for I was ready to go along with him: which was accordingly done. After I got into the street as my acquaintance was very slender in Philadelphia, I stood some moments thinking to whom I should apply to prevent me from going to the common Jail, and then asked the under-

sheriff to walk with me as far as Mr Nelsons, and I prevailed on him to go with me and speak to the high Sheriff to permit me to stay in his House 'till I could look a little about me next morning I wrote to Mr Peter as you will see in No 6 and his answer in No 8 that Gentleman was so kind to come to see me at Mr Coultis and I opened my mind very freely to him.

When I came to write to you my Letter of the 19th Augt No 9, I found I could not avoid using the abstract of Mr Kilbys Letter of the 14th which Mr Howel had given me, and recollecting the promise I had made of not making use of it without his consent, that occasioned my writing to him No 10. Mr Howel came up to the sheriff just at the time I heard that Mr Chew the Kings Attorney had come to Town, and when Mr Howel came in, I was requesting Mr Coultis to go and speak to him to favour me with his company, we began first with the news of the day but afterwards I enquired if he had brought Mr Kilbys Letter with him to compare it with the parts he had given me, to see if he chose that any addition should be made to it or any thing struck out of it, he looked it over but would by no means agree that I should send a Copy of it to the General or to you, I requested of him to write himself to the General or you and for me to refer to the reasons he gave from Mr Kilbys Letter, but he would not even agree to that. I then endeavoured to shew him, that it was impossible for me to give the General or you the least Idea of what had hapned, without referring to Mr Kilbys Letter, but in spite of all I could say, he insisted on my promise on Honour that I should not make use of it without his consent. at last I told him that when we were before Mr Peters the extract he gave me was read to inform him of the Affair, and I begged he might allow me to mention it as from my memory on hearing parts of it Read, and told him that as I immagined from his whole conduct, he would rather choose to have it mentioned in that way than any other, I had made use of it as such in the rough Draught of what I intended to write to your Excellency which I would shew him, and he seemed to approve of it but required time to think on it. We then fell into other conversation relating to the affair, I told him I was already tired of my confinement, tho I had a very good Landlord in the Sheriff Mr Coultis, and would not have delayed so long sending an Express to you, but that I wanted to consult the Kings Attorney who had been out of Town ever since the Affair hapned, and I shewed him the Copy of what I had wrote to Mr Peters and his answer, and told him I hoped he would put it in my power to dispatch the Express as soon as possible, for by any thing I could foresee I must remain where

I was 'til his return which I could not expect to be less than 14 or 15 days or perhaps more, If you had gone to Annapolis or the General had left Shippensburgh he told me that Mrs Howel was very sorry for what had hapned and had been persuading him to set me at liberty, for that she did not think I looked like one who would go away until every thing was setled. I desired him to return my compliments to Mrs Howel for the good opinion she entertained of me and wished that I had been so luckey as to have had an equal share of his, soon after he asked me if I had given a fee to Mr Chew, I told him I had not but that he was engaged, and aded that I hoped he would not take any Step to deprive me of his advice which I rather wanted as a Gentleman than in the Law way, for from my long Experience in business I was clear the Law was on my side, and that I had even learned so much Law since I came to Philadelphia to be informed, that by an Act of Assembly made for the benefit of Strangers, I had a right to move for being carryed before their chief magistrate and that they had a power to examine into the cause of Action and determine whether I could be held to bail or not, but I would not take any Step of that sort, for I was fond of having the affair setled to our mutual Satisfaction before I offered to leave the place, tho the prospect of my being detained so long even in the Sherriffs house was extreemly disagreable.

Mr Howel shewed great impatience to leave me, and I was equally solicitous to engage him to favour me with his company for a Longer time, as he seemed to be in great emotion when I communicated to him that I designed to consult Mr Chew, which from his former conduct, raised a Suspicion in me, that I had acted imprudently in telling him so much, and that he would endeavour to deprive me of Mr Chews advice in case he should see him before Mr Coultis could meet with Mr Chew, and indeed I guessed right for I was afterwards informed by Mr Chew that he came to retain him against me, at the very time Mr Coultis was Speaking to him on my account.

Soon after Mr Chew came to me at Mr Coultis's, and I laid the whole affair before him, and he seemed to think that from the manner I had conducted the matter to that time, and as I was at all Events resolved to Stay 'till the return of the express I was going to send to you, I could not go amiss and that I had little occasion for any of his assistance, but Offered to become security for me to the sheriff, and told him to allow me to return to my Lodgings whenever I thought proper, but as I had heard nothing from Mr Howel after he left me, and was impatient to send away the Express, I wrote in the Evening to him the Copy of what is annexed

to my Letter No. 10. and from the Coffee House he wrote to me what you will see marked N° 12.

The next day I sent away Ennes, who it seems by his going through Carlyle delivered my Letter for you to the General, as I had directed it for him in case you should have gone from the Frontiers to meet the Assembly. On the day following I returned to my Lodgings with the Sheriffs permission from what M^r^ Chew had told him, and after that appeared every day at the Coffee House and endeavoured to while away the time 'till Innes should return, at last he came in the afternoon of the 29^th^ of August and brought me a Letter from your Secretary, informing me that the General had opened my Letter and forwarded it to you, and that you had wrote to the General in such a manner as he hoped would set every thing right. In the Evening I went to the Coffee House and M^r^ Howel carried me into one of the Boxes and asked me if I had seen the express and if I had got a Warrant as I expected, I told him that I had not a Single line from the General, and that as I understood from your Secretary that my Letters had come to the Generals Hands before they reached yours, I was at a Loss to know what resolution the General had come to after the express returned from you to the General, he seemed to disbelieve what I said, and read several paragraphs from the Generals Letter to him, wherein he seemed to blame me very much for my behaviour, as M^r^ Chew had talked very freely of the treatment I had received from M^r^ Howel, I observed that the Eyes of most people in the Coffee House were turned upon us as we sat in the Box, and I took notice of it to M^r^ Howel, and begged he would Step up with me into a private Room, where we could talk with more freedom, which he refused to do alledging he did a great deal of business in that publick manner. As I saw his intention seemed to be to fret and teaze me, and I was resolved to possess myself, I left the Box as decently as I could, least my resentment and passion should carry me beyond the bounds of decency due to such a crowded Company of people who were strangers to me, M^r^ Howel went soon afterwards up Stairs, and I think M^r^ Israel Pemberton and M^r^ Meredith went along with him, in a short time I met with M^r^ Nelson who informed me that M^r^ Barrow had sent the General's Warrant and an order on him for the money in dispute betwixt M^r^ Howel and me and that he was ready to pay it if M^r^ Howel would give him the proper receipts, when M^r^ Howel came to the Coffee Room, I applyed to him again and informed him of what M^r^ Nelson had told me and begged he would not now throw any difficultys in the way, he said the Warrant was drawn in his name and that it was

drawn for less than the Sum and that he would give no receipts to Mr Neilson for he was positively resolved his name should not appear in the whole transaction. I told him that whatever the sum was Short would fall on me, that I could expect no more than the General thought proper to advance and that giving the Receipts to Mr Neilson was a meer matter of form I apprehended, and that obliging me to send again to the General would teize him too much in the Condition he was in as to his Health, and that I hoped out of regard to the General he would get over these points even if he was resolved to plague me. he on this expressed himself with more warmth than he had ever done, and said there was other punctilios to be setled before I should finger the money, and left me very abruptly

As I observed Mr Peters had that evening some conversation with him in the street before Mr Howel came in to the Coffee House, I got a Copy the next morning of the Warrant and Receipts required from Mr Neilson, and waited on Secretary Peters with them, and told him what had passed the Evening before betwixt Mr Howel and me, and that I had offered Mr Howel to leave every thing to him to adjust, and begged as he had already taken so much trouble on my Account he would help to put every thing right at last, he informed me that Mr Howel had told him the Evening before that the General had sent his Warrant for the money, but there was a punctilio to Settle with me first, which he did not explain to him, but that he would call on Mr Howel to get the affair finished, in consequence of this I wrote to your Excellency the same day N° 13. Mr Peters I understood did apply to Mr Howel, but the Express coming in that forenoon from General Amherst upon the Surrender of Louisburgh prevented my knowing what was the Event, I saw Mr Howel that Evening at the Coffee House but he took no notice of me. next day I waited on Mr Peters, but he was Ill and confined to his Room and I believe he wrote or sent for Mr Howel to come to him, but still I heard nothing from Mr Howel, and as I understood the affair was now publickly talked of and that several Reports which had formerly been spread with regard to my character in negotiating the affair gained ground with the Quakers in particular, I bethought myself of applying to Israel Pemberton and went to wait on him that afternoon, at first he seemed averse to looking into the Affair and told me that Mr Howel had informed him of it lately as he had observed us both talking together with great earnestness at the Coffee House. I told him I was very glad to hear it, and if he pleased to look into my papers he would be master of both sides of the affair, and that it would be an Act of

Humanity to give some assistance to me who was so much a Stranger in Philadelphia that he saw me reduced to the necessity of troubling him with whom he had not the least acquaintance, that if it was inconvenient for him to take that trouble I would wait on him when he thought proper to appoint me. He told me that He would do it then if I had the papers about me, and he examined them with great care, and told me he could see no difficulty that could arise in the settlement, and that he would talk with Mr Howel about it, which he was so kind to do in the morning, and called at my Lodgings but I was gone out, I met with him at the Coffe House, he asked me if I had not received a Letter from the General, I told him I had, that it was left at my Lodgings yesterday while I was with him and that I got it in the evening, that I had called on him this morning to shew it to him but he was abroad. Your Excellᵞ will see it marked N. 14. Mr Pemberton told me he had been with Mr Howel, and that I would find no further difficulty in my Business, but if I should, he desired me to call on him and he would go along with me. I then waited on Mr Howel who treated me with great Civility and Complaisance and seemed very inclinable to Settle the matter and I endeavoured to avoid giving Mr Pemberton any more trouble about it. I returned Mr Howel all the money and Bills formerly paid me as will appear by his Receipts on the Original orders N. 2. 3. 4, and then he gave me Bills for £1500 as by the Copy of the Receipt I gave him N° 15, and also £1519. 10. 8 by the Generals Warrant assigned me as by the Copy of my Receipt to him N 16, in the whole amounting to £3019. 10. 8 Sterling, but out of that Sum there is £510 Currᵞ which was the Ballance due of the £1500 Sterling (or £2400 Currᵞ at 60 pr Cent exchange) advanced by the General for the pay of the Troops, that £510 at 60 exchange (tho I had only 56 for some of the Bills I sold) is £318. 15. Sterling, and the whole then Remaining advanced to me by the General and Mr Kilby on all accounts is 2700. 15. 8 Sterling, and the whole of what was advanced the General by Sr John St Clair and Mr Kilby for the Maryland Service at that time was £4200. 15. 8 Sterling to which ought to be aded, the money paid me by Adam Hoops for the provisions for the Maryland Troops from May 8th which ought also to be reimbursed to the Crown by the assembly to the time our Troops did join the Forces under General Forbes, which at present I do not know. Mr Howel gave me a line on Sept to discharge the action against me N 17 on which is the Sheriffs Receipt for the Costs.

Next day Mr Howel with great exultation Read me a paragraph from the Generals Letter to him of the 4th of Septem-

ber, and aded that he hoped I was now convinced that I had got more money than the General ever intended I should, and that I should see it would not be better for me in the end. I told him he had no right to make that remark, for he had gained some knowledge at my expence, since he had resolved from the difficultys he had seen me entangled with, that Mr Hoops nor he should advance no more money on account of the Carriage of provisions and that I did not doubt when the General and Mr Kilby came to have the whole affair represented to them in its real light, but that they would join in opinion with all those to whom I had yet imparted it, that the greatest men were lyable to be imposed on by partial representations, and more especially when they came from men they had a good opinion of but I desired him to remember that there was great danger in disguising the truth with such men for it would always in the end prevail and then their Resentment was very keen against those who should attempt to Impose on them; but as the paragraph in the Generals Letter to you is an Instruction to me, I hope Sir you will give me a Copy of it, that I may give due attention to it, which Mr Howel accordingly complyed with as you will see in N° 18.

I thought it my duty now to acknowledge the honour of the Generals Letter to me of the 28th of August N° 14, and also the paragraph just now mentioned, and you will see the answer I proposed to send in N° 19, but as I was waiting on Secretary Peters to return him thanks for the great kindness and Civility he had treated me with, I took the Liberty of shewing him the Generals Letter and also the Copy of the paragraph wrote to Mr Howel with the answer I intended to send, he observed that the paragraph to Mr Howell, was much the same with the Letter to me, that it looked to him as if some body had been doing me Ill offices with the General, that from comparing both together, the General seemed to have but an indifferent opinion of me and that nothing I could say for myself could have any weight with him, that in the Condition he was in from Sickness short Letters must be most agreable to him, and that in his opinion I should trouble him with no more, than acknowledging the receipt of his of the 28 of August which would bind me to observe the restriction contained in it, and which directed me to apply to Governor Sharpe, in whom the General placed a full confidence, and who only could have weight enough to represent my situation to the General under these restrictions, I submitted to his Opinion, and only wrote to the General in these words a Copy of which is annexed to N. 19 "Sir I was honoured with yours of the 28th of Augt and was yesterday discharged by Mr Howell from the Sheriff, I shall apply to Governor Sharpe and am Sir your

Excell^{ys} &c at the same time I representing the inconveniencies I should suffer, if you could not prevail with the General to allow me to use the money.

This Sir is a State of this troublesome affair, I am only sorry that I could not reduce it to narrower bounds, the papers I have refered to I hope have evinced to your Excellency the truth of great part of it, and for the remainder I can freely appeal to the Gentlemen whom I have named. I shall give a copy of this to M^{r} Howell, that he may have it in his power to show that I have either exaggerated any circumstances that make against him or may have omitted any that would make for him

I am Your Excell^{y} most obed^{t} & most hum^{b} Serv^{t}
David Ross

To Governor Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Letter Bk. IV p. 4

Annapolis the 3^{d} of Nov^{r} 1758

My Lord

The last Letter that I did Myself the honour to Address to Your Ldp was dated at Fort Frederick the 27th of Augst at which time I was at the Request of General Forbes endeavouring to engage a Number of Voluntiers to garrison Fort Cumberland for three Weeks or a month so that the General might be at liberty to strengthen the Rear of his Army by drawing all the Virginia Forces from that place. Upwards of 200 of the Militia of Frederick County having voluntarily offered to accompany me & to serve under my Command at Fort Cumberland for the time abovementioned, I marched with them from Fort Frederick the 8th of Sept^{r} the Day that p. 5 the General was to have left Fort Loudoun (which lies in Pensilv^{a} 25 Miles North of Fort Frederick) imagining that the Virginians had Orders to evacuate Fort Cumberland immediately on my Arrival & concluding that they would be able to reach Raes Town a Day or two after the General whose Intention I apprehended it was at that time to proceed directly to Fort Du Quesne. I am sorry however to inform your Ldp that I was greatly disappointed in my Expectations. A few Days after I arrived at Fort Cumberland I was indeed advised of the Generals being got to Raes Town but I was at the same time informed that he was in a very bad State of Health exceedingly fatigued by His Journey from Fort Loudoun notwithstanding he travelled in a Horse Litter & moreover that it was not possible for him to proceed untill he should receive a large Convoy of Provisions, the Magazines which had been laid in at Raes Town & the Advanced Post on Loyalhanning

Letter Bk. IV being almost exhausted & it being out of the Power of the Agent Victualler to replenish them for Want of Waggons. If Your Ldp should ask whether the General was not apprized of this before he desired me to march from Fort Frederick I can give Your Ldp no satisfactory answer but if the Road between Fort Loudoun & Raes Town & a great Part of that which has been opened this Summer from Raes Town to Loyalhanning is so bad as it has been represented to me it is no Wonder that almost all the Horses & Waggons which were first taken into the Service should have been destroyed or rendered useless in three Months. On my Arrival at Fort Cumberland the Virginians evacuated it & encamped but they did not march towards Raes Town till late in Sept^{r} the 27th of that month I had the misfortune to lose one of our Militia Captains & a Young Gentleman that I had appointed Adjutant by the following Accident; Some of the People who were sick being in great want of Bedding the abovementioned Gentlemen went into a Store Room for some old Tents &c. which had been heretofore left there by the Virginia Troops, it happened that among a great many other Stores which had
p. 6 been deposited in this Place there were three or four Barrells or Parts of Barrells of Powder & some useless Arms some of which were probably loaded, while the Gentl^{n} were pulling out the Tents I imagine that one of the Firelocks must have fallen down & gone off otherwise I cannot account for the unhappy Accident. All that we know for certain is that the Store was blown up the Captain & Adjutant killed & the Fort in an Instant set on fire in several Places particularly in one a very few Yards only from the grand Magazine of Powder, the Door of which was burst open. When the Virginians marched they left more than a hundred Men sick in the Hospital, these dying very fast sometimes three or four in a Day & many of the Militia being taken ill they begun to be uneasy & I foresaw that it would not be in my Power to keep them there a Day longer than they had engaged to remain with me when they first went up, I perceived likewise that I could not do the General much Service by continuing there untill that time as I was well informed that S^{r} I S^{t} Clair could not before the Middle of Oct^{r} return to Raes Town with the Waggons which he had gone down the Country to collect & in which the General expected to receive his last Supply of Provisions, however as the General appeared more sanguine in his Expectations than I thought he had reason to be I stayed at Fort Cumberland untill the 10th of Oct^{r} when about 50 of the Virginians who had been left in the Hospital being pretty well recovered & able to do Duty I resigned up the Fort to their Commanding Officer

having first wrote to the General & obtained his Approbation ; Letter Bk. IV
the 3d Day afterwards I returned to Fort Frederick & having ordered out another Company to relieve the Militia which had garrisoned that place I sett off & came to Annapolis the 19th of Octr in order to meet the Assembly which has been sitting ever since the 23d of that Month I shall take the Liberty to inclose Your Ldp a Copy of my Speech to them at the Opening of the Session & the Addresses which the two Houses were pleased to present in Answer thereto, the Gentn of the Lower House have Resolved that they will reimburse the General & pay off the Arrears that are due to the Maryland Troops out of the first Supplies that shall be granted, but as the present House consists for the most part of the Mem- p. 7
bers that composed the last I am much afraid I shall not have the Satisfaction of giving my Assent to a Supply Bill this Session nor indeed do I expect to have that pleasure untill the Dispute which has so long subsisted in Pensilvania about the Right of the People to tax the Proprietaries Quit Rents & other Estate in what manner they please shall be happily determined. In the Maryland Gazette of the of Octr Your Ldp will see the most particular Account that has been yet given Us of the Action that happened between a Detachment of our Forces of which Major Grant had the Command & a Detachment of French & Indians near Fort Du Quesne the of Septr & Your Ldp will learn from the Gazette of Yesterday's Date that the French have since attacked our Advanced Post. As the General has not thought proper to take any Notice of this Affair in a Letter which he sent me from Raes Town the 22d of last Month I am afraid we have not much Reason to triumph. Before I returned from the Frontiers I was told that more than 3000 of our Troops were at that time encamped at Loyalhanning & I have been since assured by a Person who had been there that each Corps had surrounded themselves with a very good Breast Work which inclines me to think that it was not the main or principal Encampment at Loyalhanning which the Enemy attempted to force but some more advanced Post & the rather because it is said that Colo Bird of the Pensilvania Forces who is but the seventh officer on the Expedition had the Chief Command there. I am informed by a Letter from Raes Town dated the 23d of last Month that the Rear of the Army was then about to march from that place which corresponds with the Generals Letter of the 22d a Copy of which I shall take the Liberty to inclose Your Ldp that you may see after what manner he himself speaks of his present Situation & Prospect. I understand that upon its being found impracticable to make a good Waggon Road directly from the Loyalhanning to Fort Du Quesne as

Letter Bk. IV was at first intended Orders have been given for opening one from the advanced Post into that which was made by General Braddock, this will probably lengthen the March to
p. 8 Fort Du Quesne considerably & indeed it is a question with me whether the heavy Rains which the General says have lately fallen will not raise the Waters of the Yogyogany or Monongahela too high for Carriages to pass or Men to ford it. Nor is it uncommon by what I can learn for Snow to fall on the Allegany Mountains & beyond them in the Month of Novem^{r} I hope however that that will not be the Case this Season but that I shall yet have an opportunity before the End of the Year of Congratulating your Ldp on the Reduction of Fort Du Quesne upon which Event the Security of these Colonies do in a great Measure depend & it is much doubted whether the two Neighbouring ones, Pens^{a} in particular will be prevailed on if this Expedition proves unsuccessful to make another Effort.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

3^{d} of Nov^{r} 1758. transmitted by Capt Lee, a Duplicate by Capt Johnston.

Sir

Herewith I send you Copies of the Depositions which M^{r} Ridout transmitted when I was at Fort Cumberland relative to the Passage of some Vessels thro the Sounds or Thorowfares that divide Taylors & Iames's Islands from the Main Land which are all the Depositions that can be procured concerning that matter. I likewise send you Copies of the Iournals of the Proceedings in the late Lower House from the time they first met to their Dissolution & you will also receive Copies of the several Acts of Assembly that were made at the last Session. I find you have been informed by M^{r} Ridout that agreeable to what I wrote you from Fort Frederick the 28th of Augst I marched thence the 8th of Sept^{r} with upwards of 200 Voluntiers to garrison Fort Cumberland & thereby enable General Forbes to strengthen the Rear of his Army with all the Virginia Forces; You may be assured I was extreemly sorry to learn upon my Arrival there that whatever the General might have promised himself when he gave me reason to believe he would move from Raes Town about the Middle of Sept^{r} there was not the least probability of his leaving it in a month or six weeks from that time by reason that his Magazines were almost exhausted & it was very diffi-
p. 9 cult to get up fresh Supplies for Want of Waggons. Most of the Carriages & Horses that had been taken into the Service & employed ever since the Beginning of the Campaign being

by the excessive bad Roads & the Scarcety of Forrage ren- Letter Bk. IV
dered unfit for farther Service & the Assembly of Pens[a] not having at that time complied with the Request of S[r] Iohn S[t] Clair who went to Phila[a] the Beginning of Sept[r] to represent the Difficulties that the General laboured under for want of Waggons & to obtain an Act for compelling the Civil officers to impress & furnish him with as many as the Service should require. Such an Act being at length passed & a sufficient quantity of Provisions carried up to Raes Town about the Middle of Oct[r] All the Troops which were at that place except about a hundred Invalids that are left there as a Garrison under the Command of one Major Wells prepared to march but they did not proceed till the 23[d] of that Month as you will see by the Copy of a Letter that I received a few Days since from the General & which I have taken the Liberty to inclose for His Ldp's perusal. At the Expiration of the Month during which I had at the General's Desire undertaken to garrison Fort Cumberland upon a Supposition that the Campaign would be in that time determined, I represented to the General that it was not in my Power to detain them any longer, & about 50 of the Virginians that had been left there sick in the Hospital being then pretty well recovered I resigned up the Command to their Officer & returned to Fort Frederick where I stayed from the 12[th] to the 14[th] of Oct[r] & then came off for Annapolis to meet the Assembly which I did the 23[d] of that month as you will see by the inclosed Gazettes which contain a Copy of my Speech at the Opening of the Session & Copies of the Addresses which the two Houses were pleased to present to me in Answer thereto. I am informed that the Gentlemen of the Lower House have since made a Resolve that they will out of the first Supplies that shall be granted for His Majesty's Service appropriate a Sum to reimburse the General & to pay off all the Arrears that shall be due to the Maryland Troops at the End of the Campaign but p. 10
as they propose to frame their Bill upon the Old Plan of an Assesment I dare not flatter myself with the hopes of having it in my power to signify my Assent to a Supply Bill this Session tho I find that the Majority in the Lower House for that Mode of Taxation is far less considerable now than it was before the late Election. You will see in the Maryland Gazette of Yesterday's Date some Account of an Attack that the French are said to have made the 12[th] of last Month on our Camp at Loyalhanning, but as that Camp is surrounded with a good breast-Work & our Troops there said to amount to 3000 or upwards I do not imagine that the Enemy expected to force it nor can I conceive that they could have made such an Attempt without suffering greatly, which does not

Letter Bk. IV appear to have been the Case & indeed I am inclined to think that if we had much to boast of the General would at least have mentioned the Affair to me in the Letter which he wrote from Raes Town the 22d of Octr We are told that instead of making a straight Road from the Loyalhanning to Fort Du Quesne which is now said to be impracticable some of the Troops are employed in opening one from our Advanced Post into the Road that was made by General Braddock which demonstrates I think that the best Rout would have been by the Way of Fort Frederick & Fort Cumberland & not by the Way of Raes Town. You will perceive that whatever be the Event of the Campaign the General talks of sending all his Regular Troops down the Country for Winter Quarters that they may be recruited & have the better Opportunity of equipping themselves for the next Campaign, but in my Opinion if he is not so fortunate as to reduce the French Fort it will be hazardous to entrust the advanced Post at Loyalhanning to Provincials only, besides it is a Doubt with me whether these Colonies will be persuaded to support a Body of Troops for that Purpose. With regard to the Maryland Forces which if one judges from their Behaviour this Summer are some of the best Provincials in the Service it cannot I think be expected that they will be content to remain there or indeed
p. 11 that they will keep together much longer, it being now almost 13 Months since they received any Pay, or fingered any Money except the Sum of £1500 Stg wch the General was pleased to advance the Officers on the Credit of the Province, One of the Virginia Regiments will be of Course disbanded the 31st of Decr & two thirds of the Pensa Troops were enlisted only for 6 or 8 months which Term I presume will very soon expire & indeed We are told that a great many of the New Levies that engaged for the Campaign are already come off. I take this Opportunity of sending His Ldp another Box of dried Rattle Snakes & of remitting you two Bills of Exchange one drawn by Alexr Mcfarlane the other by Mr Thomas Philpot & both together amounting to very near the Sum which I am to pay You every half Year out of the Sallary of a Thousand Pounds p Ann, that I receive as His Ldp's Governor. I am

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

Annapolis the 3d of Novr 1758.

Dr Br

In my Letter Dated the 27th of Augst I intimated to you that at the Desire of General Forbes I was then endeavouring to engage about 200 Voluntiers to accompany me To Fort Cumberland & to garrison that Place for three Weeks or a

Month that His Excellency might be at Liberty to strengthen the Rear of his Army with all the Virg[a] Forces that had been left at that place. Being joined on the Day appointed by 220, on the 8[th] of Sept[r] I marched with them from Fort Cumberland where I expected we should arrive about the time that the General had proposed to be at Raes Town & I flattered Myself that he was then determined & would be able to leave that place & proceed towards Fort Du Quesne as soon as the Virginians from Fort Cumberland should join him & long before the End of that month. I am sorry however to inform you that I was greatly disappointed in my Expectations & that soon after I reached Fort Cumberland I received Advice that it would not be possible for the Army to move on untill they should receive large Supplies of Provisions concerning which Orders had been some time given but almost all the Waggons & Horses which had been employed from the Beginning of the Campaign were rendered unfit for farther Service nor could the Contractors or S[r] Iohn S[t] Clair prevail on the Inhabitants to Enter others till late in Oct[r] when the Assembly of Pens[a] at S[r] Iohn's Sollicitation passed an Act whereby the Civil Officers were impowered to compel the Inhabitants to furnish as many as should be demanded. Notwithstanding I soon perceived after my Arrival at Fort Cumberland that my Presence there could be of little or no Service to the General while he continued at Raes Town yet as he seemed to flatter himself with hopes that the Horses & Waggons which were wanted would be collected in much less time than others expected I continued there till the 10[th] of Oct[r] but the Militia or Voluntiers that were with me being then sickly & impatient to return home I resigned up the Fort to an Officer that had the Command of about a hundred Invalids whom the Virginians had left in the Hospital & most of whom were now pretty well recovered. While I was at Fort Cumberland two of my Officers were killed by an unlucky Accident which I cannot well account for but it was surprizing more of us did not perish by it as you will judge I believe if you read in the inclosed Gazette the Paragraph that follows the Account of the Action that happened near Fort Du Quesne the 14[th] of Sept[r] last which seems to be the most particular Account that we have received of that unhappy Affair. The Gent[n] of the Council having advised me to give the Assembly an Opportunity of continuing a favourite Act for the Inspection of Tobacco which was about to expire I was obliged to return home from the Frontiers before the 23[d] of last month ever since which time our Assembly has been sitting but from their Behaviour I am inclined to think that I shall have as little Reason to be satisfied with their Proceedings this Ses-

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III sion as I have had to be pleased with their past Conduct. Since the opening of the Session I have received a Letter from the General wherein he is pleased to tell me it is in his Opinion necessary & reasonable that this Province should support 500 Men during the Approaching Winter to assist the other Provincials in garrisoning the Advanced Post at Loyalhanning (in Case he should be unable to reduce Fort Du Quesne) & the several Forts that have been built on the Frontiers, that the Regulars or at least some of them may come down the Country to recruit & to equip themselves more conveniently for an early Campaign next Spring, he is still I find in an ill State of Health but he tells me that he was determined to march from Raes Town with the Rear of the Army the 23^{d} of Oct^{r} By other Letters which have been received from Raes Town we are informed that on the 12th of that month a Body of about 1200 French & Indians attacked our Advanced Post three several times but were as often repulsed, it was at first said that they had lost four or five hundred men but from the General's not mentioning the Affair when he wrote to me the 22^{d} ult. I am inclined to think that our Troops had not much Reason to triumph notwithstanding they are said to have been more than 3000 in number & to have a very good Breast Work quite round their Camp, our Loss was two Officers & 12 men killed, two Officers & 18 men wounded & 31 men missing. I wish it may be in my power to send you more certain & better Intelligence by the next Opportunity but I cannot say my hopes are at present extreemly sanguine—

[Sharpe to Forrest & Maxwell, Merchants in Edinburgh.]

Ann^{s} 4th Nov^{r} 1758

Gent^{n}

Inclosed are two Bills of Exchange for Seventy five Pounds three Shillings & a Penny St^{g} which is the Sum that I am indebted for the two Hhds of Claret that you were pleased to send me last Spring by Capt Moody as appears by the Account annexed to your Letter dated the 15th of April, the Receit whereof I embrace this Opportunity to acknowledge. Having spent the Summer at a considerable Distance from home I have not had occasion as yet to use much of the wine but I shall not complain if none of it proves worse than what I have tasted. I am &c. Hor^{o} Sharpe—

[Sharpe to Forbes.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis the 6th Novr 1758—

Sir

I do myself the honour to acknowledge my Receit of the Letter you were pleased to write to me from Rays Town the 22d of Octr which I shall lay before the Assembly agreeable to Your Desire but I shall not have an Opportunity of doing so before the 20th Inst some extraordinary proceedings of the Gentn of the Lower House last week having laid me under the necessity of proroguing them to that time. As the members of the present House are for the most part the same Men that composed the last I am much afraid they will not be prevailed on to alter their Measures & indeed they almost tell me as much in an Address which they were pleased to present in Answer to the Speech that I made them at the opening of the Session, they have however as the inclosed Paper will more particularly shew resolved that out of the first Supplies which shall be granted for His Majesty's Service they will appropriate a Sum of Money to reimburse Your Excellency what you have advanced on the Credit of this Province & also to pay off all the Arrears that shall be due to the Maryland Forces at the End of the Campaign. The Gentn of the Upper House have likewise on their part professed that they are very desirous Your Excellency should be reimbursed & our Troops paid off, but notwithstanding these Resolves & Determinations I am persuaded as I have already intimated that if the Lower House insists on the Bill they formerly offered & will not frame one on a different Plan, No Money will be raised here on this Side Christmas for any purpose whatever; And with regard to what Your Excellency says of the Expediency of these Colonies supporting Troops to garrison the several Forts mentioned in Your Letter I am apt to think that if the two Houses of Assembly do agree to raise money the Gentln of the Lower House will be very averse to supporting a Garrison at Fort Cumberland or any other more advanced Post & I found my opinion on some Resolves of the late Lower House & on an Address which they desired me to send last year to the Earl of Loudoun wherein they peremptorily declared that they never would, nor do I believe they will agree to any Augmentation of our Troops at least during the Winter, Not knowing whether you have yet received the last Pensa Paper I take the Liberty to inclose you one & also to send Your Excellency a Copy of a Letter which I received last Saturday from Doctor Ross as prolix I think as the Letter he wrote to Your Excellency was Laconic if at any time You shall have Leisure & will take the

Letter Bk. III Trouble to peruse it You will what the Doctor has to offer in Defence of his Behaviour at Phil[a] towards M[r] Howell & I hope you will not refuse him the Favour he desires of having leave to wait on Your Excellency & make his Acknowledgments to you after the End of the Campaign which will I hope e'er long be happily finished that I may have an opportunity of Congratulating Your Excellency an opportunity that I most earnestly desire being with great Regard &c—

Original. [Denny to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia 22[d] Nov[r] 1758.

Sir

I was honourd with yours of the 17[th] 8ber and send you enclosed the minutes of the Indian Treaty held lately at Easton. You will find in them many matters worthy of your Consideration, and in particular that a Peace was happily concluded and all differences about Lands amicably settled with those Indians. I wish you all Success with your Assembly and am

Sir
Your most obedient & most
humble Servant
William Denny

Governor Sharpe.

Original. [Howe to Sharpe.]

Hallifax Nov[r] 23[d] 1758.

My D[r] Sir

Give me leave to recommend Cap[t] Leland to y[r] favor & protection. With this he carries a Beating order, to raise Recruits for the 58[th] Reg[t] w[t] y[r] leave in y[r] Government.

If you can assist him or his Parties shall be extremely obliged to you.

This winter I am confined w[t] the Reg[t] to this corner of the world or should be excessive happy to make you a visit I assure you if it depends on me shall not leave this country to return to England without seeing you

I am my D[r] Sir
Y[r] most obliged
Friend & Ser[t]
W[m] Howe

To Governor Sharp

[Sharpe to Pitt.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis the 28th of Novr 1758.

Sir

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter dated the 18th of Septr whereby you were pleased to advise me of His Majesty's having thought fit to appoint Major General Amherst Commander in Chief of All his Forces in North America & were also pleased to direct me to Correspond with His Excellency & to obey such Orders as he may at any time think proper to send me which I shall carefully do. According to the last Accounts that have been received here from the Westward General Forbes reached the Post at Loyalhannin the 2d Inst, & was then in a pretty good State of Health. On the 13th a Detachment of a thousand Men marched thence to open a Road towards Fort Du Quesne & as many more followed them the 15th the 16th Inst. Part of the Artillery moved on escorted by Colo. Montgomerie with about 700 Men & the General was to march the next Day with about a thousand more which exclusive of 600 that were to remain at Loyalhannon were all the Men that were then with him. I am informed that one Johnson who had been some time among the French & was coming out with a Party of them to take away or kill some more of the General's Horses was taken Prisoner the 12th of this Month as were two of the Enemy's Indians on the 14th, & that if their Intelligence is to be depended on the Commanding Officer at Fort Du Quesne did upon the Return of the Detachment that attacked & defeated some of our Troops near the Camp at Loyalhannon the 12th of Octr send off a considerable Part of his Garrison & many of their Indians imagining that General Forbes would not be able to proceed any farther this Campaign for want of the Horses which that Detachment killed or carried off with them & which it is said were more than 200 a Number that by all Accounts he could indeed but very ill spare. As the Weather has been very good for this fortnight past & still continues favourable I am in hopes that the Troops have before this time overcome all the Difficulties that they may have expected to meet with on their March & that by a Vessel which is to sail hence in 8 or 10 Days for London I shall be able to send you an agreeable Account of the Event of this Western Expedition. Being obliged to return home from the Frontiers to meet the Assembly at this time I have press't them to provide for the Payment of the Maryland Troops that have continued with the General during the Campaign but I am afraid they will never agree to raise Money on any Account whatever unless the Gentlemen of the Upper House

Letter Bk. III will pass the Bill which they have so often refused & concerning which I took the Liberty to write to you in former Letters.

Letter Bk. IV p. 11

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 28th of Novemr 1758. transmitted by Mr Galloway.

Sir

On the 4th of this Month being the Day after I last wrote to you the Mayor & Aldermen of this City presented a Petition to me wherein they represented to me as you will see by the inclosed Copy of it that the Lower House of Assembly (in order as it should seem to turn Doctor Steuart out of their House) had Resolved that no Alderman of Annapolis had a Right by the Charter to Vote at the Election of Representatives for the said City, upon my laying the Petition before the Gentlemen of the Council they were unanimously of Opinion that I ought to signify my Displeasure at such extraordinary & unwarrantable Proceedings by proroguing the Assembly for three Days & at the Expiration of that time they advised me to prorogue them again to the 20th Inst, As I was unwilling to
p. 12 enter into a Dispute with them at this time, especially about their Right to judge of the Elections of their own Members, I made but a very short Speech to them when I met them again & avoided every thing that might possibly have given offence, As they have not yet resumed the Consideration of Mr Woodwards Petition Doctor Steuart continues still in the House & I am told that many of the Members who were for disqualifying the Aldermen from Voting have now altered their Opinion, Since they last met they have sent a Bill to the Upper House for reviving & continuing the Inspection Law five Years longer which I am apt to think the Upper House will pass but there were not enough Members in Town before this Afternoon to take it under Consideration. I understand that the Gentln of the Lower House have this Day passed a Vote for complying with what General Forbes asks of Us in his Letter of the 22d of last Month so far as to support 300 Men during the Winter but I am at the same time told that the Service of these Men is to be restrained to Fort Frederick a most absurd Proposal, & that no Money is to be yet raised unless the Gentlemen of the Upper House will agree to the Mode of Taxation to which they have so often signified their Aversion.

According to the latest Advices that have been received from the Westward General Forbes reached the Post at Loyalhannon with the Rear of his Army the 2d of this Month.

On the 13th a Detachment of 1000 Men marched thence to Letter Bk. IV
open a Road towards Fort Du Quesne, it is not I am now
told to be carried into General Braddocks but will be several
Miles to the Northward of it. On the 15th Another Thousand
marched from the Loyalhannon who were followed the next
Day by 700 more & a Part of the Train, It was expected
that the General would also march on the 17th with the Rest
of his Troops & as the Weather has been very favourable
ever since we flatter ourselves that he is not at this time many
Miles on this Side the French Fort. In my Letter of the 3d
Inst I just intimated to you that there had been a Skirmish
between some of our Troops & a Body of the Enemy the p. 13
12th of last Month, since that time we have received an
Account of that Affair to the following purport; The
Enemy being in Number about 1200 fired upon a Party of
our Troops that had the Care of some Cattle which were
feeding at the Distance of a Mile & half from the Camp, the
Firing being heard at the Camp about 200 more of our men
that were without the Breast Work ran out to the Assistance
of them that were attacked but they were all soon obliged to
retire by the superior Number of the Enemy who pursued
them almost to the Breast Work within which near 2000 Men
were by that time drawn up under Arms, but it seems Colo
Byrd of the Pensilva Forces who happened to have the Chief
Command did not think himself at Liberty to order any of
them out to act offensively so that the Enemy's Loss was
very inconsiderable. they stayed about the Camp all night
& being employed in killing or driving away near 200 Horses
which the General could but very ill spare & indeed we were
not without some Apprehensions that the Loss of them would
have put an End to the Expedition. It is said that we had
64 Officers & Men killed or wounded in this Skirmish among
whom were three Officers & 12 Men of the Maryland Forces.
There was another Skirmish the Beginning of this Month
between some of the Enemy & a Party of our Men near Fort
Du Quesne wherein we lost an officer & ten Men, & nine
others were killed about a fortnight ago by a Party of our
own People who fell in with them in the Evening & took them
for Enemies. If the Intelligence that is given by three Pris-
oners that have been lately taken is to be depended on the
French Commandant has sent off a considerable Number of
the Soldiers as well as Indians that have been this Summer at
Fort Du Quesne, the Reason the Prisoners give for this Step
is that Provisions were scarce & it was not imagined that
General Forbes would be able to proceed any farther this
Season after the Loss he suffered at Loyalhannon the 12th of
last Month.

Letter Bk. IV p. 14

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis the 8th of Decemr 1758.

My Ld

Together with a Copy of the Account that I transmitted to Your Ldp the 24th of last March I shall now send Your Ldp another of the Amount of the Duty of one Shilling a Hhd which the Naval Officers collected between the 29th of Septr 1757 & the 29th of last Septr & which they have now accounted for to Your Ldp's Agent. Your Ldp will likewise receive inclosed in this Letter sundry Bills of Exchange for £401. 9. 6. the said Sum being very near the Ballance due to Your Ldp as will appear by this Year's Account. When I sent the former to your Ldp the 24th of March last I supposed that the Nett Sum which the Agent had received from the Naval Officer of Potuxent was £243. 19. 3 & that he had received from the Naval Officer of Potowmack £329. 6. 7 but when Colo Lloyd came afterwards to Annapolis & Settled with me he gave me to understand that the former had paid him on Account of the One Shilling a Hhd no more than £224. 5. 5¾ & the Latter no more than £324. 18. which Difference I found was occasioned by your Ldps having given Leave for some of the Hhds of Tobo that were exported from those Districts that Year to be shipt Duty free in lieu of a like Quantity that had been lost at Sea in a preceeding Year, this being the Case & Colo Lloyd having therefore upon a Settlement paid me £23. 2. 4¼ less than I expected he would & than I gave Your Ldp Credit for I have now taken the Liberty to rectify that Error & altho Colo Lloyd has not yet settled with me for the Year that expired the 29th of last Septr yet I hope there will be no Error this time as I have Copies of all the Naval Officers Accounts now before me, We have not received any Authentick Advices from the Westward since the 20th of last Month at which time General Forbes was on his march from the Post
p. 15 at Loyalhannon to Fort Du Quesne with upwards of 3000 Men, but we are told by some People that are come hither from the Western Part of Frederick County that some of their Neighbours who had been at the Camp at Loyal-hannon returned home the 1st or 2d Inst & reported that General Forbes had actually reached the Place where Fort Du Quesne stood but that the French had destroyed it before his Arrival & carried all the Artillery &c to a Fort which they had built about 20 miles lower down the River. Your Ldp will be pleased to observe that this is no more than a Report & that it is not yet confirmed by any Letters from the Army, Most People however seem inclined to believe it & indeed I am of Opinion that if the Enemy had attacked & defeated our

Troops on their March or obliged them to halt we should have received Advice thereof before this time. Having in my Letter of the 28th of Novr acquainted Mr Calvert with the Proceedings of the Assembly to that time I have now only to add that they have done little since, or at least that no Bill of Consequence has been yet offered to the Upper House since the Opening of the Session except one to revive & continue in force for five years longer the Act called the Inspection Law to which I have by the unanimous Advice of Your Ldp's Council given my Assent. &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Pitt.] Letter Bk. III

8th of Decemr 1758.

Sir

Since I did myself the Honour to write to you the 28th of Novemr We have received Advice by the Way of Winchester in Virginia which was brought thither from the Loyalhannon by a Lieutt of the Virginia Forces that the French had carried the Artillery & all their Stores from Fort Du Quesne down the Ohio the 20th or 21st of last month a few Days before General Forbes arrived there, & that they had before they went off destroyed the Fort & all the Houses which had been built near it as well on the other as on this Side the River. I am informed that Letters have been received by several Persons in the Western Parts of Pensilvania wherein their Friends at Loyalhannon give them the same Account & altho I have not myself received any such Advice from the General or any Officer under his Command yet I do not in the least doubt but the Enemy have actually abandoned Fort Du Quesne agreeable to the above Relation & as there is a Vessel just about to sail from this Province I thought it my Duty to communicate to you what I have heard & give Credit to.

[Pitt to Sharpe.] Original.

Whitehall Decr 9th 1758.

Sir

His Majesty having nothing so much at Heart, as to improve the great and important Advantages gained the last Campaign; as well as to repair the Disappointment at Ticonderoga, and by the most vigorous and extensive Efforts to avert by the Blessing of God on His Arms, all Dangers, which may threaten North America, from any future Irruptions of the French; And the King not doubting, that all His faithful and brave Subjects there will chearfully co-operate with, and second to the utmost, the large Expence and extraordinary

Succours, supplied by this Kingdom, for their Preservation and Defence; And His Majesty considering, that the several Provinces, from Pensylvania inclusive, to the Southward, are well able, with proper Encouragement, to furnish a Body of several Thousand Men, to join the King's Forces in those Parts, for some offensive Operations against the Enemy; and His Majesty not judging it expedient to limit the Zeal and Ardor of any of His Provinces, by making a Repartition of the Forces, to be raised by each, respectively for this most important Service; I am commanded to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that you do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours, and Influence, with the Council & Assembly of your Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible Dispatch, within your Government, as large a Body of Men, as the Number & Situation of its Inhabitants may allow, (in the due Performance of which Service, It is hoped and expected they will not again fail in their Duty to the King, as they did the last Campaign;) and forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, That you do direct them to hold Themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous, at such Place or Places, as may be named, for that Purpose, by the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America, or by the Officer, who shall be appointed to command the King's Forces in those Parts, in order to proceed from thence, in Conjunction with a Body of His Majesty's British Forces, and under the supreme Command of the Officer to be appointed as above, so as to be in a Situation to begin, by the first of May, if possible, or as soon after as shall be any way practicable, such offensive Operations, as shall be judged, by the Commander of His Majesty's Forces in those Parts, most expedient for annoying the Enemy, and most efficacious towards removing and repelling the Dangers, that threaten the Frontiers of any of the Southern Colonies on the Continent of America; And, the better to facilitate this important Service, the King is pleased to leave it to you, to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of your Province, as you shall judge, from their Weight & Credit with the People, and their Zeal for the Publick Service, may be best disposed, and enabled, to quicken & effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest Number of Men; In the Disposition of which Commissions, I am persuaded, you will have nothing in View, but the Good of the King's Service, and a due Subordination of the whole, when join'd, to His Maty's Commander, And all Officers of the Provincial Forces, as high as Colonels inclusive, are to have Rank according to their several respective Commissions, agreeable to the Regulations, contain'd in His Maty's Warrant of the 30th of December last year.

The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition, & Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same, by His Maty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion and manner, as is done to the Rest of the King's Forces; And a sufficient Train of Artillery will also be provided, at His Majesty's Expence, for the Operations of the Campaign. The whole therefore that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces, is, the Levying, Cloathing and Pay, of the Men; and on these Heads also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to the fullest Exertion of your Force, His Majesty is farther most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour, & strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces, shall justly appear to merit.

It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do, with particular Diligence, immediately collect, and put into the best Condition, all the Arms, issued last Campaign, which can be, any ways, rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be employed, as far as They will go, in this Exigency, I am at the same time, to acquaint you, that a reasonable Supply of Arms will be sent from England, to replace such, as may have been lost, or have become unfit for future Service.

I am further to inform you, that simular Orders are sent, by this Conveyance, to Pensylvania, Virginia, N° Carolina, and South Carolina.

The Northern Governments are also directed to raise Men, in the same Manner, to be employed in such Offensive Operations, as the Circumstances and Situation of the Enemy's Possessions in those Parts, may point out, Which, it is hoped will oblige Them so to divide Their Attention and Forces, as will render the several Attempts more easy & successful.

It is unnecessary to add any Thing to animate your Zeal in the Execution of His Majesty's Orders on this great Occasion, where the future Safety and Welfare of America, and of your own Province in particular, are at Stake; and the King doubts not, from your known Fidelity and Attachment, that you will employ yourself, with the utmost Application and Dispatch, in this urgent and decisive Crisis.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W. Pitt

Dep^ty Gov^r of Maryland.

Letter Bk. IV
p. 15

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 10th of Decemr 1758. transmitted by Capt Johnson from Petuxent.

Sir

I have already put on board the Ship by which I shall transmit this a Duplicate of the Letter that I addressed to you the 28th of Novr Since that time We have received an Account by the Way of Winchester in Virga that when General Forbes was on his March from the Post at Loyal-hannon & was within
p. 16 a few Miles of the Ohio, the French thought proper to carry all their Artillery & Stores from Fort Du Quesne down the River, but before the Garrison moved off it is said they blew up the Fort & set fire to all the Houses that had been built near it as well on the other as on this Side the River. I cannot indeed venture to assure you that this Relation is true because I have not as yet received any such Advice from the General or any Officer under his Command but I am informed that several Persons on the Frontiers of Pensilva have received Letters from their Friends at Loyalhannon to the same Purport & upon the whole I do not entertain any Doubt about the Truth of what is abovementioned; if the Enemy have abandoned that Fort I flatter Myself the Indians will not trouble our Frontier Inhabitants this Winter & that effectual Measures will be taken in the Spring to prevent the Enemy's returning to take Possession again of that Country, tho I do not indeed entertain any hopes of seeing the People of this Province interest themselves at all in the Affair. The Assembly is still sitting nor have they yet offered any Thing of Consequence to the Upper House except the Bill for continuing the Inspection Law which I before mentioned to you & to which I have now given my Assent, I understand however that the Assessment Bill is at length brought in once more & now under the Consideration of the Lower House thro which I expect it will be again carried but not by a Majority of more than four or five Voices. Doctor Steuarts Affair is still depending but whenever it comes to a Hearing I have reason to think that the Aldermen's Right of Voting will be established. You may remember that I sometime ago intimated to you that I should be very glad to have it in my Power to confer the Naval Office of Pocomoke on Colo Henry & to make Mr Goldsborough Surveyor General of the Eastern Shore, both these Offices are at present held by Mr Benja Young who living in Baltimore County & being therefore
p. 17 obliged to pay a Deputy reaps little Benefit from the Naval Office, but Colo Henry resides on the River where the Office is kept, I likewise intimated to you that in my Opinion a County Clerks Office would best suit Mr Young & be more

beneficial to him than both the Offices which he enjoys at present. As it is not improbable that there will be a Vacancy within two or three years I should be obliged to you for giving Orders that Mr Young may in that Case be appointed upon his resigning the Offices which he now holds unless the Vacancy should happen in Kent County, the Clerkship of which is you know already promised to Mr Dennis Dulany. Letter Bk. IV

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir New York Decemr 13. 1758

The King having been pleased to appoint me Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America and having at the same time signified to me his Royal pleasure that I should correspond with and apply to all his Governors on the Continent for their Aid and Assistance in carrying on the Sources pointed out to me, I am in obedience to those Commands, to Acquaint you, that altho I have not as yet any particular Orders Relative to the operations of the ensuing Campaign I imagine they will require the same Number of provincial Troops that were voted by the respective provinces and Colonies this year, and it will Likewise be necessary, in order to carry those operations the more effectually into Execution that those Troops should be at the place of Rendezvous as early in the Spring as possible. I woud therefore recommend it to you if the Troops raised by your province for the sources of Last Campaign are not already disbanded that you move your Assembly to Continue them in their pay during the Winter which will not only be a great saving of Time, but by what I can understand a great Saving of expence to the province Wherefore I shoud hope you will the more easily succeed in your application, but if it should so happen that before the receipt of this Letter those Troops had already been Disbanded, in that case, I must desire, that you will loose no Time in using your Influence with your Assembly to move them to order new Levies and to Cause these to be provided with the usual necessary's and to be ready by the Time the Season will Admitt their Taking the Field.

Having also received his Majestys orders to recruit and Compleat the Regiments now serving on the Continent, I am Likewise to beg your Countenance and protection to the officers I shall have occasion to send as well as to those that have already been sent by my Predecessor, on that Service, and that you will be aiding and Assisting unto them in the Execution thereof I am with great Regard

Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

Ieff: Amherst

Letter Bk. IV p. 17

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

14th of Decemr 1758.

My Ld

It is with great pleasure I inform Your Ldp that Lt Colo Dagworthy is just arrived here from the Army commanded by General Forbes & brings us the agreeable Account of His Excellencys having on the 25th of last Month taken Possession of Fort Du Quesne which the Enemy had abandoned two Days before. A Virginia Lad who made his Escape from them as they were going off says that about Half the Garrison (which consisted of 500 men commanded by Monsr Desligneris) went down the Ohio in Battoes carrying the Artillery & all their Stores with them & that the Rest having first set fire to all the Houses in & without the Fort marched towards Venango which is about 60 Miles to the Northwd of Fort Du Quesne & where they have a small Stoccado Fort. They had it seems been some time in great Want of Provisions, (which was probably owing to the Loss they suffered last Summer at Frontenac) their Indians had all left them, they perceived that General Forbes was approaching with upwards of 3000 Men who were within two Days March of the Fort when they abandoned it & happily for us the Weather continued extreemly favourable.

p. 18 The first Intelligence the General received of the Enemys being gone off was from some Friendly Indians who had been on a Scout & returned to his Camp on the Evening of the 24th Orders were immediately issued for Lt Colo Dagworthy to march next Morning at Break of Day with a hundred Men to reconnoitre & if the Indian's Intelligence was true to take Possession of the Fort. He had scarcely left the Camp when he met Capt Pearis one of our Officers who had been sent out the Night before with a small Party to make Discoveries & by him he was assured of the Truth of what the Indians had before told the General. The inclosed Plan or Draft which Colo Dagworthy has at my Desire sketch't out from his Memory will shew Your Ldp what Works the French had made & in what Condition they left them. & the other inclosed Paper will inform Your Ldp how the General has disposed of the Provincial Troops that served on this Expedition. Besides the 200 Provincials who are destined to garrison Fort Du Quesne this winter Colo Dagworthy left most of the Highlanders & Royal Americans there but he supposes that they are by this time coming in with the General (who was in a very ill State of Health) & that all the Regulars will be sent down among the Inhabitants for Winter Quarters. As soon almost as our Troops arrived at Fort Du Quesne four or five Indians appeared on the other Side of the Ohio & desired to

be fetched over & introduced to the General which they were Letter Bk. IV
the next Day on the 27th they were dismissed with an Answer to the Message they had brought from their respective Towns & Mr Croghan the Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs with an Interpreter was ordered to accompany them, Colo Dagworthy does not know what passed between the General & those Indians but he says it was expected that all the Indians on the Ohio will immediately come in & sue for Peace. In my Letter of the 8th Inst I told Your Ldp there was a Report that the French had only retired to another Fort which they had built about 20 miles lower down the Ohio but I learn from Colo Dagworthy that there is no such Fort & that those of the Enemy that fell down the River were seen more p. 19
than 30 Miles below Fort Du Quesne by the four Indians abovementioned. Your Ldp will perceive by the Orders which the General gave out the 29th of Novemr that he has sent a hundred of the Maryland Soldiers to Garrison Fort Cumberland expecting I presume that our Assembly will at least agree to support that Number. but if he has proceeded on this Supposition I am much afraid he will be disappointed & that Fort Cumberland will be soon evacuated, for the Gentlemen of the Lower House are still determined to adhere to their Assesment Bill, which I am told will be now offered to the Upper House in two or three Days. The General having thought fit to leave it to me to dispose of the Rest of the Maryland Forces I have ordered them to repair to this Place where they will be ready to be disbanded if no Supplies are granted or to receive their Arrears of Pay & be cloathed if the Assembly shall be prevailed on to raise Money at this time for that purpose.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 14th of Decemr 1758 & transmitted by Capt McTaggart.

Sr

Since I wrote to you the 10th Inst Lt Colo Dagworthy who has had the Command of the Maryland Troops is come hither from the Ohio & brings Us the agreeable Account that His Majesty's Forces under the Command of General Forbes took Possession of Fort Du Quesne the 25th of Novemr two Days after Monsr Deligneris with his Garrison of 500 Men had abandoned it. Before they went off they set fire to all the Barracks in the Fort & Out Works & all the Houses that had been built near it. They likewise demolished a Bastion & Part of two Curtains of the Fort by blowing up their grand Magazine of Powder. An English Boy who had been some p. 20

Letter Bk. IV time a Prisoner there made his Escape from them after they left the Fort says that about 250 of them fell down the Ohio in Battoes carrying all their Stores & Artillery with them & that the Rest went up the River towards Venango where they have a small Stoccado Fort. He agrees with the Prisoners who were taken the 12th & 14th of Novemr as I mentioned to you in my Letter of the 28th of that Month that the Garrison had for several Weeks been in great want of Provisions & in all Probability it was this Want that occasioned their Departure & perhaps obliged their Indians to leave them sooner than they would otherwise have done. A few Hours after General Forbes had taken Possession of the Fort four of the Ohio Indians came to him with a Message from their respective Tribes & next Day the Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs & an Interpreter were sent off with an answer & it is expected that all the Indians on the Ohio will immediately come in & sue for Peace. The General intends as you will learn from a Copy of the Orders that he gave out the 29th of Novr (& which I have taken the Liberty to inclose for His Ldp) to leave 200 Provincials as a Garrison at Fort Du Quesne during the Winter & before the Summer I hope effectual measures will be taken for its preservation, but I shall be sorry if it is left to the Colonies to provide for the Support of its Garrison.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Pitt.]

Annapolis the 14th of Decemr 1758.

Sir

It is with great pleasure I write by Ship that is just about to sail from this Province to inform you that an Officer of the Maryland Troops arrived here yesterday from the Westward & brought the agreeable News of His Majesty's Troops under the Command of General Forbes having on the 25th of Novemr taken Possession of Fort Du Quesne which the French in Number about 500 had abandoned two Days before. A Virginia Lad that had been a Prisoner there for some time made his Escape from them as they were going off & says that about 250 of the Enemy fell down the River in Battoes carrying the Artillery & Stores with them & that the Rest after they had set fire to all the Barracks & Houses which had been built either in or near the Fort marched northwards but that they took with them having been in great want for some time before. I understand from the Officer that brings me this Account that the General intends to leave 200 Men of the Provincial Troops to garrison the Fort during the winter, 150 more at the Post on Loyalhannon & that all the

Rest are on their march to take up their Winter Quarters either in the Forts on the Frontiers of these Colonies or among the Inhabitants. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV p. 20

Annapolis the 16th Decemr 1758.

My Ld

Mr Calvert Your Ldps Secretary having intimated to me some time ago that it had been reported by some Persons in England who were supposed to have Correspondents here that Roman Catholicks are too much Countenanced in Your Ldps Province, that in Consequence thereof their Number increases & that many of them have lately behaved in such a manner as to give His Majesty's Protestant Subjects in the p. 21 Province great Offence & Uneasiness, I think it my Duty & in justice to myself. I can do no less than to assure Your Ldp that since I have had the honour to bear Your Commission Nothing has been farther from my Inclination than to countenance or give Encouragement to persons of that Persuasion nor has there to my knowledge been any given them by any Persons in Authority under me, but on the Contrary extraordinary Burthens have been lately laid on them particularly by an Act of Assembly that was made in May 1756 whereby all Landholders of the Romish Faith are obliged to pay by Way of Land Tax twice as much as the Rest of Your Ldps Tenants who are Protestants. It might perhaps be unknown if not to the Authors at least to some of the Propagators of the abovementioned Report that the People who first settled in this Province were for the most part Roman Catholicks & that altho every other Sect was tolerated a Majority of the Inhabitants continued Papists till the Revolution soon after which Event An Act was made here for the Support of a Clergyman of the Church of England in every Parish which is still in force & the Papists as well as Protestants are thereby obliged to pay annually very considerable Sums for that purpose. Other Acts of Assembly were made afterwards in the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Ann subjecting all Popish Priests that should be discovered here to all the Penalties to which such Priests would be lyable in England but Her Majesty was pleased to disapprove thereof & to order that no Popish Bishop Priest or Jesuit should be prosecuted or indicted for exercising his Function in any private Family within this Province. But notwithstanding Her Majesty thought fit to allow the Papists in Maryland the free Exercise of their Religion they were not permitted to sit in either House of Assembly, to Vote at the

Letter Bk. IV Election of Representatives to act as Magistrates or to enjoy any Place of Publick Trust or Profit, nor have they been since
p. 22 suffered, & to this I presume it must be principally attributed that altho Half the Province were Roman Catholicks about 60 years ago the People of that Religion do not at present make a Thirteenth Part of the Inhabitants as I find by the Return of the Sheriffs & Constables who have in obedience to my order made the most strict Enquiry in their respective Districts & the Rolls returned by the Collectors of the Land Tax shew that they are not possessed of a Twelfth Part of the Land which is held under Your Ldp as Proprietary of Maryland. That Your Ldp may not be at a Loss to account for their having many Enemies ready to propagate Stories to their Disadvantage I must intreat Your Patience while I inform You that some time before Your Ldp was pleased to appoint me Your Lieut Governor One M^r^ Carrol a Roman Catholick died here & left a considerable Estate to his two Sons having appointed two of his Relations their Guardians & Executors of his last Will & Testament. Both these Gent^n^ were at that time of the same Religion as the Testator but after a While One of them declared himself a Protestant & having qualified himself according to Law was chosen by the People of this County to represent them in the Lower House of Assembly. A Difference or Quarrell arising between the Executors concerning the Administration He that had not renounced his Religion published a Piece by Way of Advertisement which reflected much on the Conduct & Character of the other who had Address enough to persuade the House of Assembly which was then sitting to take Notice thereof & to punish the Author for Violating their Priviledges by Libelling as they said one of their Members. Some Roman Catholicks Friends of the Gentleman who was thus treated having taken the Liberty to speak disrespectfully of the Assembly for such their pro-
p. 23 ceeding the Lower House immediately resented it by Resolving that the Papists were bad Members of the Community & unworthy of the Protection & Indulgence which had been given them. After this their Enemies & many were made such by Envy or the hopes of reaping some Advantage from a Persecution of the Papists were continually representing them as a very dangerous People Enemies to His Majesty & their Country, nor had this Spirit of Enmity subsided when I arrived in the Province. Immediately after the Defeat of General Braddock it was given out that several Roman Catholicks had showed Signs of Satisfaction & Joy at that unhappy Event & that One of their Priests had been seen on the Frontiers in the Dress of an Officer: To alarm the People the more it was at the same time rumoured that the Negroes

had been Caballing in many Parts of the Country, nay Mr Chase Rector of St Paul's Parish in Baltimore County scrupled not to intimate from the Pulpit to his Congregation that the State or Situation of the Protestants in this Province was at that time very little different from that of the Protestants in Ireland at the Eve of the Irish Massacre. In order to learn whether the Behaviour of the Papists or of any Negroes had given reason or afforded Room for such Reports I convened the Gentln of the Council & by their Advice Circular Letters were sent to the Justices of the Peace in the several Parts of the Province whereby they were directed to enquire whether the Roman Catholicks in their respective Counties had misbehaved or whether there was any Foundation for the Reports which had been spread concerning them & which had made many of his Majesty's good Subjects in the Province very uneasy. The Letters which I shall herewith transmit to Your Ldp in a Packett marked N° 1, will shew that None of the County Courts could upon the Strictest Enquiry find that any of the Papists had behaved or expressed themselves in an unbecoming manner, tho indeed the Justices of Prince Georges County (who it seems had taken extraordinary Pains to make Discoveries but in vain) were too much prejudiced to acquit them or at least to acquit their Priests of having ill Designs against the Government. When the Assembly met in April following the Lower House incited by two or three Gentlemen whose Interest & popularity were thereby promoted presented an Address to me which was calculated to inflame the People still more against the Papists & to make 'em believe that they or a few of them at least had received extraordinary Favours from myself. I cannot help thinking that Your Ldp was thoroughly satisfied by the Answer I gave the Gentn the 24th of April 1756 which is printed in their Journal that the Allegations or Insinuations contained in their Address were false & groundless & indeed I am persuaded that if they had not been convinced thereof & been sensible that they had been imposed on they would not have failed to make a Reply. During the same Session the Gentn of the Upper House thought proper to frame a Bill for preventing the Growth of Popery within this Province, by which the Priests were to be rendered incapable of holding any Lands, to be obliged to register their Names & give large Security for their good Behaviour, forbid to make a Proselyte under pain of the Penalty for High Treason, & it was to have been Enacted by the said Bill that no Person who should hereafter be educated at any forreign popish Seminary could be qualified to inherit any Estate or to hold Lands within this Province. There were many other Restraints to be laid on them by this Bill as Your

Letter Bk. IV

p. 24

Letter Bk. IV p. 25

Ldp may see if you shall be pleased to peruse the Copy of it which you will herewith receive, but the Gentl[n] of the Lower House refused to pass it without many Amendments & these the Upper House would not agree to, being of Opinion that the Bill as it was first drawn was severe enough & sufficient to answer every good End that could be desired by any Protestants who delighted not in Persecution. The Step which the Gent[n] of the Upper House had taken in proposing such a Bill, added to the Report which the Iustices had made had this Effect however that it quieted the minds of the People & silenced those who had endeavoured to inflame & terrify them. I have since ordered another Circular Letter to be wrote & sent to the Justices desiring them to enquire again & inform me how the Roman Catholicks in the several Counties have behaved since they the Justices made their last Report, in a Packet marked N° 2 I shall transmit Your Ldp Copies of all their Answers which will I am apt to think incline Your Ldp to believe that the Roman Catholicks who are among us continue to behave as behoves good Subjects & upon the Whole My Ld I must say that if I was asked whether the Conduct of the Protestants or Papists in this Province hath been most unexceptionable since I have had the honour to serve Your Ldp I should not hesitate to give an Answer in favour of the Latter.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

Annapolis the 30[th] of Decem[r] 1758.

Sir

Col[o] Dagworthy having intimated to me that he intends to repair immediately to Head Quarters to receive Your farther Commands, I embrace the Opportunity to congratulate Your Excellency on the Success of His Majestys Forces under Your Command & to inform you that a few Days before Col[o] Dagworthy arrived here with the most agreeable News of your Excellencys having forced the French to abandon Fort Du Quesne & the Ohio Country, our Lower House of Assembly had prepared a Bill for repaying as they said the Money which Your Excellency & M[r] Kilby were pleased to advance last Summer on the Credit of the Province for paying off all the Arrears that should be due to the Maryland Troops at the End of the Campaign & for supporting three Companies of them during the winter I am sorry however to inform Your Excellency that the Gentl[n] took Care to frame their Bill in such a manner as they knew would not be agreed to by the Upper House it being almost in every respect the same that had been offered by them three times before & had been as

often rejected, & indeed I am of opinion that Your Excellency Letter Bk. III
will not want many Arguments to convince you that the Lower House or the Major part of them (for almost half the House voted against the Bill) did not in fact intend to grant any Supplies when you are informed that notwithstanding they knew Fort Du Quesne was in possession of His Majesty's Troops & there was great reason to think Your Excellency would order some of the Maryland Forces (if the Province should keep them up) to assist in garrisoning that place or some other advanced Post yet they would still insist on their favourite Clause that none of the men in the pay of this Province should be ordered beyond Fort Frederick. It would be unnecessary to trouble Your Excellency with a more particular Account of their Proceedings at this time. I shall only say therefore that their Behaviour at this time, Has not been different from their Conduct in the last Assembly & I dare not hope that they will ever change their measures or that this Province will ever contribute its' Quota towards carrying on the War against His Majesty's Enemies unless the Ministry to whom our Situation & unhappy Disputes are known can take any Steps to compel us. Col° Dagworthy informs me that before he left the Camp at Loyalhannon he ordered 100 of the best men that were in the Maryland Troops to march & garrison Fort Cumberland till Your Excellency's pleasure should be farther signified, & Capt Beall having brought all the Rest of the Men hither I recommended it to the Officers to give them Furloughs or Leave of Absence untill measures shall be fallen upon to pay off all the Arrears that are due to them & till they shall receive Notice to repair to some place of Rendezvous, with which the Men seem to be pretty well satisfied. I should be obliged to Your Excellency for letting me know whether you would choose that Doctor Ross should wait on M^r^ Kilby this Winter with his Vouchers & Papers in order to make a final Settlement agreeable to M^r^ Kilby's method or whether it would be more agreeable to you that the Affair should remain unsettled a few months longer & untill the Assembly shall be tried once more whether they will take it upon themselves to settle the Doctor's Accounts & pay him his Demand or not, Wishing that you may speedily have & long enjoy a better State of Health than has lately fallen to Your Lot, I am &c

[Sharpe to Forbes.]

26^th^ Jan^y^ 1759.

S^r^

Be pleased to accept my hearty Congratulations on the happy Event of Your Expedition ag^t^ His Majesty's Enemies

Letter Bk. III on the Ohio & believe that none could rejoice more at Your Excellencys or would be more pleased to hear of Your being perfectly recovered than myself. I presume Col° Dagworthy who came hither from Pittsburg while the Assembly was sitting has waited on Your Excellency since you reached Phila[a] & informed you that they still adhere to their old Measures & that altho they professed a Willingness to reimburse Your Excellency & M[r] Kilby what you have been pleased to advance on the Credit of the Province as well as to pay off all the Arrears that are due to our Troops yet that the Majority of them will not raise any Supplies for these or any other purposes otherwise than upon such Terms as cannot be accepted by the other Members of the Legislature Capt Beall arriving here a few Days after the Assembly had broke up with all the Maryland Soldiers except the Hundred which had been ordered to Fort Cumberland Col° Dagworthy & he thought it advisable in order to prevent their Deserting or Disbanding themselves to give the men Furloughs & Leave of Absence untill Money shall be granted to pay off the Arrears that are due to them & till Notice shall be given them by an Advertisement in the Gazette to repair to a Place of Rendezvous. What Col° Dagworthy has done with the Company that marched to Fort Cumberland I dont know having received no Advice from him about them since he left this place, but I presume he has before this time acquainted Your Excellency with his Proceedings & received your final Instructions concerning them. I received a Letter a few Days ago from General Amherst dated at N York the 13[th] of Dec[r] wherein he desires that I will not disband our Troops but move the Assembly to continue them in pay during the Winter but if says he it should so happen that before the Receit of this Letter those Troops shall be disbanded in that Case I must desire that you will lose no time in using Your Influence with Your Assembly to move them to order new Levies & to cause these to be provided with the usual necessaries & to be ready by the time the Season will admit their taking the Field. As I conclude from what you tell me in Your Letter of the 20[th] Inst which I have just received that you have seen General Amherst since you arrived at Phil[a] or that you will in a very few Days see His Excellency at that place, & as you can & I doubt not will inform him more easily & fully at an Interview than I could well do by a Letter on what Footing & by what means the Maryland Troops have continued & been supported since the 8[th] of Oct[r] 1757. I have declined troubling His Excellency with a particular Account of what has passed from time to time between the Earl of Loudoun, Brigadier Stanwix General Abercromby Your Excellency & Myself con-

cerning them but if you have reason to think it would give Letter Bk. III
the General any Satisfaction to have Copies of all the Letters that passed between us since the Earl of Loudoun engaged to pay the Maryland Forces in Case the Assembly would not I should be obliged to you for intimating as much to me & I will send him such Transcripts by the first opportunity. I should have been glad to pay my Respects to General Amherst & to have had the Pleasure of seeing Your Excellency this Winter but as that cannot be I have wrote to D^r^ Ross & recommended it to him to proceed to Phil^a^ without Delay & to take with him the Muster Rolls, his Accounts, & every paper which may serve to give Your Excellency & M^r^ Kilby entire Satisfaction.—

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

26^th^ Jan^y^ 1759.

S^r^

I embrace the earliest opportunity to acknowledge my Receit of the Letter you were pleased to write me the 13^th^ Dec^r^ which came to hand but a few Days ago, I take the Liberty at the same time to congratulate Your Excellency on being appointed Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in N America & to wish you the greatest Success in all your Undertakings. As General Forbes informs me in a Letter which I have just received from Phil^a^ that he expected to have the Satisfaction of seeing Your Excellency the Beginning of this Week I presume he has before this time informed you how averse the Assembly of this Province has been especially for more than 12 months past to supporting any Troops, nor do I doubt but Your Excellency has learnt e'er this from General Forbes on what Footing those that marched hence & served on the late Expedition ag^st^ Fort Du Quesne continued & how they have been kept together since the 8^th^ of Oct^r^ 1757 when they received the last of the Money which had been some time before granted for their Support. Within the last Year I met the Assembly of this Province at four several times & used my utmost Endeavours to induce them to comply with the Requisitions of His Majesty's Generals but I am sorry to say that all my Endeavours proved fruitless & that I have little reason to hope the Assembly will be now prevailed on to act a better part. I shall however convene them again as soon as all those of them that are well disposed can conveniently come together by which time it is not I think improbable that I shall be able to communicate to them some Instructions or a Letter from His Majesty's Ministers which together with Your Excellency's might have some Weight &

Letter Bk. III in some Measure perhaps influence their Conduct. As the Officers of the four Maryland Companies found it would be impracticable to keep their Men any longer together without pay & were of Opinion that if they suffered them to desert or disband themselves it would be impossible to collect them again in Case the Assembly should in the Spring agree to pay off all their Arrears & provide for their farther Support the Officers thought it advisable to give Furloughs for two Months or untill they shall by an Advertisement in the Gazette be ordered to repair to a Place of Rendezvous when they are persuaded their Men will join them & that if the Assembly raises the necessary Supplies they shall in a very short time be able to compleat their respective Companies. With regard to what Your Excellency is pleased to recommend to me relative to any Officers that are or may be sent to this Province on the Recruiting Service I beg Leave to assure you that I shall countenance & assist them as far as is in my Power & that it would give me the greatest Pleasure to find myself able on any other occasion to execute Your Excellency's Commands—

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

10th Febr 1759.

Sir

General Forbes having in a Letter which I lately received from him desired me to send Mr Ross (the Person that Victualled the Maryland Troops from the time that our Assembly declined to provide for their Support till they marched last Summer on the Expedition agst Fort Du Quesne) to Phila[a] in order that the Affair might if Your Excellency shall be pleased to give such Directions be finally settled; & Mr Ross having prevailed on a Gent[n] that lives with me in the Character of my Secretary to accompany him I take the Liberty to introduce him to Your Excellency the rather because he is acquainted with all that passed between the Earl of Loudoun Genl Stanwix or Genl Forbes & me about the Maryland Troops since His Ldp engaged to support them & will moreover be able to furnish Your Excellency or Genl Forbes with Copies of any Letters or Papers that may shew on what Footing our Troops served during the last Winter & on the late Expedition, & in particular what promises were given both by the Earl of Loudoun & Genl Stanwix that Mr Ross should be satisfied If your Excellency has any farther Commands or Instructions for me or shall think fit to favour me with any Letters to be laid before our Assembly when they meet I shall be glad to receive them when Mr Ridout returns from Phil[a] &

beg leave to assure you that I shall always use my utmost Endeavours to perform whatever Your Excellency may think fit to require or Command &c. Letter Bk. III

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original.

New York March 18th 1759.

Sir

It having become Necessary, by the Demise of Brigr Genr Forbes, that an Officer of Rank and Experience shoud without Loss of Time proceed to pensylvania to take on him the Command of his Majestys Regular Troops and those to be raised by the Southern Provinces to Act in conjunction for the Defence and Security of those Provinces, or otherwise as opportunities shall offer, or the Exigences may require I have thought it for the good of his Majestys Service to appoint Brig. Gen. Stanwix to that Command and he does accordingly set out Tomorrow for philadelphia to take upon him the same; I am therefore to request you that during such his Command, you will upon every immergent Occasion, Correspond and co-operate with him in the same manner as you are enjoined by Mr Secretary Pitts Letter to do with me, which must prove of great Benefit to the publick Service, as from my removal from hence into the Back Country, whether I may be called soon, it prove very prejudicial to the safety and security of the southern provinces to wait for the answers to any of the Letters you may have Occasion to write to me in relation thereto and I have accordingly directed Brig. Gen. Stanwix to Correspond and co-operate with you in Like manner.

I am, with great Regard
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff Amherst

[Fauquier to Sharpe.] Original.

Wmsburgh March 19th 1759

Sr

The Expedition which is requisite to be used, in order to raise Men to compleat our Quota of Men to act in conjunction with the rest of his Majesties Forces, has encouraged me to give Leave to some of the Officers to try whether they can enlist any in your Colony where they think they have some Acquaintance and Interest. I therefore beg the Favour of

you not only to give them Permission, but to assist them with your Countenance and Protection, for the promoting his Majesties Service at least so as not to interfere with any Levies your Colony is about to raise for the same Purpose. I am

with great Esteem
your Excellency's most Obd^{t} Hum. Serv^{t}
Fran: Fauquier

To Governor Sharpe

Original.

[Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York 28th March 1759

Sir:

With my Dispatches from M^{r} Secretary Pitt, this moment received by the Hallifax Packet, came the Enclosed for You, by which you will see, that the King has been pleased to direct me, and Brig^{r} General Forbes, to lose no time in concerting the properest and speediest means for compleatly restoring, if possible, the ruined Fort du Quesne, to a defensible and respectable state, or for Erecting another in the room of it, of sufficient strength, and every way adequate to the great importance of the several Objects of maintaining his Majesty's Subjects in the undisputed Possession of the Ohio; of effectually cutting off all Trade and Communication this way, between Canada and the Western and Southern Indians; of protecting the British Colonies from the Incursions to which they have been Exposed since the French built the above Fort, and thereby made themselves Masters of the Navigation of the Ohio; and of fixing again the several Indian Nations in their Alliance with, and dependance upon, His Majesty's Government;—for all which wise and good purposes, it is His Majesty's pleasure that You should use Your utmost Endeavors with Your Council and Assembly to induce them to Exert every means in their Power for Collecting and forwarding the Materials of all Sorts, and the Workmen which shall be wanted, and which the Commander in Chief in North America, or Brig^{r} General Forbes, shall require for this Service; and that Your Province do also furnish Every other Assistance of Men, Cattle, Carriages, Provisions, &ca. &ca. that shall be necessary for the support and maintenance the King's Forces, that shall be Employed in this Essential Work, as well as in all farther Operations to be undertaken in those parts the Ensuing Campaign.

These Directions being so full and Explicit, leaves me nothing further to add to them, than my warmest Wishes and hopes that they will meet with a speedy and vigorous Execution, as well on the part of Your Province as of those of Vir-

ginia and Pensylvania, who are equally with You, so particularly and nearly interested therein, and to whom the same is likewise recommended in the strongest terms.

And as I have already Signified to You that I had appointed Brig[r] General Stanwix to succeed Brig[r] General Forbes, in the Command to the Southward, and desired of You to Correspond and Cooperate with him on every matter relative to the Service in those parts; I am now to request of You, that all the Aid and Assistance required of You, by M[r] Secretary Pitts within Letter, in favor of the Late Brigadier Forbes, may be granted to Brigadier Stanwix, to Enable him, in the most Expeditious manner, to Execute the beforementioned great and salutary Work, or any other that may be found necessary for the good of the Service, and that You would look upon whatever he may ask or require of Your Province, during his continuance in that Command, as coming from Myself.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant
Jeff Amherst

His Excell[y] Gov[r] Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Letter Bk. IV p. 25

17th April 1759.

Sir

An Officer that has been here some time Recruiting having intimated to me that he intends to set off to morrow morning for N Y I embrace the Opportunity to put a Letter on board the first Packet that sails to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter dated the 27th of Novem[r] which did not however reach me till the Beginning of this Month & to inform you that in Consequence of Letters which I lately received from M[r] Sec- p. 26
retary Pitt dated the 9th of Dec[r] & 23[d] of Ian[y] last I convened the Assembly again the 2[d] Inst, & pressed them in the most importunate manner to raise Supplies for the Service of the ensuing Campaign; After what I have so often repeated I presume it is almost needless to tell you the Lower House have once more shewn that they are determined at all Events to adhere to their old Bill & to every material Part of it & that as the Upper House are equally stedfast on their part there is not the least Probability of my Prevailing on them to raise either Money or Troops for the ensuing or any future Campaign unless perhaps the King's Minister's upon an Enquiry into the Dispute that subsists between the two Houses shall think fit to censure the Conduct of those that Compose the Lower in a more particular & express manner than the Secretary of State has yet done. Perceiving that

Letter Bk. IV there was not the least Probability of their Doing any Business I have by Advice of the Council just now prorogued the Assembly to the middle of Iuly, when unless Something very extraordinary happens I shall farther prorogue them till next Winter. I presume you have heard before now that another Attempt is to be made this Summer on Ticonderoga by 10 Battalions of Regular Troops & about 10000 Provincials from the Northern Colonies whom General Amherst will command, Three of the Regiments now on this Continent besides them that were left in Nova Scotia & Cape Breton are it is said to embark & join General Wolfe, while Brigadier Stanwix with the first Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, 1500 men which the Virginians have agreed to furnish & the Provincials which the Pensilvanians shall keep up (for as yet it is a Doubt whether their Bill will be assented to) keeps Possession of the Ohio Country & compels the French to abandon all their little Forts at the Head of that River, & thereby make
p. 27 the Western Indians more dependant than they have lately been on these Colonies for Necessaries. Ever since the Reduction of Fort Du Quesne our Frontier People have been very quiet & I flatter myself that if this Campaign proves a successful one all the People that had abandoned their Habitations in Frederick County will again return home. By one Capt Brooke that is about to sail from Dorchester County for London You'll receive a particular Answer to Your Letter & a more circumstantial Account of every Thing that has passed since I last wrote, to my Letters by him I therefore beg Leave to refer you & am with my Duty to His Ldp. D^r S^r &

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

18^th April 1759. transm^d by Capt. Brooke

S^r

A Person who is just come over from Col^o Lloyds tells me that Capt Brooke whom I mentioned to you in the Letter I sent yesterday by the Packett has already loaded his Ship & will certainly sail next Sunday morning for which I am sorry because it really puts it out of my Power to give so full an Answer to some Parts of your Letter dated the 27^th of Nov^r as I intended & particularly to that part of it where you mention Col^o Lloyds having complained of the Remissness of Mess^rs Rezin & Hedges late Farmers of Kent & Cecil Counties & ag^st M^r Milligan the present Sheriff & Farmer of Cecil not only for Remissness but also for insulting the Agent because he pressed him to do his Duty. At present I shall only say that if Mess^rs Hedges & Rezin (the last of whom was appointed in Consequence of Col^o Lloyds Appli-

cation) have not been yet compelled to Account for the Rents Letter Bk. IV
they farmed Col° Lloyd must be much to blame for it is long
since I intimated to him that I was much surprized he delayed
to put their Bonds in Suit & I cannot tell why he should have
so long declined to do so unless he is desirous of always having
some Excuse for not Closing his own Accounts, & with respect
to M^r^ Milligan to whom I have wrote on the Subject of Col°
Lloyds Complaints against him I am inclined to think that no
Farmer ever made his Payments earlier than he has done, but
as I have already intimated I cannot write fully to you con- p. 28
cerning this matter till I receive M^r^ Milligan's Answer—The
Case of M^r^ Sullivan (who when I arrived in the Province was
Sheriff of Dorchester County) was thus Rich^d^ Cooper was
apprehended & tried for the Murder of a Servant, After he
was taken into Custody he by a Deed bearing Date as I under-
stand before he committed the Fact assigned or pretended to
assign over to one M^r^ Vining of Dover in the County of
Sussex on Delaware several of his Negroes, who were there-
upon removed from off Cooper's Land to the Plantation of
Vining Upon Coopers being convicted of Man Slaughter
the Sheriff Sullivan seized for the Lord Proprietary all his per-
sonal Estate that could be found in this Province & hearing
that Vining had by some means or other got the Rest into
his Possession he immediately repaired to Sussex & demanded
the Slaves abovementioned, but Vining peremptorily refused
to deliver them up, declared his Resolution to defend his Title
to them & in order thereto immediately retained M^r^ Chew the
Attorney Gen^l^ of Pens^a^ As M^r^ Sullivan was sensible that if
the Affair should be brought to a Trial in Sussex Court there
was great Probability of the Jury's giving a Verdict in favour
of their Countryman Vining, notwithstanding it should be
made appear that the Conveyance of the Negroes was really
fraudulent, he thought it would be most for His Ldp's Interest
to compromise Matters & to receive a considerable part for
His Ldp rather that run a Risk of Losing the whole & there-
fore after some time he proposed to Vining that he should
keep the Negroes upon paying for 'em the Sum of £245
Pen^a^ Currency, which Offer Vining accepted but in such a
manner as if he was not induced to do so for want of Proof to
make good his Title but purely to avoid the Trouble &
Expence which a Dispute with the Lord Proprietary if carried
to England by Appeal would be attended with. Thus stood
the Affair for some time when M^r^ Goldsborough having learnt
from a Person who had been concerned in Transacting the
Affair between Vining & Cooper that the Conveyance of the
Negroes was certainly fraudulent Col° Lloyd obtained a Writ
of Replevin & immediately commenced an action ag^st^ Vining p. 29

Letter Bk. IV who seemed determined to defend his Title till the Trial Court & then he offered Col° Lloyd £325 Currency for them rather than run the Risk of a Trial which offer Col° Lloyd accepted. But to return to the Agreement which had been made by M^r^ Sullivan, as in making it he had acted without sufficient Authority, it was not binding on His Ldp or his Agent unless they chose it & therefore no harm was done, & I have not upon the most strict Enquiry found any Person that thinks Sullivan had the least Intention to defraud the Proprietary of any thing when he made the abovementioned Agreement with Vining but on the contrary it is the opinion of all that know him & that were acquainted with the Affair that he intended to do what was in his Opinion best & most for the Interest of His Ldp & what in fact he would have done had the Affair been entirely his own ; & after all I question whether by the time that the Lawyers who were concerned for His Ldp are satisfied he will be so considerable a Gainer as Col° Lloyd seems to intimate, but tho that should be the Case yet as M^r^ Sullivan does not seem to have acted with an ill Intention, & since be his Intention what it would Col° Lloyd could not be bound by any Act which the Sheriff had presumed to do without Authority it was hardly worth Col° Lloyds while I think to trouble His Ldp about the Affair unless he thereby intended to make a great merit of having done what was his Duty or what in that particular Case he thought was most for His Ldp's Interest. But notwithstanding I have said so much in excuse for M^r^ Sullivan's Behaviour on that occasion I can assure you he is not one of the Men that I shall ever think of Serving ; his Conduct in the Lower House has been far from agreeable, but with regard to that I think he differs very little from all the Persons that were Sheriffs during M^r^ Ogles & M^r^ Taskers Administration, & since my Subject naturally leads me to it, as well as the Doubt you express in Your Letter about Col° Lloyds political Principles I must now take the Liberty to say more to you on that Subject than I have yet chose to do. how he behaved while he was a member of the Lower House the Journalls of that House will always shew & I think not much to his honour or Advantage, there is scarcely a Gentleman in the Province at this time who has Connections with so many of the principal Male-
p. 30 contents as he has ; however strange it might appear to You, no sooner was M^r^ Edward Tilghman deprived of the Office that he held under his Ldp & thereupon commenced a most flaming Patriot but Colo Lloyd courted his Friendship, M^r^ Rob^t^ Lloyd, M^r^ Dorsey & M^r^ Harris are his Relations or particular Friends & Dependants, nay his Brother Rich^d^ for whom he solicited a Seat at the Council has at late Elections

exerted his utmost Influence (which however is inconsiderable) Letter Bk. IV
in favour of those Candidates that he knew would oppose all reasonable Measures & endeavour to render His Ldp's Government odious to the People. With respect to Col° Lloyd himself it has been currently reported & is I know believed by many, that both he & M^r^ Chamberlayne have in many private Companies declared themselves in favour of the Assessment Bill which the Gentlemen of the Upper House have now five times refused. I need not tell you what Effect such Declarations will naturally have & what Uses will be made thereof, & perhaps what I have intimated will enable you to account in some measure for Col° Lloyds declining as he has done to attend the Assembly. Upon the whole it is my opinion that it is not in Col° Lloyds power to create any greater Disturbance in the Gov^t^ than he has done already but on the Contrary it is not unlikely when the People perceive that notwithstanding his Conduct, he has received & continues to receive greater Favours from His Ldp than almost any one Person in the Province they will think the most likely way to procure or preserve the Lucrative Offices in this Govern^t^ is to follow his Example & shew their Consequence not by preserving good order in the Govern^t^ & endeavouring to make the People easy & satisfied but by throwing as far as possible every thing into Confusion. You ask why M^r^ Ross signs the Journal of the Proceedings of the Upper House only & not of the Lower; It has never been usual for any one to sign the Lower House Journal or attest a Copy of it beside their own Clerk who does attest the Copies that I transmit & I always send you Copies as soon as they can be made out & an Opportunity of Conveyance offers, but as the Lower House Journal is generally much longer than that of the Upper House, & M^r^ M^c^Namara their Clerk has a great Deal of other Business to do, it is sometimes a great While before I can get a Copy from him & this is the Reason that I do not always p. 31
transmit the Iournals of both Houses at the same time. Colo Henry has been some time laid up with the Gout so that he has not been at Annapolis this Session but I shall let him know how much you have served him & will draw an Order in his favour on Col° Lloyd agreeable to His Ldp's Instructions. Since the Poll Tax Scheme that I sent you is disapproved of (tho for my own part I think it as equitable a method of raising money in this Province as can be proposed) I know of no other unless the £40000 Bill that passed in 1756 was to be revived & continued, but that the Gent^n^ of the Lower House are absolutely determined against, I mean a Majority of them, nor will they ever agree to raise money on any Account whatever unless the Gent^n^ of the Upper House will pass their

Letter Bk. IV favourite Assessment Bill without any material Amendments. I informed you in my Letter of Yesterday's Date that the Assembly had again met to as little purpose as heretofore; herewith you'll receive a Copy of the Speech I made to both Houses at the opening of the Session together with their Addresses in answer to it, I likewise send you a Copy of a Message that I sent to the Lower House the 9th Inst with a Letter which I had just received from Mr Secy Pitt & have thereto annexed the Answer which they presented to me the 11th Inst. On the 16th they sent their Supply Bill (carried by a Majority of 28 agst 19) for raising £60000 on their old Plan, to the Upper House whence it was returned with a negative the same Day. The next morning a member moved for A Bill for granting a Supply of £50000 for His Majesty's Service by a Tax upon Land a Tax upon all the Taxable Inhabitants of this Province, an additional Tax upon all negro Taxables, a Tax upon all Ferries & Pilots to be Lycenced, An Additional Tax upon all Wheels, a Tax upon all Lucrative Offices, Places of Profit, Benefices & Professions, a Tax upon all Clocks, Watches Saddle Horses &c which was rejected by a Majority of Voices 23 agst 12. Upon this I sent a Message to the House desiring them to let me know whether they would or would not agree to raise the necessary Supplies by some other Bill beside that which the Upper House had then
p. 32 refused for the fifth time, that I might immediately advise Brigr Stanwix of their Resolutions. Upon the Receit of my Message, of which I also send you a Copy, those who were for another Bill moved that a Categorical answer should be forthwith given agreeable to my Request but the others opposing it 'twas Resolved to postpone the Consideration of my Message, & in the mean time to proceed to the Hearing of a Controverted Election & to other Matters not at all relative to His Majestys Service, Upon this the few of those who were willing to grant Supplies that were left declared that they would stay no longer since it was evident that the House would do nothing but Mischief & make Remonstrances or Resolves to inflame the People, whereupon the Gentn of the Upper House unanimously pressed me to put an End to the Session & at their Request I prorogued the Assembly with a Speech which you will see in the inclosed Gazette. I am very sorry the Attorney Genl delayed so long to give his opinion on the State & Papers that were submitted to him, not that I think his opinion will be at all regarded by our People for I am satisfied they will never grant any Money otherwise than on their own Terms, especially since the Pensilvania Assembly have at length brought Governr Denny (whether by orders from his Constituents I know not) to assent to the Supply

Bill which they had so often presented to him & his Predeces- Letter Bk. IV
sors in vain, I mean a Bill subjecting all the Proprietaries Estate within the Province of Pens[a] as well the Quit Rents as their other Estate to be assessed & taxed by Assessors of the People's Choosing, that Gover[r] Denny did actually pass such a Bill for Raising £100000 last Monday I am informed by Lieut. Col[o] Mercier of the Virg[a] Forces who is just come from Phil[a] & that in Consequence of such Bills being assented to the Pens[a] Troops are to be immediately augmented to 2700 men. After such a Step what can the Proprietaries of Pens[a] or Gov[r] Denny expect? will they hope to preserve any Authority? or Do they not encourage the People to make any Demands on the Gov[r] & as it were tell them that if they do not want Resolution to persevere they will obtain every Thing they want be their Demands never so unreasonable. In Answer to the Question you ask, "Whether it is not the p. 33
time of Choice of an opponent from the Lower House as a Continuance of Proof that what they alledge is not real." I must again give it as my opinion that such a Step would cool the Ardour of those that are Friends to the Gov[t] & inspirit all those that are in the Opposition, It is a measure that for my own Part I am extreemly averse to & if my Predecessors had not persued it I am thoroughly persuaded that the Lower House would not have at this time proceeded as they have now done. From the manner in which you speak of D[r] Steuart I conclude that you would in Case of another Vacancy be pleased to see him recommended to a Seat in the Council. As there is at present no opening 'tis unnecessary to trouble you with any Reasons why I do not think such a Step adviseable; As to D[r] Steuart I like him well enough as he stands at present tho I have never been able to get from him the Money that you gave me Reason to expect, I mean half the Fees that became due to the Land Office between the time of M[r] Youngs Death & M[r] Calverts Acceptance, for he still says that you gave him Leave to receive & retain all the Fees that became due to that Office during the time abovementioned, if you did not permit him to do so, what must I think of such Behaviour from a Man whom I have served so much as I have D[r] Steuart since I came to this Province. I shall herewith transmit you an Authenticated Copy of the Act you mention in the latter Part of Your Letter, also a Copy of one that was made in 1661 wherein the said Act is mentioned as in force at that time & that you may be the better informed on what Occasion both those Acts were assented to & what the then Ld Proprietary gave up to the People on Condition that they should thereafter defray the Whole Expence of any War that might arise I shall also send you a Sort of Narrative relative

Letter Bk. IV to that Matter which M^r Ridout after examining the old Records has drawn up. Inclosed I send you a Bill of Excha for £125 & am &c.

Original. [Fauquier to Sharpe.]

W^ms^burgh April 18^th^ 1759

S^r^

I am informed by M^r^ Thomas Walker who was commissary for the Virginia Forces that when Fort Cumberland was Evacuated, and the Troops of Maryland took possession of it there were some provisions left belonging to this Colony, which by agreement were to be paid for by Maryland or to be replaced. M^r^ Walker is now going for Maryland to Settle that acc^t^ and I beg the Favour of you to appoint some Body to adjust that affair with him. I am with great Esteem

S^r^ y^r^ most Obed^t^ Hum. Serv^t^

Fran: Fauquier

To his Excell^cy^ Gov^r^ Sharpe

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Amherst.]

18^th^ of April 1759—

S^r^

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter dated the 16^th^ of Feb^y^ & to inform Your Excellency that immediately on my Return from Phil^a^ I met the General Assembly of this Province & laid it before them together with that which you were pleased to forward to me from the Secretary of State dated the 9^th^ of Dec^r^ A few Days afterwards I was favoured with Your Letter of the 28^th^ Ult & another from M^r^ Secretary Pitt dated the 23^d^ of January last which I likewise sent to the House of Assembly together with a Message of which I take the Liberty to inclose a Copy but I am sorry to inform Your Excell^cy^ that they were not to be induced by any thing which I could say or do to persue different Measures from those that they adhered to last year which the Gentlemen who compose our Upper House of Assembly think unjust & unconstitutional & therefore will never agree to. As I presume Your Excellency would not wish to be troubled with a particular Account or Detail of the Objections that have been made by our Upper House of Assembly to the Supply Bill which having been now offered them five times in less than 18 Months has been by them as often rejected I shall not detain Your Excellency longer than to inform you that as soon as I perceived the People of this Province or at least a Majority of their Representatives would

not be prevailed on to raise any Money for the Kings use unless upon such Conditions as it was evident would not be granted I thought it my Duty to advise the Secretary of State how Matters were circumstanced & to transmit a particular Account of what had passed between the two Houses of Assembly in hopes that some measures would have been taken before this time to put an End to the Dispute. His Majesty's Ministers however having not as yet interfered so far & the Secretary of State having in his last Letters only blamed both Houses for their Failure last year neither of them think their own Conduct is thereby censured & therefore the Lower House by way of justifying their former Proceedings take just the same Steps that they did last year & the Gentlemen of the Upper continue still to reject a Bill which in their opinion is calculated to introduce strange Innovations & which they think it inconsistent with good Policy & common Justice to give their Assent to. This being the Case I can do no more than make the same Representation to the Secretary of State that I did last Summer & hope that His Majesty's Service will not suffer or be retarded for want of the Supplies or Troops which it was the Duty of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province to furnish. Your Excellency will I hope do me the Justice to think that it would have afforded me the greatest Pleasure to have had it in my Power to give a very different Answer to Your two Letters from what I have now wrote & that no Endeavours of mine have been wanting to induce our People to act a better part, & you will also I persuade myself believe that with the most ardent wishes for Your Success in the ensuing Campaign & with the utmost Respect I am &c Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

18th April 1759—

Dr Sr

Capt Morris of His Majesty's Regiment who has been here some time on the Recruiting Service being about to sett off for Phila I embrace the Opportunity to inform you that as soon as I received your Letter of the 2d Inst & the others that you were so kind as to forward to me I sent 'em to our Lower House of Assembly together with a Message whereof I take the Liberty to inclose you a Copy which I was in hopes would have inclined them to persue different measures from those which they had lately adhered to & to have offered a different Bill to the Upper House at this time from the one which that House had already refused four times & to which they were determined never to assent, but I am sorry to inform you that they have again shewn the same Disposition that

Letter Bk. III they did last year & that when I found nothing was to be done the Gentlemen who compose the Upper House having once more refused the Bill which was offered them, & the Lower House having by many Votes manifested their Resolution to abide by it & to offer no other, I put an End to their Sitting, & they will I am satisfied ever meet to as little purpose as they have now done unless His Majesty's Ministers shall interfere & put an End to the Dispute that subsists between them. It gives me the utmost Concern that it is not in my power to send you such Advices as would be satisfactory & agreeable to you, & I can truly say that no Endeavours of mine have been wanting to induce our People to act a better Part but since I have entirely failed of Success it only remains for me to wish you Success in whatever you are going to undertake & to assure you that I am with the greatest Regard &c

[Sharpe to Pitt.]

18 April 1759—

S^r^

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of your Letters of the 23^d^ Jan^y^ & 5^th^ of Feb^y^ as well as of those dated the 9^th^ & 29^th^ of Decem^r^ last & to inform you that in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands therein signified I convened the General Assembly of this Province & by several Messages pressed them in the most importunate manner to grant such Supplies for the ensuing Campaign as the Circumstances of the Country would admit & as the important Service so particularly recommended to us required. It was however my Misfortune to find that the Peoples Representatives who compose the Lower House of Assembly, or at least a Majority of them came together with a fix't Resolution not to propose nor agree to any other Bill for raising Money or Troops besides that which the Gentlemen of the Upper House had four times before refused to pass for the Reasons contained in the Journal of their Proceedings, which as I took the Liberty to mention in my Letter of the 18^th^ of May last was long ago transmitted to the Lord Proprietary that a clear & full State of the Dispute that subsisted between the two Houses might be ready to lay before you in Case you should at any time be pleased to call for it. Matters being thus circumstanced & the Assembly having broke up again without granting any Money or Troops, it is not in my Power to give any Assistance to the Officer that is appointed to command His Majesty's Forces in this Part of the Continent nor can I flatter myself after what hath passed that it will ever be in my

power to give him any, unless you shall be pleased to have Letter Bk. III
the Dispute that subsists between our two Houses of Assembly examined into & settled, or shall press them to wave it for a time & to raise the necessary Supplies by some or other of the Methods which have heretofore met with the Concurrence of both Houses. In the mean time the Officers that commanded the Maryland Troops during the late Campaign & the preceeding Winter (having advanced on Account of their Men considerable Sums) are much distressed as well as the Person that by the Earl of Loudoun's Directions Victualled our Provincials from the Beginning of Oct^{r} 1757 (when our Assembly first declined raising money to pay them) till May last when Brigadier Forbes ordered them to join the Rest of His Majesty's Forces under his Command but as I have upon the Intimation you were pleased to give me the 29th of Dec^{r} about transmitting proper Documents taken the Liberty to advise the Officers of the Maryland Troops & the Person that Victualled them to have a full & clear State of their Affair drawn up & to annex thereto an exact Account of what is due to them respectively that it might be transmitted in hopes that some Compensation will be given them by His Majesty & the Parliament for their Services, I at this time decline troubling you with a more prolix Letter & shall only add that with the utmost Respect I am &c

[Sharpe to Denny.]

18th April 1759—

S^{r}

Some Days after my Return from Phil^{a} I received from one of our Provincial Justices several Depositions that had been made before himself & some of the Justices of the Peace for Somerset & Worcester Counties in this Province relative to the Death of Will^{m} Outten lately a Deputy Sheriff in the County of Worcester. The Gentl^{n} of the Council being sitting here at the time that the Depositions came to my hands I immediately laid 'em before them together with the Copies of Depositions concerning the same Affair that M^{r} Peters put into my hands by your order when I was at Phila^{a} & I desired the Gent^{n} after they had read & considered the Depositions to give me their opinion & Advice thereupon which they have accordingly done as you will see by a Copy of their Report which I now send you together with Copies of the abovementioned Depositions not doubting but you will be thereby satisfied of the Propriety of this Application & be induced to comply with the following Requests w^{ch} on this occasion I think it my Duty to make to you.

That you will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the several Magistrates & Officers within your Governments that

Letter Bk. III Willy & Sharpe mentioned in the said Depositions may be apprehended & delivered at such time as you shall think fit to appoint to one of the Sheriffs of this Province who will be instructed to attend at such time on the Borders of Maryland to receive them in order that they may be brought to a legal Trial. That you will also be pleased to give Orders for the Discharge of Col° Dennis, Gerrard Hichens, In° Collins son of Andrew, Moses Timmonds, Iohn Kelly, W^m^ Wenright Peter Dolby, W^m^ Connaway, Levin Disharone, I^n^ Wooten & Eliz^a^ Long & such other Persons Residents of this Province who were attending Outten the late Deputy Sheriff at his Request in the Execution of his Duty & who have already been taken or may hereafter be taken by Virtue of any Warrant or Process of the Magistrates or Court of Sussex County on Account of any Tumult Riot or Conspiracy relating to W^m^ Outten—That you will be likewise pleased to Order that all such Persons now in sussex County as were present at & active in the Disturbance at Willey's House in opposition to the Deputy Sheriff or that came thither with an Intent to oppose him in the Discharge of his Duty may be apprehended & delivered over to the Sheriff of Worcester County (who shall be ordered to attend on the Borders to receive them at any time that you may appoint) for their Trials in this Province. And lastly that you will be pleased to Order & Direct the Magistrates Officers & other Great Men of Sussex County so to demean themselves for the future that not only no like Disturbances may hereafter arise amongst the Borderers but the inhuman Spirit which at present too much prevails amongst them may be discouraged & suppressed.

With the greatest Regard &

Letter Bk. IV p. 34

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis the 19^th^ of April 1759.

My Ld

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your Ldps Instructions dated the 27^th^ of Nov^r^ last which Your Ldp may depend on my observing & executing as far as shall be in my Power. It gives me great Satisfaction to find that Your Ldp approves of the Message which I sent to the Lower House of Assembly in May last upon the Subject of the Militia Law & that you are likewise pleased with the Steps I took last Summer for the Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants after the Assembly had declined providing in any manner for their Defence. The Instruction Your Ldp is pleased to give upon the Opinions that we gave to M^r^ Thomas Rent Roll Keeper the 20^th^ of Dec^r^ 1757. shall be duly observed

by all Parties whose Duty it is to obey it, & I shall likewise Letter Bk. IV
give such an Instruction to the Naval Officer concerning the Duty to be paid by the Vessels that are employed in fetching Iron Ore to Virg[a] as Your Ldp is pleased to approve of. As both M[r] Baker & M[r] Thomas live at a considerable Distance it will not I imagine be easy to get them to meet at this season, but I shall endeavour to bring them together as soon as possible & will do every thing in my Power to have that Affair of the Tenement in Talbot mannour settled forthwith. Your Ldp's Instruction with regard to M[r] Dulany's being appointed Commissary General in the Room of M[r] Tasker has been already complied with; & at the opening of the last Session of Assembly the 4[th] Inst. M[r] Bordley was admitted a member of the Council & Upper House agreeable to Your Ldp's Instructions. The Lower House having again shewn that they are determined never to grant any money for the King's Service unless the Upper House will pass without any material Alterations the Bill which they have so often refused, & the Gent[n] of the Upper House being on their Part as stedfastly resolved never to assent thereto, I have at the pressing Instances of Your Ldp's Council prorogued the Assembly to the Middle of Iuly before which time I expect the Gentl[n] will advise me to prorogue them to a longer Day. I am informed by a Gent[n] who is just come hither from Phila[a] that before he left that City Governor Denny had given his Assent to a Bill p. 35
for Raising £100000 & supporting 2700 men for the ensuing Campaign, by which Bill the Proprietaries Estate, as well their Quit Rents as their Reserved Land &c. is made liable to be taxed by Assessors of the People's Choosing, which Point Your Ldp knows has been long the Subject of Dispute & Contention between the Gover[r] & Assembly of that Province. These Troops which the Pensilvanians are to raise together with the 1500 Men which the Virginians have agreed to keep up are to act in Conjunction this Summer with the 1[st] Battalion of Royal Americans under the Command of Brigadier Stanwix & to be employed in building a Strong Fort at the Conflux of the Ohio & Monongahela Rivers as Your Ldp will see by a Copy of M[r] Secretary Pitts Letter which with other Papers I have transmitted to M[r] Calvert to be laid before you. It is said the following Regiments viz. the 17[th] 27[th] 42[d] 44[th] 46[th] 55[th] the 4[th] Battalion of Royal Americans, 2[d] Battalion of the Royal Scotch, one Battalion of the New Highland Regiment, the 4 New York Independant Companies General Gage's Light Infantry & 7 Companies of Rangers with about 10000 Provincials which will be furnished by the Northern Colonies are to make another Attempt on Ticonderoga this Summer under the Command of General Amherst, but there

Letter Bk. IV is reason to think that some of the abovementioned Troops will be detatched in order to make a Diversion by the Way of Frontenac on the Ontario Lake. The following Regiments viz. the 15th 22d 28th 35th 40th 43d 45th 47th 48th 58th 2d & 3 Battalions of Royal Americans, 2d Battalion of the New Highland Regt & a few Companies of Rangers from Nova Scotia & New Hampshire (excepting perhaps 1000 or 1500 men that may be left at Nova Scotia & Louisburg with some New England Provincials) are it is said to embark & serve up St Lawrence River under the Command of General Wolfe. The Regiments that are destined for Ticonderoga are already moving up towards Lake George whence it is supposed that the Campaign will be opened in that Quarter much earlier this year than it was the last. Nothing worthy notice has hap-
p. 36 pened on our Frontiers or to the Westward since the End of the late Campaign; it was apprehended at one time that the French would have paid a Visit to Pittsburg before the Garrison could be reinforced but as the Virga Regt or the greatest Part of it was ordered to march from Winchester almost a Fortnight ago I flatter myself there is no Danger of the Garrison's being disturbed. &

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

20th of April 1759.

Sir

Inclosed is an Extract of an Act of Assembly that was made in the Year 1733 "For Emitting & making Current £90000 Current Money of Maryland in Bills of Credit" by which you will perceive that in order to sink the said Bills of Credit a Duty of fifteen pence stg pr Hhd was laid on All the Tobacco that should be exported out of the Province between the year abovementioned & 1764, that the Amount of the said Duty is to be remitted annually by the Naval Officers to certain Trustees in London who are to vest the same in Bank Stock. The Trustees named in the Act were Messrs Saml Hide Wm Hunt & Robt Cruickshank Merchants; by the same Act the late Lord Baltimore was desired to superintend & direct their Conduct & Behaviour & was impowered in Case he should at any time think proper to remove or displace any of the said Trustees & to appoint other Persons in their Places & in case of the Death of either of the said Trustees His Ldp was likewise impowered to appoint some other Person in his Stead, by Virtue of which Power the late Lord was pleased to nominate & appoint the late Mr Adams a Trustee in the Place of Mr Cruickshank & afterwards Mr John Hanbury in the Stead of Mr Adams. In Octr 1753 was passed "An additional Sup-

plementary Act to the Act entituled an Act for Emitting & making Current £90,000 Current Money of Maryland in Bills of Credit whereby the present Lord Proprietary is humbly desired to take upon himself the Care of Superintending the Trustees & is vested with all the Power relative to them with which His Ldp's Father had been vested; And as His Ldp was pleased to assent to the said Act of 1753 it is hoped & expected that he will appoint a Trustee in the Stead of the late Mr John Hanbury & if he pleases, another in the Room of the late Mr Saml Hide. By what I can learn from the Gentlemen of the Council & Others they would be very glad if His Ldp would make Choice of Mr Osgood Hanbury & Mr Wm Anderson Merchts in London & appoint them joint Trustees with Mr Hunt for the Purposes mentioned in the said Act of 1734. As the Sum which the Province has at this time in the Bank is very considerable & some Confusion might be occasioned was an Accident to happen to Mr Hunt before some other Trustees are appointed I must beg the favour of You to request His Ldp to nominate Mr Hanbury & Mr Anderson forthwith, & if His Ldp does appoint them Be pleased to notify the same to me that I may advise the two Houses of Assembly thereof at their next meeting. I find it is the opinion of the Gentlemen with whom I have talked on the Subject that the Trustees should purchase Stock as soon as any considerable Sum of Money comes to their hands either by Dividends from the Bank or by Remittances from the Naval Officers, which method does not I think seem to have been lately persued, for as I apprehend you Mr Hunt had in his hands at the time he shewed you his Books no less a Sum than £6,545.. 16 notwithstanding Bank Stock was as we have been told to be bought very cheap or low at that time. As You will find the above mentioned Act of 1753 among the first that I transmitted I thought it unnecessary to send you a written Copy of it; & Mr Tasker tells me that he does not doubt but you have a Copy of the Act of 1733 in Your Office for that he transmitted at different times at least six or eight of them

Letter Bk. IV p. 37

[Denny to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia 27th April 1759

Sir,

I acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 18th Instant with the Report of your Council and sundry Depositions inclosed which I shall consider with my Council and Return you my Answer as soon as possible.

It gives me Concern to See in the Gazette of this Week

that your Assembly is prorogued to July without granting Supplies.

As no Forces are likely to be raised in Maryland I beg leave to recommend to you Majors Jemmison and Armstrong for liberty to beat up for Volunteers in your Province for the Pennsylvania Regiment which is to consist of the same number as last Year that is Two Thousand seven hundred Effective Men Officers included.

I shall at all Times be glad to give the same Liberty to any Officers you shall please to send here on the Same Service in behalf of your Province. I am, Sir,

your most obedient humble servant
William Denny

His Excellency Governor Sharp.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Fauquier.]

18th May 1759—

Sir

In a Letter which I have just now received from General Stanwix he desires me to forward to you the inclosed Letters & to beg the favour of you to forward those of them that are not addressed to Yourself. At the same time I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your Lettr by Mr Walker in Compliance with which I have wrote to Dr Ross who had the Care of Victualling our Troops at Fort Cumberland & have desired him to account wth Mr Walker for the Provisions that were left there when the Virga Troops evacuated that post in April 1757 & which were afterwards served out to the Maryland Provincials & I hope these Gentln will settle the Affair to the Satisfaction of all Parties—

Letter Bk. IV
p. 37

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

4th of Iune 1759—

My Ld

By this Opportunity I have transmitted to the honble Mr Calvert a Petition & a Copy of an Alien's Bill to be laid before Your Ldp & have desired him to communicate to me Your Ldp's Pleasure on the latter if he possibly can before the Assembly shall again meet which I imagine they will scarcely
p. 38 do before next Feby unless I shall before that time receive particular Orders to call them together. Since I addressed myself to Your Ldp the 19th of April Nothing worthy Notice has happened in this Province but we lately received Advice from the Westward that about a fortnight ago as one Capt Bullet with a Party of 100 men was escorting 15 Waggons

loaded with Provisions to Pittsburg he was attacked by a con- Letter Bk. IV
siderable Body of French & Indians who killed or took 35 of the Party together with all the Provisions, which Loss I am afraid was severely felt by the Garrison of Pittsburg who by all Accounts have never been well supplied with Provisions since they have been in Possession of that place—We learn from the Boston Gazette dated the 14th of May that all the Troops as well Provincials as Regulars which were to go from that Colony to serve under Genl Wolfe or to garrison the Forts in Nova Scotia & Cape Breton were then embarked: & the N York Paper of the 21st Ult tells us that almost all the men who were to compose Genl Amherst's Army had reached Albany before that time & that the Rest would follow in a few Days, which makes us entertain hopes that they have now all joined & are not far on this Side Lake George from which Quarter I hope to send Your Ldp agreeable Intelligence the next time I have an Opportunity of assuring Your Ldp that I am with the utmost Respect Your Ldps devd & most humb. Servt

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 4th June 1759 transmitted by.

Sir

Having been informed that there is a Vessel about to sail from Choptank for London I embrace the Opportunity to send you the three last Journals of the Upper House one of which viz. the Journal that begins the 22d of Novr will shew you that on the 29th of that month a Bill came from the Lower House entituled "an Act for the Security of Purchasers & others claiming by or from Protestant Aliens, a Copy of which Bill (marked A) I shall herewith transmit for Your Perusal. As it appeared to me to be of a new & extraordinary Nature I intimated to the Gentln of the Upper House (or rather to those few who attended the House) that I should be unwilling to give my Assent to it till I could have time to write to His p. 39
Ldp & to receive his Instructions thereupon which Intimation I apprehended would have inclined them to wave coming to any Resolution upon the Bill at that time but to have postponed the Consideration of it to the next Session & to a fuller House, the two Mr Taskers Colo Hammond Mr Calvert & Mr Dulany being all that were then present. This method however (tho no unusual One) was not it seems agreeable to some of those Gentn they were pleased to put the Vote & thereby gave Mr Dulany an Opportunity of entering his Protest which I have reason to think Mr Tasker & also the Colonel (who had importuned me much to pass the Bill) had before seen.

Letter Bk. IV After the Assembly broke up I got Copies of the Aliens Laws that were sometime ago made in Virg[a] & N York & which are alluded to in the Protest & laid them together with the Bill which our Lower House had framed before his Ldp's Attorney Gen[l] desiring him at the same time to consider them well & then to draw up such a Bill as he should think His Ldp might properly & securely assent to & as might make the Passing any other Aliens Law hereafter unnecessary which you'll perceive was not done by the Bill which the Upper House refused to pass. The Truth is that the Germans in general have always appeared averse to taking the Oaths to the Govern[ts] which I think in the present Situation of Affairs it is highly proper they should take & if an Act was to pass for Naturalizing all of them that have died in this Province (as the Bill in question proposed to do) without requiring or directing those of them that are now living among us to qualify themselves for holding Lands by taking the Oaths scarcely one of them would be prevailed on do so; but they would rely that if ever Disputes should arise hereafter about their Titles another Aliens Bill would be immediately passed which perhaps might be then productive of some Confusion especially if it should happen that the Judges of His Ldp's Land Office should have granted Escheats Warrants for any Tracts which such Aliens might have died possess't of. This future Evil you will perceive is provided against by M[r] Bordley's Draft a Copy of which (marked B) I shall transmit together with Copies of the Virg[a] & N York Laws (marked C & D) that you may submit it to His Ldp & obtain his Commands for me thereupon which I shall hope to receive before the Assembly meets again as I don't doubt but the Lower
p. 40 House will at the next Session send up again the Bill which they offered in Novem[r] last & which the Upper House at that time refused. I cannot find that any such Aliens Act as the One in Question hath been ever passed in Pensilv[a] but it has been usual there for the Germans to be Naturalized by particular Act of Assembly whenever they applied to the Legislature & if any Aliens have taken up & sold Lands or died possessed of any the Proprietaries never that I can learn took Advantage of such Persons having not been naturalized nor disturbed those who possess't under their Title.

Together with the Papers abovementioned you will find a Petition from the Rev[d] M[r] Bacon addressed to me which was presented by several Gent[n] of the Council who interested themselves in his Behalf & hope His Ldp will be prevailed on to remit his Share of the Tob[o] that M[r] Bacon has forfeited which as You'll perceive amounts in the whole to 5000[lbs] The Clause of the Act of Assembly which Subjects M[r] Bacon

to these Fines runs as follows "And if any Person presume to Letter Bk. IV
contract Marriage without such Publication & Certificate thereof had as afd or without particular Lycence from the Governor for the time being do privately contract Marriage every Man so contracted or married shall be liable to a Fine of 5000^{lbs} Tob^{o} & every such Minister joining in marriage any Persons without Publication or Lycence or any ways infringing this Act shall be liable to a Fine of 5000^{lbs} Tob^{o} One half of the said Fines to the Lord Proprietary his Heirs & Successors for the Support of Govern^{t} of this Province, the other half to the Informer.

The Gentl^{n} who presented the abovementioned Petition have likewise intreated me further to sollicit his Ldp's Favour to M^{r} Bacon by permitting me to induct him to the Parish of All Saints in Frederick County which was some time ago vacated by the Death of M^{r} Hunter or into a pretty large Part of it in Case His Ldp has no Objection to its being divided. It contained in the Year 1753 as the List I some time ago sent you will shew 2215 Taxables whose Thirty p^{r} poll if they were all to pay in Money (as most of them do) would amount to £394. 10 Cur^{cy} clear of the five p^{r} C^{t} payable to the Sheriff for Collecting: As this is the Frontier Parish the Incursions of the Indians have for some time prevented its increasing as it would have otherwise done, but notwithstanding this Calamity the Numb^{r} of Parishioners is greater at present than it was in the Year 1753 tho I believe some of them are rendered unable p. 41
to pay. After M^{r} Hunter's Decease Several of the Parishioners addressed a Petition to Myself & the two Houses of Assembly wherein they represented that the Parish of All Saints was too extensive for one Clergyman it being more than 100 Miles long & in some Places more than 30 wide so that Numbers lived too remote to attend Divine Service nor could the Rector easily Visit them on any Account that in their opinion the Amount of the 30 p^{r} poll payable by the Inhabitants of the said Parish would well support two Clergymen & they concluded with praying that the Parish might be therefore divided in such manner as to the Legislature should seem fit. Being unwilling to give my Assent to such an Act before I could know whether it would be agreeable to His Ldp or not I desired the Gent^{n} of the Upper House to retain the Petition in their hands but if His Ldp approves thereof they will prepare a Bill for a Division of the Parish & send it down at the next Session. In the mean time I have at the Request of the Council appointed M^{r} Bacon as a Reader in the whole Parish & he has employed an Assistant at the Rate of £100 a Year, & M^{r} Bacon has thereupon assigned over what shall become due to him as Rector of S^{t} Peters in Talbot County

Letter Bk. IV to Mr Thornton who by His Ldp's Instruction is to have the next Living that becomes vacant & will be well pleased if by Mr Bacon's Removal to Frederick St Peters falls to his Lot. In my Letter dated the 18th of April I told you that I had wrote to Mr Milligan & advised him of Colo Lloyds Complaint agst him. he has since sent me two Letters which he received from Colo Lloyd & by answering which it seems he gave the Offence, Indeed I must say that those Letters are not the most polite but will not pretend to determine on them till I can see Mr Milligan's Answer for which I have applied to Colo Lloyd & he promised to send it me but I have not yet received it. In the same Letter I likewise told you that we heard Govr Denny had at length given his Assent to a Bill for taxing the Proprietaries Estate in Pensa by the mode for which the Assembly had been so long contending. This Account has been since confirmed to us with these Circumstances that Mr Denny did it contrary to the Advice of his Council & his Instructions. I understand that by this Act the Proprietaries are subjected to the same Taxes which have been laid on the other Estates
p. 42 by several Acts that have passed there since the Year 1754 by which means it is said the Proprietaries will in the 12 years for which the Act that Mr Denny has now passed is to endure be obliged to pay the Sum of £72,000 & their Friends are I find apprehensive that at the next Session Mr Denny will not scruple to gratify the Assembly with an Excise Bill on any Terms they shall ask it, or with any other Bill that they may desire to the Prejudice of the Proprietaries, who will I presume now at length repent of their having superceeded Mr Morris on whom they could depend & who in the Opinion of most people was not treated by them in the most genteel manner. Since Mr Denny gave his Assent to the abovementioned Bill Mr Norris the Speaker has published a Pamphlet in Answer as he says to the Brief State of Pensa (which was said to be published sometime ago by the Revd Mr Smith) in which Pamphlet he undertakes to shew that the Assembly have not been to blame in any of the Disputes which have arisen between their Governors & them since the Commencement of Hostilities in America; for a more particular Account I must beg Leave to refer You to the Book itself which you will receive together with this Letter. A few Days ago we received Advice from the Westward that about a week before as Capt Bullett of the Virga Regimt with a Party of 100 men was escorting 15 Waggons loaded with Provisions to Pittsburg he was attacked by a considerable Body of French & Indians who killed or took 35 of his Party & all the Provisions which I am afraid the Garrison at Pittsburg could but ill afford to lose, as I have been informed that not long before the 18th of May

they were almost reduced to their last Meal; at that time the Garrison consisted of about 500 Men & it is a Question whether it is yet reinforced the Royal Americans having not left Phila[a] about ten Days ago & the Pens[a] Provincials being not yet cloathed. General Stanwix likewise continues as yet at Phila[a] as does also S[r] John S[t] Clair settling the Accounts of the last Campaign which amount I believe to a larger Sum than was expected, £200000 being still wanted to discharge all Arrears & put Things again in motion, which Sum it will it is said be impossible for the Paymaster to get unless the Assembly of Pens[a] will strike & lend the Crown £100,000 which I am told General Stanwix was to request of them when they met the 21[st] of last month, According to the Boston Paper of the 14[th] Ult all the Troops that were to go from that Province for the Expedition up S[t] Lawrence's River or to garrison Forts in Nova Scotia or Cape Breton were then embarked: & it is said in the N York Gazette dated the 21[st] of May that almost all the Troops who were to serve under General Amherst were gone to Albany & that the Rest were about to follow; I hope that before this time they have all joined & that I shall be able to send you agreeable Intelligence of the operations in that quarter when I have another Opportunity of assuring you that I am &

Letter Bk. IV

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[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis the 13[th] of July 1759.

My Ld

It was with great Satisfaction that I last Night received the Letter Your Ldp was pleased to favour me with the 30[th] of March last together with the Opinion of M[r] Attorney General Pratt on the Matters which were contested between the Upper & Lower Houses of Assembly at the time that the Bill was depending for raising by an Assessment a Supply for His Majesty's Service & I return Your Ldp Thanks for being so particular in Your Instructions for my future Conduct that being thoroughly acquainted with Your Ldp's pleasure & Sentiments I may do my Duty by conforming to them punctually, to do which I hope Your Ldp will believe it has hitherto been & shall always be my principal Study. I shall not fail to communicate to the Gentlemen of the Council the Attorney General's opinion & the purport of Your Ldp's Letter the first time I have occasion to convene them & if the Secretary of State or His Majesty's General in N America should again require me to meet the Assembly & ask them once more for Supplies I will endeavour to make the best use of M[r] Pratt's opinion & am not without hopes that it will have

Letter Bk. IV so much Weight as to incline them to pursue reasonable measures & undeceive their Constituents who have been hitherto imposed on & by false Stories propagated at seasonable times been made to believe that Your Ldp was really averse to any Persons being made acquainted with the Reason that no Supplies have been lately granted here for the King's Ser-
p. 44 vice or the immediate Defence of the Province. As it is now more than two months since I sent M^r^ Calvert Authenticated Copies of the two Acts of Assembly that were made in 1651 & 1661, Your Ldp has I hope before this time received them but lest that Vessel should have been lost I shall by a Gentleman that intends to take his Passage from Phila^a^ for London very shortly transmit other Copies of those Acts that if Your Ldp pleases to submit them for M^r^ Pratt's Opinion concerning the Propriety or Reasonableness of Your Ldp's Quit Rents being taxed nothing may be wanting that I can furnish for his Information. I flatter myself Your Ldp has long ago received the Letter I took the Liberty to address to you the 16^th^ of Decem^r^ last together with the Copies of Letters which I had received from the several County Courts relative to & in Commendation of the Behaviour of the Roman Catholicks in the several Parts of the Province, I hope likewise that Your Ldp is convinced by what has passed between me & the Lower House at several times when they have discovered an earnest Desire to persecute those people that as well in Obedience to Your Ldp's Commands as in Compliance with the Dictates of my own Conscience I was determined to oppose their unjust Attempts & Your Ldp may depend & be assured that unless the Roman Catholicks shall hereafter give very sufficient Cause I will not assent to any Act which any of them may judge severe or unreasonably partial with respect to Persons of their Religious Persuasion. It gives me great pleasure that I can inform Your Ldp that most of the Troops w^ch^ were to be employed this Summer on the Ohio have reached Pittsburg or are far advanced on their March thither, that a considerable quantity of Provisions has been at length carried to that Post, & that according to the last Accounts from that Quarter there is great reason to hope that all the Tribes of Indians which were lately so formidable & troublesome to the Frontier Inhabitants of these three Provinces are inclined to make a League with Us & by trading henceforward with none but the English to make up in some measure for the Expence that they have put us to since they thought fit to commence Hostilities. As the Packet by which I propose to transmit this will not probably sail before the Fate of Ticon-
p. 45 deroga & Crown Point is determined any Account I can send of the late Situation or Motions of His Majesty's Forces in

that quarter will perhaps appear very old to Your Ldp however I think it my Duty to transmit Your Ldp all the News of Importance that comes to my knowledge & therefore have inclosed the most material Articles from the last N York Gazette the purport whereof I should rather have transcribed into this Lett[r] was I not apprehensive that my Packett which must go by the Post would be thereby rendered more bulky than I would choose to make it. I am &. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

13[th] of July 1759.

S[r]

As I expect that a Packett will be dispatched from N York for great Britain as soon as the Fate of Ticonderoga & Crown Point is determined & as no Ship will probably sail from this Province for Europe before the End of Sept[r] I thought fit to commit this to the Care of the Northern Post which will pass thro this Place to morrow morning that His Ldp & you may be advised as soon as possible of my having received his Instructions & Letter dated the 17[th] & 30[th] of March as well as the two Letters you were pleased to favour me with at the same time & which came to hand last Night. You will readily believe that I am extreemly glad to have at length in my Possession a Copy of the King's Attorney Gen[ls] opinion upon the Dispute that has for some time subsisted between our two Houses of Assembly concerning the Reasonableness of their Assessment Bill, Be pleased to assure His Ldp that I shall communicate the same to the Gent[n] of the Upper House the first Opportunity & that whenever the Secretary of State or His Majesty's General presses me to meet the Assembly again I shall on that Occasion endeavour to make the best Use of the opinion, which perhaps might have some Weight & incline them to pursue different Measures. but if they should be still averse to framing any other Supply Bill or at least such a one as shall appear reasonable & just His Ldp may depend that I will never swerve from my Duty to him nor be induced by any Consideration whatever to give my Assent to any Bill which I shall not at the time of my doing so be confident that His Ldp will be well pleased with. As Your Letters did not come to hand till last night & the Post is to p. 46
sett off for N York to morrow morning it will be impossible for me to get & send you by this opportunity an explicit & satisfactory Account of the Circumstances of Talbot Mannour & of the several Parts or Parcels thereof but the Steward is to attend me with his Rent Roll next Week when I have desired Colo Lloyd to be also present & then such an Account thereof

Letter Bk. IV shall be drawn up as might give you thorough Information of every thing relative to it, & enable you to give Mr Jackson or any other Person as particular Advice concerning the Circumstances of that Mannour as you shall think expedient: Together with this Account which I shall send by a Gentn who will sail from Phila in about a month I will likewise transmit you an Authenticated Copy of the Transcript in my Possession relative to Talbots Conviction which I hope will do as well as the Transcript itself which I think it would be too hazardous to send at a time when the French Privateers threaten so much to infest the British Coast. I am glad His Ldp & you approve of my Proposition in favour of Colo Henry & Mr Goldsborough whenever it shall be in my power to provide for Mr Young by giving him a Clerkship, it will be time enough I imagine for me to put your Letter into Colo Tasker's hands when a Vacancy happens. My Brother William having been so kind as to promise me that he will endeavour to obtain Leave from the Duke of Newcastle for Mr Ridout to purchase the Collectorship of N Potowmack (which is worth about £150 a year) from Mr William Deacon the present Collector who is infirm I take the Liberty to mention the same to you hoping that neither His Ldp nor you will be displeased at his succeeding in his Application, & permit me to hope likewise that Mr Ridout's enjoying this Place (should he be so fortunate as to get it) will not in any wise lessen your good Intentions towards him nor the hopes which he has hitherto entertained that he shall be some Day thought worthy to be distinguished by some mark of His Ldp's Favour which did it depend on
p. 47 me he would not long want, & indeed I believe it appears a little extraordinary to many that in six years time it should never be in my power to shew my Regard for my Secretary otherwise than by diminishing my own proper Income, especially as that has been rendered by the Consequences of this War much less considerable than I expected it would be at the time that I left England. The next Sheveralty of Kent County where Mr Nicholson resides being already engaged I cannot serve that Gentleman exactly in the manner pointed out by Your Letter but I will give his eldest Son the next Sheveralty of Queen Anns which is I believe more lucrative & this I expect will please the Father as well as the other. With regard to the Duty on Convicts I would not desire you to speak to His Ldp again concerning it, the Affair will I expect be brought to a Tryal before our Provincial Court next Week & in Case they should be of Opinion that it ought to be levied & the Contractors thereupon appeal, I shall desire the Assembly to indemnify the Naval Officers before they insist on their Collecting the Duty which I am apt to think

they will not choose to do, & if they decline it the unreason- Letter Bk. IV
ableness of their Request for the Naval Officers Bonds being put in Suit will be too flagrant to meet with the Approbation of the considerate part of their Constituents. Together with my Letter by Capt Brooke dated the 17th of April I hope you have before this time received Authenticated Copies of the two Acts of Assembly made in 1651 & 1661 & also an Account of several Acts which preceeded the former & serve to shew that the Assembly at the time of the Ld Proprietary's Assenting to that Act considered it as a favour granted them rather than as a Burthen: in the same Letter & again in my Lettr dated the 4th of Iune I advised you of Govr Denny's having at length gratified the Assembly of Pensa by passing their favourite Assessment Bill whereby the Proprietaries Estate will be subjected to the Payment of a monstrous Sum towards sinking the Bills of Credit which have been struck at several periods in that Province for the Kings use. Since that time the Assembly have again met & having discovered at p. 48
length by what means Mr Denny's Assent was to be procured have treated with him accordingly & obtained his Assent to an Act for Reviving & continuing their favourite Excise Law for 16 years longer, which Excise amounts annually to a very considerable Sum & is entirely & solely at the Disposal of the Assembly. This Act alone must in effect vest the Assembly with almost all the power in that Governmt All the Officers concerned in collecting or managing this Revenue are appointed either by the Assembly or the People, nor can the latter ever want means during the Continuance of such an Act to harrass the Proprietaries or tempt any Govr who is not well fixed in his Integrity to sacrifice their Interest whenever the Assembly shall be pleased to ask him. But it seems the Assembly being not yet satisfied or as they say having not sufficiently secured their Constitution are preparing some other Bill of a very extraordinary nature which Govern Denny has also promised to pass for the same Reasons that he assented to the other, but of what nature this Bill will be I cannot learn the Transactions of that Assembly being kept a profound Secret till every thing is perfectly finished. It is with pleasure I inform you that every thing does now seem to go on well to the Westward the 1st Battalion of Royal Americans & most of the Pensa & Virga Troops have either already reached or are far advanced on their March to Pittsburg where Genl Stanwix is to build a respectable Fort: The Garrison was indeed for some time this Spring but badly supplied with Provisions but it is said that large Supplies have been now carried out & if the General chooses to have Provisions &c carried from Red-Stone Creek to the Ohio by

Letter Bk. IV Water there can I think be no great Difficulty in supplying a much larger number of men than are at present under his Command. In a Letter dated at Pittsburg the 19th Ult it is said that 164 Warriours of the six nations, Delawares Shawanaes & Ottaways came thither & met in Council that they all seem'd to be friendly disposed towards us & said they were sent by the Heads of their several Nations to know how
p. 49 they would be received & to carry back any messages that might be sent by them. that the Beaver a principal man of the Delawares was then on his way to Pittsburg with some of the Heads of the Owendots, Twigtwees Ottawas & some others from or near Fort Detroit, that the Indians which were at Pittsburg when the Officer wrote this Lettr had sent Messages to the Indians at Venango to withdraw from the French which it was hoped would have a good Effect, & in that Case it is not improbable that before the End of the Campaign Genl Stanwix will be able to destroy all their Forts on the Ohio between the Monongahela & the Erie Lake. Lest the Packett should sail before Genl Amherst can advise the Ministry of his Success at Ticonderoga I shall inclose you the last Intelligence that we have received from his Army as well as of the Motions of Genl Wolfe &c & the Enemys Strength & preparations at Quebec which Account I apprehend might be depended on as Major Stobo is a Person of Capacity & Character—

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

Annapolis the 13th July 1759.

Dr Br

As I cannot expect an Opportunity of transmitting Letters to England by any Vessel from this Province before our Fleet returns again to Europe I take the Liberty to put you to the Expence of one by the Packett from N York rather than defer so long to acknowledge the Receit of Your favour of the 31st of March last which Mr Galloway who is just returned to this Province & paid me a Visit yesterday has put into my hands & from whom I learn with great pleasure that Brother Phil as well as yourself appeared to be in a pretty good State of Health at the time that you were pleased to invite him to dine at Your House. In a Lettr which I sometime ago received from my Friend Govern Dinwiddie he intimated to me that imagining it was my Desire to be removed back again to the Army he had talked with you thereupon & would endeavour to strengthen your Interest with his own in order to serve me, for this Offer of his I could do no less than make my Acknowledgments but I cannot say that I have lately entertained any

hopes of Your being able to procure me such a Commission Letter Bk. III
as would incline me to quit my Gov[t] which notwithstanding it has not hitherto proved very lucrative & has by the unhappy Situation of Affairs been rendered somewhat uneasy it would not I think be prudent to exchange for any Military Commission under that of a Colonel indeed I was not entirely without hopes when I wrote to B[r] John & to you the 2[d] of May 1756 & would have engaged to raise a Regiment in Case I could have been supplied with Money from home to do so that a Commission might have been obtained for me, but as I am apt to think that two many of our Men have been since carried out of the Province by Recruiting Parties to leave enough to form a Regiment willing to enlist under me unless I had likewise Liberty to appoint all the Captains & Subaltern Officers, & as there will not in all Probability be much longer occasion for the Service of so many Troops in this Part of His Majesty's Dominions as are at present on foot in North America I do as I have already hinted despair of being brought back to the Army but shall endeavour to make myself easy in the Situation where I am placed, which I doubt not but I shall be able to do & at the same to encrease my Fortune a little after Peace shall be again restored to these Countries, if Ld Baltimore does not act an ungenerous Part by me & forgetting what a Stand I have made for him ag[st] the Attempts of his Enemies treat me in the same manner that the Mess[rs] Penns did M[r] Morris whom they removed from his Government in order to make room for a Man that has lately thought proper to sacrifice them & their Interest to the Assembly of Pens[a] rather than run the Risk of being recalled to England with an empty Purse. He has contrary to the Proprietaries Instructions & contrary to the Advice of his Council assented to the Bill which the Assembly of Pens[a] have been so long contending for, by which it is said the Proprietaries will be obliged to pay more than £40,000 St[g] towards sinking the Bills of Credit which have been struck in Pens[a] & emitted at different times to pay & support the Troops which have been raised in that Province during the present War. he has likewise contrary to Instructions passed an Excise Bill to endure for 16 years by which the Assembly is vested with very considerable Powers & with the sole Disposal of such Excise which will bring into their Treasury several Thousand Pounds a Year. I am moreover told by a Gent[n] who lately left Phila[a] that the Assembly are preparing some other Bill of an extraordinary nature to which M[r] Denny has likewise it is said for a good Consideration promised to give his Assent. What Impressions an Account of such Transactions in a neighbouring Colony will make on His Ldp I cannot tell; I wish he

Letter Bk. III might seriously reflect on them but indeed as you observe he does not seem trouble himself much about the Affairs of the Province, nor has Mr Calvert pursued any regular Plan or left me Power to do so, many Places of considerable Trust & Profit have been disposed of contrary to my Desire or at least without my Knowledge or Consent at one time some particular Person is to be served in an extraordinary manner & must be refused nothing that he shall ask for & perhaps the next Letter shall tell me that such Person is neither thought worthy of favour nor capable of Doing His Ldp or his Governt the least Service, by which management it has been brought about that several if not most of His Ldp's principal Officers have little Respect for him or Regard for Mr Calvert who nevertheless is fond of corresponding with & thereby laying himself open to All of them while at the same time he seems very averse to my writing to any one besides himself concerning the Affairs of the Province. You tell me that Mr Hamersly is Mr Calvert's great Friend & Adviser & that therefore it would not be improper for me now & then to write him a civil Letter, while Mr Calvert in a Lettr which I have just received from him dated the 30th of March last says "I suspect, I know not, if Mr Hamersly has set up Correspondent with you, if he has have a Care how you Commune with him, he's not your Friend, the less you mention of him the better, I have quieted Your Adversaries here," In these Circumstances would you advise me to write to Mr Hemersly or not? I am apt to think that my Doing so will increase Mr Calvert's Jealousy which I suppose must have taken its Rise from Mr Hamersly's having drawn up a Letter which my Ld lately sent me with Attorney Genl Pratt's Opinion upon the Dispute which has for some time subsisted between our two Houses of Assembly concerning the Supply or Assesment Bill which the Upper House have so often refused to pass. Mr Pratt's opinion seems to justify their Proceedings & might perhaps if I should be ordered again to sollicit Supplies have some Weight with our Lower House & incline them to pursue different Measures from those which have for some time past given me so much Cause of Uneasiness. As this Letter of my Lords was sealed & directed by himself I am apt to think that Mr Calvert never saw it & perhaps he begins to entertain some Apprehensions that Mr Hemersly might have an Eye on the Secretary's Office. I cannot for my part conceive why Mr Hemersly should be my Enemy, nor do I understand who those Adversaries are that Mr Calvert says he has quieted. I do not apprehend that either my Lord or Mr Calvert would have been at all displeased at Your endeavouring without their Approbation to procure that Office for Mr Ridout however

to obviate that Difficulty I have now wrote to Mr Calvert on the Subject & have at the same time taken the Liberty to tell him that it does appear a little extraordinary to many here that in six years time it should never be in my Power to shew my Regard for my Secretary otherwise than by diminishing my own proper Income especially as that has been rendered by the Consequences of this War much less considerable than I expected it would be at the time that I left England. Mr Ridout on his part is not wanting in Gratitude for your kind Intentions to serve him & I earnestly hope his wishes will be soon accomplished, the Collector Mr Deacon is so old & infirm as to be incapable of transacting any Business & would I believe immediately resign his office for a moderate Consideration which it will be much better for Mr Ridout to give than run the Risk of being disappointed by any Accident that might happen while he waits for the Collectorship's becoming vacant; I know not what Steps must be taken in order to get a Commission issued nor can I make Enquiry here lest others should be apprized of my Intention & make Application in favour of their Friends but I dare say Governor Dinwiddie can give you thorough Information & I am persuaded that he will out of Regard to Mr Ridout who is known to him as well as to oblige me do any thing in his power to procure the Commission as soon as an Order for it shall be obtained. I am glad to find that Lord Loudoun has not forgot the Promise he made me before he left America, the money that he means is what is due to the Maryland Troops for their Services from the 8th of Octr 1757 to last April they having been induced to keep together during that time by the Promises which Ld Loudoun & General Forbes desired me to make them that if the Assembly should decline paying them They would certainly procure them payment from home. I have recommended it to the Officers that survive (for several of the Officers & many of the Men were cut off or died last Campaign & since, they having been always much exposed as Rangers in which Capacity they were of excellent Service to General Forbes) to get their Accounts made up as soon as possible which I have promised to transmit to Mr Pitt & I will likewise send a Copy thereof to the Earl of Loudoun. It is but very lately that we have been free from Apprehensions about Pittsburg, our Garrison there was in my last reduced to their last meal while several Parties of the Enemy at the same time appeared on the Communication or between the several Forts which have been built on this Side Pittsburg & beyond the inhabited Parts of Pensilva but we are told that sufficient Supplies of Provisions have been now carried & are still carrying out & that General Stanwix is far advanced on his march

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III with the Rear of the Troops under his Command which consist of about 800 Regulars & 2500 Provincials from the two neighbouring Colonies who are to be employed this Summer in building a respectable Fort on the Ohio & in destroying the three small ones which the Enemy still possess on that River between Lake Erie & the mouth of the Monongahela. The several Tribes of Indians in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg who were so troublesome to these Colonies have lately sent some of their Chief men to that Place to treat with the Commanding Officer & there is great reason to hope that they will all quit the French & henceforward trade only with the English. We have no later Advices from the Northward concerning the Motions of the Generals Amherst & Wolfe than were contained in the N York Gazette of the 2^{d} Inst, an Extract whereof containing the most material Articles of News I shall herewith send you tho in all probability you will at the same time receive by the Packet some Account of General Amhersts Success at Ticonderoga, & also News of a later Date from General Wolfe.

Original. [Amherst to Sharpe.]

Camp at Tienderoga 27th July 1759

Sir,

On Saturday morning last I Embarked with the Army at Lake George: The next day Landed without Opposition, and proceeded to the Saw mills, & took post on the Commanding Grounds, meeting only a trifling Opposition from the Enemy. We lay on our Arms all Night, and Early on the 23^{d} We continued our March to this Ground, the Enemy having Abandoned the Lines without destroying them, first having Carried off their Effects as well as sent away the greatest part of their Troops: As soon as I was set down before the place, and after having reconnoitred it, I Ordered the Trenches to be Opened, and Batteries to be made, which were finished last Night, and were to have Opened at break of day, but the Enemy did not think proper to Wait till then, having about ten of the Clock Yesterday evening blown up a part of the Fort and made their Escape all to about 20 Deserters. Our Loss, considering the Fire we sustained, is inconsiderable; We have only Two Officers killed viz^{t} Colonel Townshend, Deputy Adjutant General, & Ensign Harrison of Late Forbes's.

I Take the earliest Opportunity of Acquainting You with this, and of Assuring You that I Am, with great Regard,

Sir, Y^{r} most Obed^{t} Humble Serv^{t}

Jeff Amherst

The Hon^{ble} Gov^{r} Sharpe

[Denny to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia 8th Augt 1759

Sir

I have the honour to transmit you the accounts I have received of the several important Successes, which have been gained by his Majesty's Arms at Teconderogo, Crown Point and Niagara. I heartily congratulate you on these happy Events and am

Sir, your most obedient
and most humble Servant
William Denny

Governor Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV p. 49

13th of Augst 1759

My Lord

I embrace an opportunity that offers by a Vessel sailing from Phila to transmit a Duplicate of a Letter I had the honour of addressing to your Ldp the 13th of July & it is with great Pleasure I at the same time communicate to your Ldp the agreeable News which we have just received concerning the Reduction of Niagara & the Enemy's having been obliged to abandon both Ticonderoga & Crown Point. Of the operations at Niagara I have not seen any Account besides those which are inserted in the last Phila Gazette & as this Gazette contains likewise a more particular Account of the Affair at Ticonderoga than General Amherst has given me in his Letter of the 27th Ult I will not trouble Your Ldp with any tedious Repetition but only add that I am Yr Ldps—

[Sharpe to Calvert.] p. 50

13th Augst 1759.

Sir

Herewith you will receive by a Vessel from Phila Duplicates of the Letters that I addressed to you the 4th of June & 13th of Iuly last & also an authenticated Copy of the Transcript that I brought from England relative to the Attainder of Robt Talbot who was supposed to have been in possession of Talbot Mannour but by a Case which Mr Tasker put into my hands some time ago & which I shall herewith transmit, it appears that the Name of him who was in the Rebellion in 1715 was not Robert but James. I was in hopes that before this time I should have received such particular Information from the Steward relative to the Situation & Circumstances of that Mannour, (I mean who do at this time occupy the several

Letter Bk. IV Parts of it, by what Rights & on what Terms they hold &c) as would have enabled me to give you full Satisfaction with regard to it, but as the Steward did not meet Col° Lloyd here according to Appointment & the Col° is himself quite a Stranger to the Affair You must excuse my not complying at this time with the Promise I made you in my Lett^r of the 13^th Ult, but as I have wrote to the Steward in very pressing Terms I hope he will not long delay to comply with my Requisition & that I shall be able to write to you very fully on this Subject by our Fleet which will sail for England the last of Sept^r In my Letter of the 4^th of June I told you I could not learn that any Aliens Bill similar to that which was rejected by our Upper House last Dec^r had been ever passed in Pens^a but I perceive by a Copy of the Acts which were made in that Province last May that Govern^r Denny did at that time assent to One, of which you will herewith receive a Copy. It is with great pleasure that I now inform you of the Success of His Majesty's Arms in the Reduction of Niagara, Ticonderoga & Crown Point, a particular Account whereof you will find in the inclosed Gazette as the French & Indians who went from Venango to relieve Niagara suffered so much, it is hoped that the Enemy will not only not find themselves able to make a Descent on Pittsburg this Summer but that Brig^r Stanwix will if he chooses to make an Attempt reduce without any great Difficulty all the Forts that they have built at or near the Head of the Ohio River.

p. 51 [Sharpe to Calvert.]

4^th of Sept^r 1759.

Sir

Having been just now told that a Vessel which it was expected would have tarried for the Convoy will sail in a Day or two from Potuxent for London I embrace the Opportunity to inform you that very soon after the Reduction of Niagara the French who had garrisoned their Forts at Presquisle on the South Side of Lake Erie, on Riviere au Beuf, & at Venango thought proper to abandon those Posts & retire to Detroit where it is said they have a very considerable Settlement. I have not indeed received any Letter to this Purport from Brig^r Stanwix, but I believe there is no room to doubt the Truth of the Acco^t which as you will see by one of the inclosed Gazettes was brought to Pittsburg by three of our friendly Indians who had been up the Ohio for Intelligence. As you will likewise see in the inclosed Papers all the news that we have lately received from the Northward concerning the operations of His Majesty's Forces in that Quarter I

shall not trouble you with a Repetition but only add that I am &c Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis the 4th of Septr 1759.

My Ld

It is with pleasure I now write to inform Your Ldp that very soon after the Reduction of Niagara the Enemy perceiving it would be impossible for them after that Event & after we should have Vessels on Lake Erie to hold any Post on the Head of the Ohio River thought fit to abandon & destroy the several Forts which they had built at Venango, Riviere au Beuf, & Presquisle, & to retire to their Settlement at Detroit, which lies as your Ldp knows between the Lakes Erie & Huron & is said to be a very considerable One, But notwithstanding the Affairs of the French on the Ohio seem to be desperate yet the Indians do still presume at times to annoy our People on their Way to Pittsburg & it is not long since they attacked a Captain's Command that was convoying a quantity of Provisions to Loyal hanning, the Captain & one of his Men were killed but the Indians were at length obliged to retire with the Loss of two or three of their Party. In a Letter which I lately received from General Amherst dated the 8th of last month he says "This signal Success (the Reduction of Niagara meaning) added to the other Advantages seems a happy presage of the entire Reduction of Canada this Campaign, or at least of circumscribing the Enemy within such narrow Bounds as will ever after deprive them of the Power of exercising any more Encroachments." It is supposed that as soon as a Vessel can be built at Crown Point large enough to resist those which the French have on Lake Champlain, General Amherst will proceed down the Lake to St Iohns, & thence by Land to Montreal; in the mean time he is building at Crown Point a strong Fort capable of containing more than 1000 Men on an Eminence near the Spot where the old Fort stood, which it seems was a very trifling one & therefore the Enemy very prudently abandoned it. An Officer who was with Genl Amherst the 13th of last month tells me that the Genl had not then received any Intelligence from General Wolfe but daily expected the Return of some Messengers he had sent to him by Land; there seems to be no Doubt but the French have drawn together for the Defence of their Capital almost the whole Force of Canada which must in Numbers vastly exceed the Troops under the Command of Genl Wolfe & therefore many People look upon the entire Reduction of that City this Campaign as an Event by no means certain it being not judged practicable for Genl Amherst to join Mr Wolfe before Winter p. 52

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

Annapolis the 5th Sept. 1759.

Sr

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of your two Lettrs dated the 8th & 14th of Augst as well as of that dated the 27th of Iuly wherein you were pleased to advise me of the Enemy's having on Your Approach abandoned their Post at Ticonderoga & of the Reduction of Niagara on which important Events I most heartily congratulate Your Excellency & beg leave to assure you that none can more sincerely wish you the Continuance of the Success which hath hitherto attended His Majesty's Forces under your Command than Yr Excs—

[Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

Annapolis the 24th Septr 1759.

Dr Br

Having upon my Receit of the Lettr you were pleased to favour me with the 31st of March last intimated to the Officers who lately commanded the Maryland Troops that the Earl of Loudoun was making Application in their Behalf & that in my opinion it would not be amiss for them to draw up a State of their Case & of their Claims to be presented to the Secretary of State for this Department I expected that they would have put such a one into my hands before this time that it may be transmitted by this Fleet, but as several of the Officers have died since last Campaign & many of those who survive are out of the Province it has been very difficult for their Agent to collect their respective Accounts so as to be thereby enabled to draw up a true State of the Affair & I begin to question whether it will be perfected before the Convoy sails.

As you were so kind as to tell me that if I had any Accounts of my own agst the Govt & would transmit them you would use Your Endeavours to get them in a way for Payment I take the Liberty to inclose you one amounting to more than £600 stg the greatest part of which Sum I have at times been under a necessity of expending in order to comply with the Requisitions of His Majesty's Generals.

It may perhaps be said that these are contingent Expences to which the Station of every Govt in N. America at this time renders him liable & that since at such meetings as we attended at Phila & N York we represented as it were our respective Provinces our Assemblies ought to reimburse Us; The Govers of N York & Pensa have I am told been reimbursed in that manner but if my sole Dependance for a Reimbursement

must be on the Assembly my Case with regard to that Account is really desperate. As to the Expences that I was at during my Stay on the Frontiers in 1756 which You'll see make one Article in my Account I did hope & expect that the Assembly would have made me whole since they had intimated to me their Desire that I would undertake that Journey: I am sure I saved them by my Presence there while Fort Frederick was building a much larger Sum than I have charged, but their Proceedings when my Account was at their next meeting laid before 'em leave me little room to hope that they will ever do me Justice with respect to that Article. I never did indeed flatter myself that the Assembly would repay me any of the money that I disbursed on the Frontiers last Summer, because I was then on a Service to which they had declared an utter Aversion, I mean my Carrying Militia to garrison Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick in order that Brig^{r} Forbes's Army might be strengthened with the Soldiers which must have been otherwise left at those Posts, but as that measure of mine was of great Service to the General & was undertaken at his Request I do not think I should be unreasonable in expecting some Recompence. I have been told that the Assemblies of the Neighbouring Colonies have not even in the Height of their Disputes refused to make their Governors an Allowance for all Expresses & Letters that were sent or received by them relative to the publick Service, but our people have formally Resolved that they will not be burthened with any such Expence saying that such Charges ought to be paid out of the Money that is appropriated by sundry Acts of Assembly for the Support of Gov^{t} as Fines Forfeitures & the like which are at present all accounted for to the Ld Propry's Agent & Receiver General. Thus you see that in those Respects I am in a worse Situation than any of my Brother Governors, for which reason perhaps You'll say I ought to be more frugal, but really with regard to the Disbursements mentioned in the inclosed Account, I do not see how I could have avoided them, if you should have any prospect of getting me any Part of what is due Broth^{r} Phill will be so kind as to draw up such an Acco^{t} from the inclosed as you shall approve of & if thought necessary subscribe my name to it. I should I believe have extended my Acco^{t} to at least £1000 had I inserted all the Sums that I have paid at several times on Acco^{t} of the publick Service or which at least I should not have been liable to the Payment of had there been no Troops employed in N America but as I did not disburse very large Sums at any one time beside those which I have mentioned & a great part of what I have so expended cannot be well brought under any particular Article I thought it best to omit

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III them & shall think myself extreemly fortunate if by your means I shall ever get from the Gov^{t} any considerable part of the money which appears to be due to me by the inclosed Account.

You have I doubt not before this time received particular Advices of the Reduction of the French Fort at Niagara by S^{r} W^{m} Johnson & of the Enemy's having on the Approach of General Amherst thought it prudent to abandon their Posts at Ticonderoga & Crown Point, Events which encouraged even the General to hope that all Canada would be reduced before the End of the Summer, such a Conquest however I am afraid cannot be made this Campaign, as General Amherst was still at Crown Point the 9th Inst. not daring to venture down Lake Champlain till he should have some Vessels launch't w^{ch} might be able to encounter those which the French had before built on that Lake. The Siege of Niagara was begun in a very lucky hour for had it been delayed a Day or two longer the French & Indians who were assembled at Venango would have fallen down the Ohio & attacked Pittsburg the Garrison whereof was by no means formidable, far from being well supplied with Provisions & the Fort scarcely proof against Musquetry; Brig^{r} Stanwix was then on the Frontiers of Pens^{a} unable as it was said to proceed for want of Waggons; soon after Niagara surrendered the Enemy's Forces on this Side the Lakes being vastly reduced by their unsuccessful Attempt to raise the Siege of that place they thought it was impossible for them to keep Post any longer on the Ohio if Brig^{r} Stanwix should choose to act offensively & therefore at once abandoned & destroyed their several Forts on the South Side of Lake Erie & on the Head Branches of the Ohio whereby they have left us Masters of that River with all the Country on this Side of it & the Indians seeing at length that the French cannot protect them are now become very tractable & quiet. I presume you receive Accounts of General Wolfe's operations almost as soon as we get Advice of them & that before this can reach you you will know for certain what hath been or must be the Issue of the S^{t} Lawrence Expedition, however lest that should not be the Case I shall inclose you a Gazette which contains the latest Articles of News that have been sent us from that River which shew I think that His Majesty's Troops in that Quarter have not been idle this Summer, but I am afraid they are not sufficiently numerous for the Service on which they are employed & as to a Junction between M^{r} Wolfe & General Amherst this Campaign I suppose there is not now any room to hope for it.

[Sharpe to Pitt.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis the 28th Septr 1759.

Sir

In the Letter which I had the honour of addressing to you the 18th of April I informed you that upon the Receit of Your Lettr dated the 29th of Decr last wherein you were pleased to tell me that as soon as the Agents for the respective Provinces should produce the necessary Documents the same would without delay be recommended to Parliament, I had taken the Liberty to communicate that part of Your Letter to the Officer who had commanded the Maryland Troops & to the Person who had victualled them after the Assembly had declined to provide for their Support. The Virga & Maryland Fleet being now about to sail for Europe those Gentn have drawn up & put into my hands a memorial or State of their Case which they have taken the Liberty to address to you & have desired me to transmit, in hopes you will be thereby inclined to commiserate their Condition & to Use Your Endeavours to procure them a Compensation for their Services. In compliance therefore with their Request I presume to send you the inclosed & have also transmitted to Cecilius Calvert Esqr the Ld Baltimore's Secretary some Muster Rolls & Accounts wch the abovementioned Gentn produce to shew how the Money specified in their memorials have arisen & become due, that in Case you shall be pleased at any time to call for such Documents they may be ready to be delivered to Your Order. It is with pleasure I inform you that since the French thought fit upon the Reduction of Niagara to abandon the small Forts on the Head Branches of the Ohio which they had till that time kept possession of His Majesty's Troops under the Command of Brigr Stanwix have not been at all annoyed or interrupted in their Operations, nor have any of the Indians since that time committed any Act of Hostility on the Frontiers of these Provinces; I am likewise informed that since the Road by which General Braddock was proceeding towards Fort Du Quesne hath been repaired & compleated this Summer, such Quantities of Provisions & other Necessaries have been carried to the Troops from Virga that they are now extreemly well supplied with every thing I am—

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV p. 52

28th Septr 1759.

My Lord

In the Letter which I did myself the honour to address to Your Ldp the 4th of this month I advised Your Ldp of the p. 53

Letter Bk. IV Enemys having thought proper very soon after the Reduction of Niagara to abandon & destroy all the Forts which they had till that time held on the Southern Shore of Lake Erie & on the Head Branches of the Ohio River; It is with pleasure I now inform Your Ldp that this Step of the Enemy's has had a very good Effect on the Ohio Indians in our favour, so that none of them have since presumed to annoy our Troops under the Command of Brig^{r} Stanwix, or to commit any Act of Hostility whatever, & I do not doubt but in a few Months the Westernmost Parts of this & the neighbouring Provinces will be as well settled if nothing extraordinary happens to prevent it as they were before the Beginning of the War. At the time that I gave Your Ldp an Account of the Enemy's having abandoned Crown Point I was in hopes that we should before this time have heard of General Amhersts having pursued them to Montreal but it seems they had so many & such warlike Vessels on Lake Champlain that it was not prudent to attempt a Passage in such Boats as transported his Army over Lake George & Vessels of Force could not be built & launch't till near the Middle of this Month, however I hope it is not yet too late for him to proceed especially as M^{r} Wolfe's continuing before Quebec will keep Mons^{r} Vaudreuil in Awe & prevent his sending any large Reinforcement to the Troops which are already posted at the North End of Champlain Lake to oppose General Amherst's Progress. We have an Account from Phila^{a} of General Gages having gone from Oswego down the River S^{t} Lawrence with a considerable Body of Soldiers & a Number of Indians under the Direction of S^{r} William Johnson to attack a Post & Settlement of the Enemy's called La Galette or Oswegatchie & to lay waste that part of
p. 54 Canada of General Wolfe's Operations before their Capital I presume regular & frequent Accounts are transmitted from his Camp directly to England & that your Ldp will know what hath been or is likely to be the Event of that Expedition as soon as or perhaps earlier than Advice thereof can be brought to these Southern Colonies, however lest that should not be the Case I take the Liberty to inclose Your Ldp the latest Articles of News that we have received from that Quarter, by which it appears I think that His Majesty's Forces under M^{r} Wolfe's Command have not been idle this Summer, tho I am afraid their Number will prove insufficient for the Service for which they were destined. The Officers who lately commanded the Maryland Troops entertaining hopes that it will be in M^{r} Secretary Pitt's Power & Inclination to appropriate to their Use Part of the Money which was granted last year by Parliament to repay the Colonies part of the Sums which they had severally granted & advanced for the Kings

Service have desired me to transmit to him by this Convey- Letter Bk. IV
ance a Memorial or State of their Case whereof I take the Liberty to inclose Your Ldp a Copy & hope you will not disapprove of my Complying with those Gentlemen's Request, since they think they have no other Chance of receiving any Recompence for their Services. I have also transmitted to Your Ldp's Secretary to be laid before Your Ldp the Petition of one Sam[l] Osborne for the Remission of a Fine, as the man hath stated his Case at large & the Justices of his County have recommended him as a proper Object of Clemency I shall not trouble Your Ldp with any thing more on the Affair but remain &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] p. 55

Annapolis the 28[th] Sept. 1759. transmitted by M[r] Duncan Cambell, Duplicate by Capt Noel.

S[r]

Lest M[r] Franklin M[r] Bacon's Partner by whom I wrote to you the 13[th] of Aug[st] & sent Duplicates of the Lett[r] which I addressed to you the 4[th] of Iune & 13[th] of Iuly last should fall into the Enemy's Hands I shall herewith send you another Copy of the Transcript that I brought from England relative to the Attainder of Robert Talbot together with as particular a State or Account of Talbot Mannour as I can obtain & also a Copy of the Steward's Rent Roll which will enable You I hope to give those Irish Gentlemen who were making Enquiry about that Tract of Land as much Information concerning it as you may judge expedient—As I hear that Capt M[c]Taggart by whom I sent a Duplicate of a Lett[r] which I wrote to His Ldp the 16[th] of Dec[r] last concerning the Roman Catholicks Behaviour was taken on his Voyage by a French Privateer & it is possible the Original Letter might have also miscarried, I shall now send you a Triplicate, which if neither of the former came to hand you'll be pleased to present to His Ldp. You will likewise receive a very large Bundle mark't with the Letter B. which I am desired by the Officers who lately commanded the Maryland Troops to transmit together with a Memorial addressed to M[r] Secretary Pitt wherein they have in a brief manner stated their Case & prayed some Recompence for their Services during the last Campaign & the preceeding winter. Their Case is really very hard but whether this is a proper Step for them to take in order to obtain Relief I cannot tell, nor do I know whether I am doing a thing that will not be disagreeable to Yourself in putting these Papers into your hands, wherefore as I was under a necessity of writing to M[r] Pitt at the time that I transmitted the Officers Memorial

Letter Bk. IV & of mentioning the Muster Rolls I have inclosed two Letters for him which are litterally the same except that in that
p. 56 marked C. I have told him that I have put the Muster & Pay Rolls into Your hands to be dld to his Order, & in the Lett^r^ mark't D. I have said that they are lodged with my Brother for the same purpose, so that in Case you choose to give Yourself any Trouble about the Affair you will be pleased to present the first of the abovementioned Letters, but if You would rather decline it & not choose to have Your Name mentioned in my Lett^r^ to M^r^ Pitt, then you'll be so kind as to forward that marked D. to the Secretary's of State's Office, or desire my Brother to present it, & lodge the Muster Rolls with my Brother to whom I will write concerning them. As you have been already at different periods advised of every thing that passed relative to the Maryland Troops from the time that they were raised untill they were reduced I need not I presume trouble you with a tedious Narrative concerning them, however I thought it would not be amiss to recapitulate to you what I have before written on this Subject, which I have done in a Paper that you will find inclosed & titled "The Case of L^t^ Col° Dagworthy & the other Officers who lately commanded the Maryland Troops." Not knowing but a good use might be made in Case M^r^ Pitt should enquire strictly into the Affair of some Lett^rs^ which the Earl of Loudoun, Brig^r^ Stanwix & General Forbes wrote at times concerning the abovementioned Troops & which induced the Officers to keep their Men together after the Assembly had manifested their Unwillingness to support them, I shall likewise inclose you Copies or Extracts of those Letters sealed up together in a Cover marked G. & if you'll be pleased to open that Lett^r^ of mine to M^r^ Pitt which you shall not think proper to deliver You'll find in it both the Officers Memorial & also one addressed to the Secretary of State by M^r^ David Ross the Gent^n^ that victualled our Troops whose Case is full as hard as any of the Officers & who seems to have had rather better Authority for Victualling the men than they had for keeping them together & engaging for their Pay. His Accounts are inclosed with the Muster Rolls upon a Supposition
p. 57 that if either should be called for they will both be wanted at the same time. Had not M^r^ Ross & the Officers already advanced so much Money that they cannot advance any more. I would have advised them to send home a Person to sollicit their Affair but as that is truly their Case & it is so very uncertain what will be the Issue or Success of any Application that can be made I did not press them to take that measure, however if you shall think it necessary or proper for them to take any farther Steps after their Memorial hath been pre-

sented Be pleased to advise me & I will communicate to them Letter Bk. IV
whatever you shall think expedient. The Justices of Queen Ann's County having recommended as a proper Object of Clemency one Sam[l] Osborne who lately forfeited the Sum of £30 to the Ld Proprietary I have taken the Liberty to mention the Man's Case to His Ldp & hope that when you lay before him the said Osborne's Petition He will be inclined to remit the Forfeiture. In my Lett[r] of the 4[th] Inst, I advised you of the Enemy's having thought proper immediately on the Reduction of Niagara to abandon all the Forts which they had built at presquile on Lake Erie & on the Head Branches of the Ohio River; Since that Event the Indians are it seems all become very tractable nor have they lately presumed to annoy any of the King's Forces which are employed to the Westward or to commit any Act of Hostility whatever. What a lucky Expedition was that ag[st] Niagara for these Colonies, for by all Accounts if General Prideaux had landed there two Days later than he did the French & Indians who were assembled at Venango & who were so unsuccessful in their Attempt to relieve Niagara would have fallen down the Ohio & attacked Pittsburg at a time when its Garrison was weak & in want of Provisions, the Fort not defensible, & Brig[r] Stanwix so far on this Side of it with the Rest of his Troops, that it would have been impossible for him to have sent the Garrison any Assistance. I was in hopes when I acquainted you the 13[th] of last month with the Progress which General Amherst had then made that he would have been at Montreal before this time p. 58
but it seems the French had so many Armed Vessels on Lake Champlain that it was not prudent to attempt a Passage in the Boats wherein his Army was transported over Lake George without some Vessels of Force to convoy & cover them & such Vessels could not be got ready before the Middle of this month, however I am not yet without hopes that the General is by this time again in motion & that notwithstanding the Preparations which the French are said to have made at the North End of the Lake for his Reception he will be able to pay a Visit to Montreal before Winter, if M[r] Wolfe can remain up the River S[t] Lawrence a few weeks longer. The latest news which hath been received from that quarter being inserted in our Yesterday's Gazette I shall herewith transmit it & in the same Paper you'll see an Account of General Gage's being gone down the River S[t] Lawrence from Oswego with a considerable Body of Soldiers & Indians to fall on a Settlement which the Enemy have made at a place called La Gallette or Oswegatchie. By M[r] Cambell M[r] Steuart's Partner who charges himself with this Lett[r] & the Papers which I have mentioned I shall likewise send you a Rent Roll for Calvert

Letter Bk. IV County made out & examined agreeable to his Ldp's Instructions, Mr Thomas has likewise made out Rent Rolls for Cecil & Dorchester Counties (in the same form) which he was in hopes would have been transmitted by the Fleet but the Judges of the Land Office having not quite examined them I must defer sending them till I have another opportunity of assuring you that I am with the greatest Regard &

P. S. Inclosed in a Cover mark't E. You a Bill of Excha for £125—

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

29th Septr 1759.

Dr Br

Since I wrote to you the 24th Inst. the Officers who commanded our Provincial Troops & the Person that supplied them with Provisions from the time that the Assembly dropt 'em till General Forbes ordered them to be victualled by the Kings Commissary have put into my hands the Memorial that I mentioned to you together with Copies of the Muster Rolls & their Accounts; As I did not know but my Ld or Mr Calvert might take it amiss if I transmitted these Papers to the Secretary of State thro any other Persons hands I have directed them all for Mr Calvert together with my Lettr for Mr Pitt but as I much question whether he will choose to wait on the Secretary of State upon such an Errand lest he should be ask't some disagreeable questions I have intimated to him that if he would rather decline the Office I flatter myself you will present my Lettr to Mr Pitt & also that you or Br Phill will take Charge of the Muster Rolls & Accounts & in Case they should be called for will then deliver them to the Secretary of States' Order. As I have wrote fully to Mr Calvert concerning the Affair & he will if he desires Your Advice or Assistance therein communicate to you the Contents of my Lettr It would I apprehend be unnecessary to trouble you with a longer one on the Subject, wherefore I shall only add that if you will be so kind as to do the Officers & Mr Ross all the Service in your Power it will give me great pleasure because in the first place their Case is really such as entitles them to Pity & if they succeed in the Application they are now making the Assembly must believe that their Success is in a great Measure owing to me, & the reasonable ones among us will be apt to conclude from the Ministry's recompensing the Officers for their Services that the Assembly's Conduct with regard to them is not much approved of. When I wrote to you the 13th Iuly I had thoughts of transmitting the Muster Rolls &c. to the Earl of Loudoun but as I understand he

spends a good deal of time in Scotland & moreover that he Letter Bk. III
& M^r Pitt are not on the best Terms with each other I thought it would be best to proceed in the manner that I have now done, however I have advised His Ldp of the Officers having addressed a Memorial to M^r Pitt & if you think his interesting himself in their favour will be of Service I wish you would communicate to him the first of my abovementioned Reasons for not leaving the whole Affair to his management & endeavour to secure his Interest.

[Sharpe to Loudoun.]

29^th Sept^r 1759.

My Ld

In the Letter which I had the honour to address to Your Ldp the 28^th of Aug^st 1758 I informed you that as General Abercrombie would not make the Maryland Troops any Compensation for their Services before Your Ldp left America I had thought it my Duty to represent their Case to the R^t Hon^ble M^r Sec^y Pitt; at that time I did expect that Brig^r Forbes would have taken Care to have seen them paid for their Services during the time that he employed them, His Excellency having by his Letter to me of the 2^d of May 1758 engaged to do so, but as unfortunately for them the General died before the time when they were to have been paid off, the Officers who survive are now in a worse Condition than they were when Your Ldp left America, having never received from His Excellency for themselves & their Companies more than about one third part of the Pay which is due to them & most of that they were obliged to expend last Summer in order to prevent their Mens becoming entirely naked, wherefore having no hopes of being ever paid by our Assembly both they & M^r Ross who victualled them in Consequence Your Ldp knows of Col^o Stanwix's orders have drawn up a Memorial or State of their Case which they have desired me to transmit to M^r Pitt in hopes that they may by his means obtain some Relief especially if Your Ldp will be so kind as to interest yourself in their favour, which I am satisfied by a Letter that I lately received from my Brother William Your Ldp does not want inclination to do.

[Gov. Hamilton to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia 20^th November 1759

Sir,

The Proprietaries having been pleased to appoint Me to the Government of this Province in the room of Mr. Denny,

It will give me a particular Pleasure to receive your Commands, and to communicate whatever shall at any Time come to my Knowledge, that may conduce to His Majesty's service, which I shall on all Occasions endeavour to promote to the utmost of my Power. I very heartily congratulate You on the glorious Events of this successfull Year, And am

Your Excellency's
most obedient and most hble Servt
James Hamilton

His Excellency Governor Sharpe

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to the Commissioners of the Treasury.]

Annapolis the 26th Decemr 1759.

My Lords

In obedience to His Majesty's Instructions I do myself the honour to inform Your Ldps that upon the Decease of William Deacon Esqr the late Collector of His Majesty's Customs in the District of North Potowmack Peter Randolph Esq Surveyor Genl of the South Part of the Continent of N. America was pleased by Deputation under his hand & Seal bearing Date the 13th Inst to appoint Iohn Ridout Esq of this Province to act as Collector of the afd District untill your Ldp's Pleasure shall be farther signified, in Consequence whereof Mr Ridout came before me the 24th of this Month & in my Presence took the Oaths which are ordered to be administered on such Occasions & also gave Bond to His Majesty in the usual form for due Performance of his Office for which I believe he is well qualified & therefore I shall be extreemly glad if it be Your Lordship's Pleasure to approve of the Surveyor General's Nomination & to confirm Mr Ridout in the Office. With the utmost Respect I am Yr Ldps &c.

[Sharpe to the Commissioners of the Customs.]

Annapolis 26th of Decr 1760.

Gentn

In Obedience to His Majesty's Instructions I am now to inform you that upon the Decease of William Deacon Esq the late Collector of His Majesty's Customs in the District of North Potowmack Peter Randolph Esqr Surveyor Genl of the Southern Part of the Continent of America was pleased by Deputation under his hand bearing Date the 13th Inst to appoint John Ridout Esqr of this Province to act for the present as Collector of the Afd District in Consequence whereof Mr Ridout came before me the 24th of this Month & producing his Commission or Deputation did in my Presence take the

Oaths that are ordered to be administered on such Occasions Letter Bk. III
& also gave Bond to His Majesty with good Surety in the Sum of £1000 Stg for due Performance of his Office, which Bond I shall transmit to the Surveyor General by the first Opportunity & as I believe Mr Ridout is well qualified for the Office he is appointed to execute it would give me great pleasure to hear that the Surveyor General's Nomination is approved of & that Mr Ridout is thought worthy to be continued in his Office I am &c.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Letter Bk. IV
p. 58

Annapolis the 2d Febr 1760.

My Ld

Having lately had the pleasure to receive Your Ldp's Lettr dated the 30th of Augst last I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the favour & to assure Your Ldp that nothing could give me so much Satisfaction as to know that my Con- p. 59
duct since I have been honoured with Your Ldp's Commission hath met with Your Approbation. The Assembly at present stands prorogued to the 11th of next month if they should meet at that time I shall communicate to the Gentlemen of the Upper House Your Ldp's pleasure relative to a Naturalization Act & I will at the same time acquaint them with what Your Ldp is pleased to say concerning the Proposal for Dividing the Parish of All Saints in Frederick County. but if I should not receive any Instructions from the Secretary of State requiring me to convene the Assembly this Spring & nothing extraordinary should happen to make their Meeting so soon necessary I am apt to think that the Gentlemen of the Council will be averse to having another Session before the latter End of the ensuing Summer. The Parishes of All Hallows & Westminster in this County (both of them very small ones) having become vacant a few Days ago by the Death of the Revd Mr Spencer & Mr Chalmers I propose to induct into the former the Revd Mr Philip Walker agreeable to the Instructions I sometime ago received from Your Ldp in favour of that Gentlemen; & if Your Ldp approves thereof I will present to the other either the Revd Mr Foulis or Mr Berkley both of whom come extreemly well recommended. The Exportation of Tobo having been very small last Year the Impost of One Shilling a Hhd did not amount to the Sum of £1000 but the last Crop having been a very large one the Amount of the Duty this Year will I expect make ample Amends for the last years Deficiency. It is my Ld with a very singular p. 60
pleasure that I now congratulate Your Ldp on the glorious Successes with which it pleased God to bless His Majesty's

Letter Bk. IV Arms during the Course of the last Year, the Reduction of Quebec hath it is thought by those who are supposed to know the Enemy's Condition put Affairs in N America in such a Situation that it is scarcely possible for the French to keep Possession of Canada another Summer. Having acquainted M^r^ Calvert with what I have done in pursuance of Your Ldp's pleasure signified to me in his last Letters, & having Nothing more worthy Notice to communicate to Your Ldp at this time I shall only add that I remain.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis 2^d^ Feb^y^ 1760 transmitted by Capt Hendrick.

Sir

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge my Receit of the Letter you were pleased to address to me the 9^th^ of Aug^st^ last & also of Your Lett^r^ dated the 6^th^ of Sept^r^ with a Postscript added the 20^th^ of that Month. I have likewise had the pleasure to receive His Ldp's Favour of the 30^th^ of Aug^st^ for which I shall take this opportunity to make my Acknowledgments. I have wrote to the Surveyor of Frederick Co^ty^ requiring him to make strict Enquiry & endeavour to discover some Parcells or Tracts of Land there proper to be reserved as Mannours agreeable to His Ldp's pleasure signified by your Lett^r^ but am much afraid he will not find such a Quantity as 5000 Acres of good Land at this time vacant or unpatented in one Spot unless in the extreem part of the Province, however as I have already intimated Orders are sent to the
p. 61 Surveyor to get all the Information he can concerning this Matter & to communicate to me his Discoveries without Delay which I shall lay before the Judges of the Land Office & then give such farther Instructions as in our opinion shall be for His Ldp's Interest & most agreeable to His Intentions. Being not required by any Lett^r^ that I have lately received from the Secretary of State to convene the Assembly again & having no Business of Consequence at present to lay before them, I have by Advice of His Ldp's Council prorogued them to the 11^th^ of next Month & if no Instructions from home nor any Occurrence of an extraordinary Nature here should lay me under a Necessity of Meeting the Assembly then, I am apt to think the Gent^n^ of the Council will advise another Prorogation. The Pensilvanians thinking I suppose that We have nothing more to fear from the French in this Part of America have disbanded all their Forces except three Companies of Fifty Men each who together with part of the 1^st^ Battalion of Royal Americans & the Virginia Reg^t^ are employed in garrisoning Pittsburg & the several Forts on the Communication.

Brig[r] Stanwix commands at present on the Ohio but whether Letter Bk. IV
he has taken up his quarters at Pittsburg for the whole Winter
or is determined to stay & finish the Fort which was begun
the latter End of last Summer under his Direction I cannot
tell. The Indians in that Quarter have been very quiet &
tractable ever since the Reduction of Niagara but I see by the
publick Papers that Some of the Cherokees have lately com-
mitted several Murders on the Frontiers of S[o] Carolina. p. 62
Governor Lyttleton having demanded the Offenders in
order that they may be brought to Justice & the Towns to
which they belonged having refused to deliver them up he is
marching back into their Country with a large Body of his
Militia; I hope this Expedition of the Governors will have
a good Effect but really the Accounts that are given in the
Gazettes do not incline one to entertain a very high opinion
of the Men under his Command or to think that their Appear-
ance will strike the Indians with Terror or Respect. I pre-
sume you have before this time seen a particular Journal of
the Operations of the Troops that were employed last year
up the River S[t] Lawrence, Should you not, perhaps the
Journal printed in the Gazettes herewith transmitted will afford
you some Satisfaction. The Issue of that Expedition was
truly glorious far exceeding I believe most People's Expecta-
tions.

I heartily congratulate you thereupon & upon the many
other signal Successes with which God was pleased during the
Course of the last year to bless His Majesty's Arms.

[Commissioners of Customs to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir

Having by the Inclosed to M[r] Randolph Surveyor General
of the Southern part of the Continent of America acquainted
him that We have pusuant to a Warrant of the Treasury
issued our Deputation to Daniel Wolstenholme Esq[r] to be
Collector of the Customs at North Potomack in Maryland in
the room of William Deacon deceased, We desire the favor of
You in case of Mr. Randolphs Absence to admit M[r] Wolsten-
holme to his duty on his executing the Bond inclosed in the
Letter to the Surveyor General and taking the Oaths enjoined
by Law, and grant him a certificate thereof to be transmitted
to Us.

We are, Sir,
Your Excellency's most Obedient humble Servants

Custom house London W Sevier J: Evelyn
8[th] February 1760 R Cavendish B Hotham

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

Original. [Dinwiddie to Sharpe.]

London 12th Febry 1760

Dear Sir

Your Letter of the 4th of Septr last was a long time ere it reached me, for which I thank you & do now Congratulate you on the repeated Successes of last Campaign in N. America, and I hope Genll Amherst in the ensuing Summer will be able to take Mount Real, so as to reduce the whole of Canada to the British Crown. We had great rejoicings here on the above successes & Admi Boscawen's & Sr Edward Hawke's defeating two French Squadrons so effectually that 'tis thought it will be many years before the French can bring their Navy into a respectable condition. After all our Successes His Majesty & the King of Prussia proposed a Congress for bringing about a general Peace, but it appears this must be a work of time, as there has been no direct answer to the above generous Proposal, but all parties are preparing with great assiduity for the operations of the Ensuing Campaign. Our ministry are very sanguine therein. A subscription was opened & in a few days was subscribed eight millions for that service, which is all that was demanded or expected. The French have neither money nor Credit; They have called in all their plate to the Mint to be coined. They stop payment of all their funds; Annuities to the People not paid; Bills of Exchange of all kinds by an Edict from the Crown are ordered not to be paid, which puts a general stagnation on their trade, & they cannot borrow money at 8 pr Cent Interest. In short I think that Nation was never reduced to so low an ebb.

Now, Sir, after leaving publick affairs I shall mention something relating to yourself. As I live pretty near your Brother William, you are often the subject of our discourse. I have been pressing to get you on this Establishment as Lieut Coll your Brother says Ld Albemarle will write to Genll Amherst to see if that can be done with you, & I am convinced if you had remained here in the Army you would have had a Regiment before this. you have some demands on the publick for services done; These demands should be specifically drawn out & sent with a Letter to Mr Pitt, which probably with your Brother's Interest may be attended with success. He has been soliciting for Mr. Ridout to succeed Mr. Deacon but your Letter came too late, for the warrant was obtained for Mr. Wolstenholme, but as I was in the City the other day I heard that gentleman was thought be dying & given over which I communicated to your Brother & yesterday he waited on the Duke of Newcastle & I think on that period Mr. Ridout will succeed, but all sollicitations at this time are attended with

monstrous delays. I have not been able to pass my Acc^{tts} till very lately when at last I am ordered my Quietus.

We are greatly surprised from S^{o} Carolina to hear of the Cherokees being very refractory & guilty of many Murders &c. which obliged the Governor to march an armed force into their Country to bring the Murderers to Condign punishment, and the nation in general into a due submission to Great Britain. The People here are much alarmed at this, but I am satisfied the governor will be able to bring them into proper order, tho' I think it might have been done at Charlestown by sending for the heads of each tribe, but as the governor is a gentleman of great sense I doubt not he acts consistently.

I have been in a very poor state of health ever since my arrival, have been twice at Bath, & am advised to try the waters once more which I propose doing in three weeks time. As I shall always retain a due regard & esteem for Mr. Sharpe, I shall be glad of hearing frequently from you, and if any thing in my power to serve you freely Command

your Excellencie's
most ob^{t} humble Serv^{t}
Rob^{t} Dinwiddie

P. S. Pray tender my kind respects to Mr. Ridout.

[Sharpe to Amherst.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis 25th Feb^{y} 1760

S^{r}

Having this Moment received Your Lett^{r} of the 14th Inst. I do myself the honour to assure you that Nothing could give me more pleasure than to be able to promote the Service in which His Majesty's Troops under Your Excellency's Command are about to be employed but I am sorry to inform you that the Conduct of the Assembly of this Province for more than two years has been such as leaves me no room to entertain the least hopes of being ever able to prevail with them to grant any more Supplies for His Majesty's Service unless the Secretary of State shall be pleased in a particular manner to censure their late Proceedings or shall signify His Majesty's pleasure in such Terms as may incline the Upper House to accept from the Lower & pass the Supply Bill which they have hitherto peremptorily refused agreeable to the Opinion & Advice of M^{r} Pratt His Majesty's Attorney Gen^{l} because it was calculated to introduce unwarrantable Innovations & produce much Confusion in the Province. I have in more Letters than one acquainted the Secretary of State with the Reasons that no Supplies were granted here for the Service of the two last Campaigns hoping he would by some means or other

Letter Bk. III remove all occasion of further Dispute between our two Houses of Assembly on that Subject nor have I indeed given over all Expectations of receiving some such Letter from the Secretary of State when Col° Amherst arrives or before the Opening of the ensuing Campaign, in that Case I should apply to the Assembly with some Prospect of Succeeding but at present I dare not as I have already told Your Excellency flatter myself with the least Hopes & therefore I could wish you would not insist on my convening them before the time to which by Advice of the Council they now stand prorogued but if it is Your Excellency's Opinion that I ought not to delay Meeting the Assembly in Expectation of Receiving from the Secretary of State any farther Commands I will forthwith issue a Proclamation requiring their Attendance & will press them in the most importunate manner which is the utmost I can do to comply with Your Excellency's Requisition—

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

Annapolis the 6th March 1760—

Sir

Your Letter of the 21st Ult & Mr Secretary Pitts dated the 7th of Ianv having come to hand soon after I last did myself the honour to write to Your Excellency immediately on my Receit of them I issued a Proclamation requiring the Assembly of this Province to meet here the 11th Inst. which is as soon as they could possibly come together. I shall at that time communicate to them both Your Excellency's & the Secretary of State's Lettr & I hope you will believe that no Endeavours shall be wanting on my Part to obtain from them for the Service of the ensuing Campaign as large Supplies as possible.

Original. [Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York 6th March 1760

Sir,

I am this day favored with Your Letter of the 25th Ult° by which I find that as for these two Years past You had no prospect of succeeding with Your Assembly in obtaining from them the necessary Supplies which I requested for the Service of the ensueing Campaign, unless the Secretary of State should be pleased, in a particular manner to Censure or Condemn their late proceedings; as I had the pleasure of forwarding such a Letter to You with mine of the 21st of February, I am hopefull the Assembly will have been awakened into a sense of their duty, and that they will no longer persist in their obstinate refusal of contributing their assistance towards

improving the great and important advantages gained last Campaign on this Continent by which the Province of Maryland must be so greatly benefited, I trust therefore that Your next will bring me their Assent to the King's requisition of them.

I am, with great regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency Governor Sharp.

[Calvert to Sharpe.]

Original. Calvert Papers.

To his Excell^{y} Horatio Sharpe Esq^{r} On a Question propounded & a General Review of the Constitution & Government of Maryland & of proper Regulations to prevent Turbulent & Malevolent Spirits & those prejudices in his Lordships Courts of Justice, against his Lordships Just Rights; And so to Knit & unite the several Branches of Power there, as to form one Grand & Regular Movement, all tending to the Honour & Prosperity of his Lordship & the Happiness & Welfare of the whole Province.

London March 17th 1760

Sir

In a former to you I mentioned "Is it not the time of choice of an opponent from the Lo: House as a continuance of proof that what they aledge is not real, but in view of taking the Loaves & Fishes? this when I propounded, I thought not important, only reference to a Rule by the administrators of the late Lord; I agree with you the step is impolitick, & tho' it may be, is seldom to be practiced: this proposition has been admonished from the Province here ag^{t} further admittance i. e only themselves. However, as the Law of reason is the Rule of Goverm^{t} & the consideration thereof is reciprocal Benefit past, present or to come, & tho' what is now offered may lead to temptation, yet, I mean with honour as may deliver from Evil; therefore shall proceed, Viz^{t}

It must seem astonishing to any Man who knows that the Goverment of Maryland preferable to any in America, has within itself all the Materials & Powers proper for attaining the several Ends of Goverment, to find at the same time that scarce any one End of Goverment is answered; but if a Man having within his Power all the Springs, wheeles & Materials for a well regulated watch, will not adapt each to its proper place & office, can he expect to find from it the advantageous Effects of a regular movement? I would not be thought to insinuate any Blame to you Sir the Governor for this state &

Original. Calvert Papers.

condition of things; I know your intentions towards his Lordship & the Province in General to be such as every Governor ought to have, nor are you fettered by Instructions, the design of your Instructions being only as General Rules of conduct. Whether 'tis from over Scrupulosity and exatness may induce you to consider as particular & invariable Rules in all cases & emergencies? I don't pretend to know that this is the case, nor can I say whence it arises; but to Me it seems extreamly easy, with the several advantages this Goverment has, to prevent for the future that Turbulent & Malevolent Spirit in the Lower House of Assembly; with that silly affectation of popularity, & those prejudices even in his Lordships Courts of Justice, ag^{t} his Lord^{ps} Just Rights, and so to Knit & unite the several Branches of Power there, as to form one Grand & Regular Movement, all tending to the Honour & prosperity of his Lordship, & the Happiness & Welfare of the whole Province, without leaving it in the Power of any Individual amongst them, either from Motives of Interest, Avarice or Ambition, to disturb its operations. I have always considered his Lordships right of Nominating to the Council Board, not as a feather wherewith to Tickle the vanity of such as he may be inclined to please, but as the chief strength & support not only of his Lordships rights, but of the whole frame of Goverment; 'tis by their advice Assemblys are called, progued & dissolved, & all the Subordinate parts of the Goverment are directed & put into Motion; It must therefore be of the last consequence to his Lord^{p} how the Vacancies that happen there, are filled up; If this point is disregarded, you may admitt a fool who will not only be troublesome & Impertinent but will Blabb every thing he knows; or if he has abilities, unless you are sure he is well affected to the Proprietor & Goverment, he will be the more Dangerous in proportion to those Abilities; for I am very well satisfied that placing such a one there is so far from putting him out of the way, as is the pretended opinion of some there, that it is increasing his Power of doing Mischief, by letting him into all the secrets of the Goverment, & giving him a share of Managem^{t} in that Power which is to controul & direct all the rest & so far corrupting & weakning the only check this Goverment has over the Madness of popular fury; a Third & very material consideration is, what attachments amongst themselves the person you propose to admit (whether he has abilities or no) either has at the time, or may in all likelyhood fall into; because otherwise such a one may serve only to strengthen an opposition to his Lordships Rights both private & Public & tho' capable of no more, yet by a single Vote either in opposition to the Just & wise Measures of a Gov-

ernor, or by falling in with the Measures of the Lower House, over turn the whole frame of the constitution, & throw every thing into the hands of the People; And lastly, they ought to be such as can both in point of Health & distance constantly attend upon every Emergency; add to this, that your council act not only in a consultive & Legislative, but likewise in a Judicial capacity, & have the last decision of property in this Province of every thing that is brought before them; all which important Powers, very plainly Indicate not only the Propriety but Necessity of filling up Vacancies that may happen at this Board; with Men of abilities, of strict & Impartial Justice, & of proper attachment to his Lordships Just rights & prerogative. When the Council shall be thus constituted, I think there cannot be much danger from the Noise & clamour that any Lower House of Assembly may raise; But as the bare preventing Mischief's to the Proprietors rights & the interest of the Province in Genral will tend very little to the furtherance of both, it is worth considering whether the pretended patriot Spirit & clamour of the Lower House, cannot be either totally silenced, or rather directed towards the improvement both of the interest & Honour of his Lordship & his Goverment & of the prosperity and happiness of the people in General, and here give Me leave to observe & to lay it down as a Rule; that whatever Noise & clamour may be raised under the appearance of consulting & promoting the Welfare & happiness of the people, by their Representatives, 19 in 20 of these in fact only consult & intend their own private interest; & therefore by throwing out a Sop in a proper manner to these Noisy animals it will render them not only silent, but tame enough to bear stroking & tractable enough to follow any directions that may be thought fit to be given to them: I would not be understood here to mean, the buying of those who shall be pleased to call themselves Leaders, for besides, that tho' they are in themselves really too insignificant & worthless, yet would they demand and expect a very considerable price, w^{h} when they had obtained they would be turned out of the House & could consequently be of no further service And one would no sooner be bought off, than their numbers would be Increased by others starting up, with the very same view, from the example thus shown them; but instead of this, I would take off their followers & leave the Leaders to Explain either alone or with so slender a Train as to prevent their doing any Mischief, or obstructing any wise or Salutary Measure; And this I think may be executed by the Means the Goverment already have in their hands, even without Multiplying Officers for this purpose.

Original. Calvert Papers.

There are 58 Members of that House; 14 counties send

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four each, & the City of Annapolis sends two. Now the buisiness is to find Baits for 30 of these; which number is a clear Majority, supposing they were all to attend; But it is very rare by information that above two thirds are present, & not above one Day in a Session that they Exceed 48. To answer therefore this purpose, I would appropriate the 14 Sheriffs places, which will undoubtedly secure 14 Members & may by good Management of them comissions secure double that number; (But with this reserve ag^{t} appropriation of the Sheriffs in case it shall hurt the receipt of his Lordships Revenue) There are 14 Farmers of his Lordships Quit-Rents, 14 Deputy Comiss^{ys} & 14 Deputy Surveyours; all these places are considerable to the Middling sort of people, of whom the Lower House is composed, & might gain a great Majority of that House by being properly applyed amongst them, their Brothers & Sons; besides Military comissions & those of Justice of the Peace without number, for others who may be lead by their vanity & fondness of making a figure & being vested with Power amongst their Neighbours. In Order to carry this Plan into Excecution; it would be proper to Reduce the Nomination of the New Sheriffs & Farmers of his Lord^{ps} Quit-Rents (who generally hold their places for three years) to one & the same year, & to the same time of that year, as the Month of Nov^{r} for instance; every new Representative of the people too should be Elected about the same time by which means, as their continuance is for 3 years their beginning & End will be, as those of the Sheriffs & Farmers Offices; upon the meeting of a New Assembly it can be no difficult matter to insiniuate to one or two Members of each county something concern^{g} the Sheriffs comission & to others the Farming of the Quit-Rents, & the Deputy comiss^{ys} & Deputy Surveyors comissions for themselves or their Relations as it may be thought to suit best, to be entered upon as soon as that Assembly expires, that is, at the End of three years; by this means they will be made at least cool & Moderate & by an hint at proper Intervals in case of Misbehaviour, they may & will be brought to Act as they ought, without any great apprehension of lossing the People's favour on another Election since as soon as they cease to be Assembly Men, they commence Sheriffs Farmers &c^{a} And thus they will be made to Earn these Comissions before they have them, & they will be excecuting these comissions for three years, while others are in that House Earning the succession; But in order to acquire a Credit to such hints or proposals, they should be Inviolably complyed with, unless for some palpable Misbehaviour in the House, or during their several offices; in which last case they ought to be immediately removed, & granted

to the then next in Desert; for as at first obtaining those comissions should depend on their behaviour in that House, so ought their continuance in their offices to depend on their behaviour under their comissions, that neither his Lordship nor the Public may suffer by either a Negligent or oppresive discharge of their Duty. Original. Calvert Papers.

It may perhaps be objected; What, will you hazard his Lordships Revenues to answer the purposes of Goverment? to which I answer, there will be no hazard of his Lordships Revenues, for the present Farmers are of the Middling set of People of whom the Lower House is composed, nay they are now actually in the hands of the Sheriffs, of which comission there are few in the Lower House who would not accept; Besides, the Farmers must then as they do now, give good security for their faithfull discharge of their Duty; You will perceive too, by this Plan the Sheriffs & Farmers comissions are to be put into different hands for the sake of Extending the Influence; And indeed, either of them with attending at the same time to his own private affairs, is full Employm^{t} for any one Man; (but with reserve ag^{t} alteration of the Sheriffs as aforesaid) Those two comissions with those of the Deputy Comissaries & Deputy Surveyors, I have already observed should be sacredly applyed to the purpose of stripping the Leaders in the Lower House of their followers, & never Employed to any other purpose or given to any other Person's than Members of that House or their Brothers or Sons, but when there can be found none there worthy of that favour; By three years of this course of proceeding, it would be generally understood to be the Resolution of the Goverment (without its being mentioned, which it might not be proper to do) to bestow those places amongst the most deserving of that House, & when it once comes to be found that getting into that House & behaving there with prudence & Moderation, is a certain & the only introduction to those Comissions, you will have People who are now very Indifferent about getting there, pushing to be chose with this very view.

The foregoing Plan supposes that these favours are to be Earned before they are obtained & indeed it is much more safe & prudent that these Gentlemen should trust to the Honour of the Goverment than that the Goverment should trust to their Gratitude; for it is known from experience, that of the Numbers who have been trusted with these places, before they have done any thing to deserve them, there is scarce one but what has upon quitting his office, flowen in the face of the Goverment.

It is highly proper too, for the excecution of this plan, that the Goverment should have some one Person at least in that

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House on whom they can depend, as a Leader to collect & direct the well Inclined; Or, since they must have some Person upon whose shoulders they may lean, they will too frequently for want of other support, fall in with the patriot Leaders; And this I conceive to be the great difficulty both in chosing such as may be trusted, & in rewarding his services, without at the same time rendering him so unpopular as to lose his seat in that House upon a New Election; However, it is to be hoped every new Election may afford some one or more, proper to take upon them the Management of the Goverments Interest there, who may be content with one of those comissions at the Experation of their Service.

I have not amongst the offices to be applyed as above, named either the county clerks, or the Attorney Generals Deputys in the several counties; the only reason why is because I am informed the former, the people will not trust with a Seat there, altho' as soon as they get their comissions (tho' during pleasure) they generally claim to hold them during good behaviour, & so consider themselves as independant of the Goverment & some of them as well as their whole familys & Relations, act accordingly (Q^re^ if fast friends to the Goverment) and as to the Attorney Generals Deputys as they must be Lawyers (of whom neither are the people in General very fond) it is therefore for the Interest of his Lord^p^ & the Goverment that they be appointed out of the most able of those who will accept those comissions, without expecting any Influence from them over any part of the proceedings of the Lower House, tho' those comissions (inconsiderable as I am informed they now are) have always the good Effect of fixing those who do accept them, however waivering before, fast friends to the Goverment (To this plan of Gratuity of Honourable purpose may be added the Benefices to their Relations & Sons; Besides other offices not mentioned) In short, no Man who behaves well in that House for three years should at the End of that time go unrewarded, as far as the foregoing comissions would be acceptable, nor should they be ever be granted from private Interest, friendship or any other private motive whatever, so long as there are well deservers of that House to take them; for the assemblys continuing for three years & those comissions continuing likewise for three years, will serve as a constant Rotation & succession to each other. The extreame Length of this Letter hitherto, had almost discouraged Me from proceeding, least your patience should be tired out; But conceiving the Subject matter to be important both to his Lordship & the Province in General, an assurance that your regard for both will prompt you to give a favourable hearing to whatever is advanced for those purposes, induces Me to proceed.

Original. Calvert Papers.

You cannot but have observed, the Egregious Weakness, as well as the Extravagant Byass (Instances of both which might be mentioned in other cases than here) against his Lordships rights, of the Provincial Bench, the supreme original court of Law in this Province; tho' were I acquainted with the persons of whom it is composed, (I mean of such who can & do attend) I might cease to wonder at their weakness, tho' not be able to account for their preposterous Byass; The Members are, 3 county clerks (Holding their comissions as they imagine during good behaviour in those offices & so independant of the Goverment & courting popularity) one of whom is Chief Justice, one of the Judges of the Land office, two Members of the Council (W^m^ Goldsborough and Jenkins Henry, both able Men & I think well disposed) either of whom can rarely from their great distance & Infirmities, attend, And three other private Men to whom I learn are extreamely weak; making Nine in all; This number is easily conceived to be to learge, it is more than double the number of any of the Courts in Westminster Hall, which never exceed four Judges; nor is there the least occasion for the Provincial Number, since they have no business to do out of the court but what two county Magistrates (who swarm in every county) can do as well as themselves; And in court, the Decision of 5 will be generally more Just than if they were 50; It being more easy to collect together the small number of five who may be all Men of understanding & more free from Taints of popularity & other prejudices than a Larger number; And as it has been prudent to come to the Resolution (which Resolution ought to be fixed) of dividing no more counties in this Province, because every Division by increasing the Number of Delegates, increases the number of opponents to the Goverment, the same reason will hold good in the Provincial Court, since by every addition to their number you hazard the Introduction of some who are either weak or wicked; Whence too, it is pretty clear that the smaller their number, the greater probability there will be of admitting only such as may be deserving of this great trust I would therefore humbly recommend a Reduction of the present number to five; for I think the number ought to be odd, to avoid the inconveniences of an Equal Division between them in point of Judgement; And to do this in a manner the most salutary both to his Lordships rights, & to the Honour & Dignity of the Goverment, I would humbly propose the leaving out the three county clerks at once; for considering the Provincial Court as the Supreme Court of Law in this Province, it is obvious, that it ought to keep clear both from contempt in itself, & from reflecting any to that Goverment

Original. Calvert Papers. of which it is so conspicuous a Member; (And concerning; understanding a Doctrine prevailed about Escheated Land to the Lord Proprietor Q^re^ the Right on Escheat to him; and by intelligence from the Province setting forth the matter arising thereon, the case was stated, and answered by opinions S^r^ Robert Henley & M^r^ Pratt Attorney Generals here & transmitted to M^r^ Bordley Attorny General in Maryland; And on which right I learn since from persons here & from the Province, that a late Instance on Escheated Land at the Provincial Court adjourned to July last, a cause was Tried under the Escheat Patent. M^r^ Charles Goldsborough & Edward Dorsey counsel for the Tenant & M^r^ Attorney Bordley for the Proprietor; The Def^ts^ Counsel opened the several Points, said taken from an opinion of M^r^ Dulany, on the affair of his Lordships Escheats; And then applied themselves not only in matter of fact & Evidence but likewise in matter of Law to the Jury, without paying the least regard to the Court, whose Province is to determine matters of Law, the Court taking no Notice of them for Endeavouring to deprive them of their Jurisdiction; M^r^ Bordley being Possessed of their argument of Law & Learning & the several points from Henley & Pratt, he replyed; taking the matters of Law from the Decision of the Jury & Lodging them before the Court; moved the Court as it was a matter of the utmost importance both to the Proprietor & the Province; And that as the Jury had a right to determine the matters of fact & the Bench the matters of Law, & upon both which their determinations, each Branch of the Court would determine what was within its own Province to determine; And therefore prayed the Bench to direct the Jury to find a special Verdict, which would contain the facts, that the Bench might at a future day after all parties had proper time to consider them, determine the Law resulting from those facts, this he insisted & did claim as a matter of right & not of favour & that by this means the whole case would be put into the only proper light for an appeale if either party should be dissatisfyed with their Honours Decision, this application produced a violent opposition from the other side as unfair, for making a motion for a Special Verdict, till he got from them all their Authorities upon the several Points; to which he answered it was owing to their unfairness by their address to the Jury the Law, which they ought to have addressed to the court; And after much dispute on both sides, their Honours of the Bench directed the Jury to find a Special Verdict. This point gained they drew each their own part of that Verdict & M^r^ Attorney finding by theirs that they had incerted two Steps of their Title under the original Patentee (for whose Dying without Heirs it was insisted had

Escheated the Land) as proved to the Jury of which they had not offered one title of Evidence; He objected to those facts standing as part of the Verdict; And after much altercation their Honours of the Bench did think it unreasonable that they should incert any facts as proved, to which no sort of Evidence had been given; This drove them to some sort of proof; in doing of which their Honours made them Ample amends for laying them under this Necessity; For in the first place, instead of obliging them to produce either Deeds or Wills to show these two several transfers, as they ought to have done, they permitted them to prove them by witnesses; In the next place they Ruled that what the witnesses declared they heard an old woman say, was good Evidence, contrary to the known rule not to admit hearsay as substantive Evidence; And lastly, they violated both this & another rule, that a party interested shall not be a witness, for their Honours ruled that what the witnesses declared they had heard a person who at the time of which they spoke was in Possession of this Land and claimed it as his own say, concerning the manner in which he came by it, to be good Evidence; And thus they made out those two steps of their Title, & those facts were allowed by the court to stand in the Special Verdict as proved; They having by this means made out their Title under the original Patentee, whence consequently there could be no Escheat, & therefore the Escheat Patent void; By the Extraordinary & absurd determinations of their Honours with regard to Evidence; And which may serve as a Precedent for them in other Similar cases & so Strip the Proprietor of his rights to Escheates, by Pretended proof; and notwithstanding the direction of the court to the Jury for a Special Verdict (w^{h} was drawn up) the Def^{t} counsel endeavoured to preswade the Jury to find a General Verdict from popular arguments to do so; And notwithstanding M^{r} Attorny Bordley endeavoured to awaken their Honours from their seeming Lethargy by putting them in mind of their proper Authority, the debate being Ended & Submitted to the Decision of their Honours, they did stop M^{r} Goldsboroug; And his Honour the Chief Justice (a clerk to a county court) directed the Jury to find a Special Verdict; But at the same time told them, that however they might if they pleased find a General one; upon this they retired & returned with a General Verdict for the Def^{t} And thus M^{r} Chief Justice as a weather cock Blown & wavering at all points (of Law) his vane of Judgement setting North East (or rather North West the Blight in America) he Breathed forth (words) & Blasted the face of Justice & Darken'd the proper lights for an appeal; what a Judge! against his Lord; He has Manifested good cause for his remove from the seat

Original Calvert Papers.

Original. Calvert Papers.

of Judicature I understand the chief stress of Mr Dulanys opinion on Land Escheated agt the Proprietor is "that if he is to be considered as a count Palatine armed with all his Jura Regalia in this light he must be restrained by the same rule as the King is in the case of Escheates & that therefore an office of Entitling is Necessary to enable the Proprietor (as in the case of the King) to grant Escheated Land Sr Robert Henley his opinion is "I see no objection to the Method used for the recovery of Lands Escheated in Maryland, nor no grounds for saying an office should be first found &c" Mr Pratt says "I think no office Necessary to entitle Lord Baltimore at any rate, because it is not Necessary here in England to entitle the King; For by the common Law the King is seized Ipso Facto without office upon the Death of his Tenant without Heir, & it is not clear he may not Grant it over before office, notwithstanding the Statute of H: 6: a subject in a common case may Enter or bring his Writ of Escheat, the Possession is thrown upon the Lord Even before Entery by the Extinguishmt of the Tenancy & he may grant it over before Entry so that whether Lord Baltimore be invested with the Kings Perogative in this case or considered as a Subject, neither office nor Entry are Necessary to support the Patent" The reasons & stability contained in these two opinions are Evident against the Sophistery & meaning of the part above of Mr Dulany's opinion, Therefore if the point of Escheat was touched upon, which the case turned on the Tryal, then Exceptions should have been taken to the opinion of the court concerning the Evidence & the cause removed to the court of Appeals, in full council, For its solem determination agreeable to Law & Equity; It can't be, Mr Dulany could have no more than Mr Bordley could have influence in that high court against matters of fact, (the Proprietor will not suffer himself to be striped) besides it has further resort to the King & Council; where all Evil would have Ended that may tend on this affair, to Strengthen the General clamour of the People against the right of Escheats to the Proprietor; for as the matter of his rights seems by the Tryal at the Provincial Court, the people without doors will conclude by the Lump of defeat to him; But of this matter, Mr Attorney Bordley can best inform I shall return to the Provincial Court the Supreme Court of Law concerning its keeping clear both from contempt in its self & from reflecting any to the Goverment;) But how can this be the case, when every Man who sees their three Honours sitting & one of them presiding & dispensing the Law to the whole Province in this Supreme Court, must remember that he has seen & expects again to see them prehaps in a day or two, acting in person as underlings & servants subject to

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the order & controul of a County Court, Inferiour both in Dignity & Power to that where they now Act as Masters; Observe them in this situation view them now as Subject to the Humour & Caprice of every Justice of the Peace in the county, & to Morrow, nay an hour hence if you please, Behold them mounted again to the Exalted Station of Judges in the Supreme Court; Reflect only what weight or Authority, or rather what contempt must attend even the Judges of the Kings Bench in Westminster Hall, were they to be seen alternately desending from giving the Law there to the whole Kingdom, to receiving the Law, nay Acting as Servants & Underlings to a petty county court in England, And thence mounting again to their Exalted station; What regard would be paid to their Decisions? Tis true, they might be Inforced by mere dint of Power, but they would be received & obeyed with Grumbling and discontent; and what scandall & contempt would not such an appearance reflect upon the Ministry if not upon the crown itself? But this is not all, for as it is the Duty of these Gentlemen as clerks to the County Courts to make Entries of their Proceedings, so whatever Blunders as clerks they may commit in such Proceedings, they may as Judges of the Provin[l] Court determine to be right, & thus all hopes of Remedy by way of appeal or Writ of Error for any Injury sustained in the County Court, is entirely cutt off, since there can be little doubt that what they do as clerks, they will as Judges think was right done. I need not spend more time in shewing the Impropriety & Indecency of such a stroke in politicks, which I understand long has been & still continues a Subject of General contempt amongst the people & of redicule to the Bar, But it may be matter of wonder what could induce the taking this step at first, it could not be their abilities that recommend them, because it is Notorious to all that have any, that they have none; And if it was an expectation that they would pay a proper regard to his Lordships rights, those who appointed them were certainly disappointed at first, or these Gentlemen have since very much changed their Dispositions. Having done with these Eminent Gentlemen the county clerks, I beg leave to say a word or two of the rest & first as to the two Gentlemen of the Council; their attendance cannot be depended upon for the reasons I have already mentioned, & therefore & because it seems an Indecorum somewhat like that already mentioned, that they who are of the Council & consequently Judges of a still Supreme Court should be not only Acting as Judges in the Provincial Court, which is Inferior to the Court of Appeals, but even acting an under part to others that sit there, it is submitted, whether they might not be left out of the Provincial

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commissions; The two Gentlemen already remarked for their Weakness should they not continue there, there will then remain only one of the Judges of the Land office (who is not of the Council) & the other private Gentleman; the former of these from the office he holds I think may be depended upon & the other who having been many years a county Magistrate (& as I am informed) an old & steady friend to the Goverment, & besides, a Man of good understanding & entirely free, said from any Popular Taint, was worthily removed about three years ago from the county to the Provincial Bench, where it may be presumed it will be thought proper to continue him; And thus, there will be three wanting to make up the number 5. There may it is true, be some difficulty in filling these three seats as they ought to be, but it is far from being impossible; The first thought is to keep clear from persons, that are of Impenetrable Ignorance, & the silly affectation of popularity & unaccountable prejudice against his Lordships Rights, which have for some years past been too predominant there; And it is Evident that it is much easier to provide and secure three out of five, than five out of Nine 2^{ly} a Sound Lawyer ought by all means to fill that chair 3^{ly} To induce persons well qualified for such an important service as a Judge, who must have & be furnished Judicaly in the points of Law to sit in a Court of Judicature for Trying causes especially of real property; The temptation of acceptance is Rewards; not only the renown by just Decission but also by Reward in Money; The latter in Life is by all States allowed as a Noun Substantive & the Executive Means of Goverment & protection of a Civil State; Of this Latter Reward, Maryland by what I learn has been & is most absurd with regard of Proffit to the Judges of the Provin^{l} Court of Judicature the Supreme Court of Law concerning property the Decissions thereof; Yeilding hardly a recompence & therefore furnished with Judges Mean & of no acquired Abilities; the Direful Event of Ignorance or corrupt Judgement; As addition of recompence to gain Men of Stability, with submission is proposed, their succession from that Bench to the Council, it is regular from thence being to the Court of Appeals; And all Necessary Reward ought to be contrived & bestowed till their arrival there, & this to themselves, sons or Relations & this invioble complyed with, would fill the Judgement seat at the Provin^{l} Courts with able & singular Just Men.

I have now done with the Important points of this long Epistle; and hope if this Plan or one something like this is laid down Inviolably adheard to & Speedily put in Excecution, the Goverment will not only be carried on with Ease & quiet

to itself, & Honour to his Lordship & all concerned; But also his Lordships rights & those of the people will meet with a fair Decision. Original. Calvert Papers.

His Lordship directs these points to your consideration & Judgement. The Movements are with you, you have the Polity & can keep a good look out, choose able Steerman & your vouage will be prosperous to your Proprietor; you have a good Polit Mr Attorney Bordley.

May all Health & Happiness attend you.

Yrs truly
Cæcils Calvert

Post

The purpose of this Epistle is on No account designed towards corrupt views, But as Malignancy is prevalent, Yr strict Honour is relyed on, that you keep secreet the Name to this Letter & agt accident by Mortality after you have considered the substance you are desired to extinguish this Letter; keeping it till then in close privacy that none may see or get a Copy of it; Albeit it is approved yr communing with Mr Attory Bordley on the several contents, he being deemed a Man of good sense & real Knowledge Good Success resulting from the Doctrine in the above Letter will give the greatest satisfaction to the Author who is a real friend to the Lord Proprietor & Province, and wishes all Happiness to you & yr Administration

Copy.

To Benjn Tasker Esqr presidt abt Mr Hyde Merchts claim on his Lordp

London April 5th 1760

Sir

The inclosed from Mr John Hyde in Answer to yrs of the 30th April Last his Lordp directs to you & desires yr explicit reply, you will observe the Tenor of his Letr is tending to law, about his Deceased Brother Samuel transactions with the late Lord Baltimore therefore Necessary yr thorough Consideration & that you do strengthen his Lordp with all Deeds or Authentic Copies of such & all relative to enable his Defence & this he hopes you'l not fail him by the Earliest opportunity.

Yr Oblig'd Servt
Cæcils Calvert

Copy.

Letter Bk. IV p. 62

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis 27th March 1760.

My Lord

Having been just now informed that Colo William Goldsborough whom Your Ldp was sometime ago pleased to appoint a Member of the Council & Upper House is so extreemly ill that his Life is despaired of I take the Liberty to transmit this by the Way of N York to advise Your Ldp thereof & at
p. 63 the same time to recommend to Your Lordship's favourable Notice a Gentleman whom I hope you will think worthy of it, & of succeeding Colo Goldsborough in Case the Distemper with which he is afflicted should carry him off. The Person in whose behalf I am thus addressing Your Ldp is Mr Ridout who came with me from England in the Character of my Secretary having been introduced to my Brother Doctor Sharpe by the Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford where he had studied near five years & taken a Degree. Your Ldp may probably remember that he had the honour of being in Your Ldp's Company together with myself two or three times tho not long enough perhaps to be much noticed. Ever since my Arrival in Maryland he has resided with me as a Companion still acting as my private Secretary which Your Ldp will imagine hath given him more opportunities than any other Gentleman could have of making himself acquainted with your Ldps Affairs & with whatever has in earlier times as well as during my Administration been transacted in the Province. I need not I apprehend assure Your Ldp that unless I was entirely satisfied with his Conduct since he has been known to me I should not presume to mention him in this manner; & since Your Ldp in Decr 1756 was pleased to return him Thanks (as Mr Calvert signified to me in a Letter of that Date) for his Assiduity in turning over all the Council Records in Order to draw up an historical Accot or State of the several Revenue Laws which had been passed here since the Settlement of the Country I flatter myself Your Ldp had from that Performance conceived a good Opinion of him &
p. 64 that therefore it would be unnecessary for me to say any thing more in his favour, than that I am persuaded if Your Ldp shall be pleased to employ him he will be always ready to devote his best Abilities to your Ldps Service. Having lately received another Circular Letter from Mr Secy Pitt I have once more convened the Assembly & press'd them to grant Supplies in Obedience to His Majesty's Orders & the Requisition of His General, at the Opening of the Session I laid before them Mr Pratts Opinion & intreated them to pay due Regard to it, but what weight it is likely to have with the Lower House I cannot yet pronounce as they did not meet till the 22d Inst. I am—

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Annapolis 27th March 1760 transmitted by
Sir

Having been just now informed that the Distemper under which Colo Goldsborough hath long languished will certainly deprive us of him very shortly I have in the inclosed Letter taken the Liberty to recommend Mr Ridout as a Gentleman proper to succeed him in the Council which Recommendation I flatter myself you will well approve of & that you will second my Application. I need not I presume remind you in what Character Mr Ridout came with me into the Province, he has ever since resided with me as a Companion & acted as my private Secretary by which means You will imagine he has made himself acquainted not only with our late Transactions but also with the early History of the Province & rendered himself better qualified than most others to serve His Ldp in any Station wherein he may be pleased to employ him. It p. 65
hath as I have intimated to you in former Letters some how or other happened that notwithstanding my Desire to destinguish him by some Mark of Favour it was never in my power to do it till Decr last when I prevailed on Mr Randolph one of His Majesty's Surveyor's General to appoint him Collector of the Customs in North Potowmack but I flatter myself that you have e'er this time obtained His Ldp's Leave for me to serve him in some other manner that I may reassume the Office of Surveyor General of this Shore which my Predecessors enjoyed. As I do not think it improbable that His Ldp will be much sollicited to appoint a Gentleman of the Eastern Shore a Councellor in the Stead of Colo Goldsborough I conceive it is my Duty to intimate to you that tis not without great Difficulty that any of the members who reside on that side the Bay can be got over to Annapolis on any Account whatever, by which means it often happens that I cannot collect enough members to make up a Council (some of those who reside on this Side being Invalids) & indeed Mr Tasker, his Son the Colonel, & his Son in Law Mr Dulany have generally the Determination of every Point that is submitted to the Consideration of the Council or that comes before the Upper House, an Evil which I must confess I should be very glad to see remedied. As it would give me pleasure to know whether the Proposal I have taken the Liberty to make meets with His Ldp's Approbation I hope you will be so kind as to obtain & communicate to me his Answer, either by the Packett or otherwise as soon as possible. You will find by the inclosed Gazette that I have been again obliged to convene the Assembly & sollicit Supplies for the Service of the ensuing Campaign & I presume you will conclude as I do from the Address

Letter Bk. IV p. 66 of the Lower House that they will not pay much Regard to Mr Pratts Opinion. They have I understand voted 1000 Men & ordered a Bill to be prepared for Raising £50,000 by just the same method that was proposed the last year which perhaps will be offered to the Upper House about the latter End of next Week. The Assembly of Pensilva were the 20th Inst. preparing an Act for Raising & Supporting 2700 Men during the ensuing Campaign, The Act is to be exactly the same as was the One which Governor Denny passed last Spring, & from what Governor Hamilton is said to have dropt in Company there is I suppose no Probability of its being refused. The Northern Colonies are all Raising & will support the Numbers which they respectively furnished last Year & the Virginians have also agreed to support their Regiment one more Campaign. I presume you will have learnt before this reaches you that the Cherokees have played Governor Lyttleton & the Inhabitants of So Carolina an ugly Trick having reduced the Fort wherein the Hostages which they had given were detained & then fallen all at once on the Frontier Settlements so that according to our last Advices they are now in a much worse Condition than our Frontier People were while the Enemy were Masters of the Ohio.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to the Lords of Trade.]

Annas 28th March 1760.

My Lds

I do myself the honour to inform Your Ldps that having on the 26th of Feby received Your Ldps Letter dated the 13th of Novr last I forthwith issued a Proclamation in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands communicated to me by Your Ldps Lettr & appointed the 17th of the present month to be observed throughout this Province as a Day of Publick Thanksgiving for the many signal Successes which it had pleased Almighty God to give to His Majesty's Arms both by Sea & Land during the Course of the last Year, which Day was accordingly observed by myself & His Majesty's good Subjects the Inhabitants of Maryland with such Solemnities as were suitable to so great an Occasion. I am &c.

[Commissioners of Customs to Sharpe.]

Original. Sir

Having by the enclosed letter to Mr Randolph acquainted him that We have Pursuant to a Warrant from the Treasury issued our Deputation to Mr John Ridout to be Surveyor of the Customs at Pocomoke in Maryland in the room of Edmund

Hough deceased, We desire the favour of Your Excellency (in case of Mr Randolphs absence) to admit Mr. Ridout to his duty on his executing the Bond enclosed in the Letter to the Surveyor General and taking the Oaths enjoined by Law and grant him a Certificate thereof to be transmitted to Us

We are, Sir your Excellency's

Custom house London
29th March 1760

most Obedient humble Servts
P. Pack C. Amyand
J. Evelyn H Pelham

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland

[Sharpe to Christopher Kilby.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis the 10th April 1760—

Sir

I am sorry I can give no other Answer to the Letter you were pleased to write from N York the 22d of last Month than that the late Proceedings of our Assembly leave me no room to hope that they will be prevailed on to grant any more Money for His Majesty's Service during the War & that I have now very little Reason to think they ever intended to discharge the Debts which were contracted on Account of the Maryland Troops after the 8th of Octr 1757 when the money which had been before granted for their Support was entirely expended. This being the Case I must submit it to Yourself to proceed in such manner as you shall think best for a Reimbursement of the £1500 which you were the Summer before last pleased to advance Dr Ross in Order to prevent his being ruined by having continued to Victual the Maryland Troops after the time abovementioned. I presume you remember that what Dr Ross did after that time was done in Consequence of Letters from the Earl of Loudoun to me & from Genl Stanwix to the Doctor & that he had great Reason to hope either His Ldp or the General would take measures for his being paid, As he was however unhappily disappointed in such his Expectations & the Money due to him for Provisions furnished to the Maryland Troops amounts to a very considerable Sum more than what you were so kind as to advance him & as he could no longer hope to be paid by the Assembly he thought fit in Septr last to address a State of his Case & a Petition for Relief to the Rt hon^ble^ Mr Secretary Pitt to whom I took the Liberty to transmit the same the latter End of that Month. In this State he has mentioned the Letters which Genl Stanwix was pleased to send him & also advised Mr Pitt of Your having advanced him the Sum of £1500 & Brigr Forbes a farther Sum in order to support his Credit untill he should be able to recover the Money that was

Letter Bk. III due to him for Provisions supplied to the Maryland Forces. Should the Secretary of State be pleased to take notice of Dr Ross's Petition I shall not fail to advise you thereof as soon as I receive such Intelligence that you may then take such measures as you may think expedient for Your Reimbursement, or if you think proper to make Application home immediately for the money you advanced & are of Opinion that any Certificate from me would be of Service Be pleased to signify to me what Sort of one you would choose & I will transmit it to you without Delay—

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

10th April 1760—

Sir

I am sorry I cannot send Your Excellency a more agreeable answer to your Letter of the 6th Ult. which I had the pleasure to receive by Colo Howe than that the Proceedings of our Assembly at this time have been such as I apprehended they would be when I did myself the honour to write to Your Excellency the 25th of Feby The Letter which you were pleased to forward to me from Mr Secretary Pitt appearing to be a Circular one & not containing any particular Censure on the Conduct of the Lower House more than did that Letter from the Secretary of State which I was ordered to communicate to them last year, They paid very little Regard to it nor would they suffer the opinion of His Majesty's Attorney Genl to have more weight with them. They did indeed in order to save Appearances express a Readiness to comply with His Majesty's Requisition, & thereupon Voted a Thousand Men for the Service of the ensuing Campaign, but they Resolved at the same time that the money necessary for Levying & Supporting such Men should be raised by a Bill which they were morally certain the Upper House would not pass since they had already rejected it five times & Mr Pratt the King's Attorney General in his opinion given thereupon had declared it to be unjust & unreasonable & such a one as could not be enacted into a Law without a Breach of Publick Faith & a Violation of our Constitution—I would not willingly intrude on your Excellencys Time but as the Members of the Lower House pretend to think that you will be convinced by a Sight of their Votes & Resolves that they have done their Part towards Raising the necessary Supplies & that the Upper House are alone to blame, I must take the Liberty to inclose a Copy of such their Resolves together with a short Address which they likewise sent me upon my Desiring to know their final Resolution, & I also think it my Duty therewith to inclose

an Address that was this Day presented to me by the Gentlemen of the Upper House in justification of their Conduct. As the People of this Province in general seem dead to all Sense of Gratitude & Duty to our most gracious Sovereign & the mother Country & to have been incited at the Beginning of the War to grant Supplies by no other motive than Fear (our Frontiers being then laid waste & depopulated by the Savages) & the Inhabitants now think themselves quite secure I do not imagine their Representatives will be by any means prevailed on to raise & support any more Troops during the Continuance of this War & I much question whether they will ever have honour enough to pay off the Arrears which are due to the Forces that were some time ago in the Service of the Province notwithstanding they have by several Resolves acknowledged the Justice of their Claims. Hoping Your Excellency will believe that no Endeavours of mine have been wanting to obtain the Supplies w^ch^ the Assembly of this Province ought at this time to have granted & most sincerely wishing you a continued Series of Success during the ensuing Campaign I am with great Regard S^r^— Letter Bk. III

[Fauquier to Sharpe.] Original.

W^ms^burgh April 12^th^ 1760

S^r^

This will be delivered to you by M^r^ Fox who is going into Maryland with a Hue and cry from me to look after a mulatto slave belonging to Colonel Bernard Moore of this Colony, who has rec^d^ Intelligence of his being now on Board some ship in Maryland. If any orders from you to the Justices of your Colony should be necessary to secure him I take the Liberty to beg your assistance, or if the expences should exceed his stock of mony, I will be answerable for any sum, you will draw upon me for in favour of M^r^ Fox. Colonel Moore being a gentleman of Note in the Colony for whom I have a great personal Regard.

I am with great Esteem S^r^
y^r^ Excellency's most obed^t^ hum: Servant
Fran: Fauquier

P. S. When you write to D^r^ Gregory Sharpe I should be much obliged to you to enquire what is become of S^r^ Isaac Newtons papers relating to the History of the two first centuries of Christianity. I am solicitous about their Fate.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Pitt.]

Annapolis the 14th April 1760.

Sir.

I now do myself the honour to inform you that having convened the Assembly of this Province immediately on the Receit of your Letter dated the 7th of Ianʸ I communicated to them the Contents of it, pressing them at the same time to embrace the Opportunity which it offered them of effacing the Remembrance of their past Failures & of manifesting their Duty Affection & Gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign & to the mother Country by raising & supporting such a Number of Troops to assist in the Operations of the ensuing Campaign as His Majesty was pleased to expect from this Province & as the Inhabitants can well afford to furnish, but Sir tis with concern I must also inform you that an Address which the members of the Lower House sent me the second Day after they met gave me great reason to apprehend, & some Resolves which the House made soon afterwards left me no room to doubt but they were determined at all Events to avoid complying with His Majesty's Requisition, for altho I laid before them together with Your Letter the Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney General Mr Pratt on the Supply Bill which they had at several times within these three years offered to the Upper House in which Opinion he had Remarked on several Parts of the Bill & declared it to be such a one as the other Branches of our Legislature could not consistent with Honour or their Duty agree to, yet the Gentlemen of the Lower House Resolved that they would again offer the same Bill & that as they could not agree in opinion with Mr Pratt that it was either unreasonable or unconstitutional they would still adhere to it; Accordingly they sent their Bill a few Days afterwards to the Gentlemen of the Upper House not expecting their Concurrence, but conceiving that it would have a better Appearance for them to Vote Supplies & then propose to raise them by a Bill which they knew would be rejected than at once to declare themselves entirely averse to granting any Money for His Majesty's Service. Such being the Resolutions of the Lower House, & the Gentlemen of the Upper House being confirmed by Mr Pratt's Remarks & Observations in the opinion which they always entertained of the Bill that was now for the sixth time offered them, it is I imagine almost unnecessary for me to add that they have again broke up without enabling me to send General Amherst or the Officer that is appointed to Command His Majesty's Forces in this Part of America the least Assistance; nor can I since the opinion of His Majesty's Attorney General hath had so little weight with them flatter myself that they will be ever

prevailed on to raise & support any more Troops during the Continuance of this War especially as I am convinced that a Majority of their Constituents now they think themselves secure from Danger are really averse to being burthened with any more Taxes—Hoping that the Almighty will continue to bless the Arms of our most gracious Sovereign during this Campaign with as great & signal Successes as were obtained by His Majestys Fleets & armies during the Course of the last year on which I presume most heartily to congratulate You I remain with the utmost Respect &c Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Stanwix.]

17th of April 1760.

Sir

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your Lettr dated the 10th Inst. wherein you were pleased to signify to me that you hoped the Troops which had been demanded from this Province for the Service of the ensuing Campaign would be at the Place of Rendezvous the 12th of next month & in readiness to march thence in Obedience to such Orders as may be sent them by the Officer who is appointed to command this Summer to the westward I am sorry Sr at being obliged in answer to Your Letter to inform you that our Assembly broke up again the 11th Inst without granting any Supplies for His Majesty's Service, the Lower House having once more declared their Resolution to adhere to their old Bill & the Gentlemen who compose the Upper House being confirmed by the Advice of His Majesty's Attorney General Mr Pratt in their opinion that they ought not to pass it. As I presume a particular Account of the Proceedings of the two Houses on this occasion would afford you very little Satisfaction I shall not trouble you therewith but only add that I am.

[Sharpe to Shirley.]

Annapolis in Maryland 2d May 1760.

To His Excellency Major General Shirley Governor of the Bahama Islands.

Dr Sr

It being reported here that several Vessels belonging to the Northern Colonies having been lately taken & carried into Providence by some Privateers fitted out from that Island were libelled in the Court of Vice-Admiralty there & condemned for the Benefit of the Captors & that notwithstanding the Owners of such Vessels were advised by Lawyers that such Vessels were not liable to be made Prize & that upon an

Letter Bk. III Appeal home they may be relieved yet that having no Correspondents at Providence to become joint Sureties with the Masters of their Vessels agreeable to the Directions of the Act of Parliament, they were deprived of the Benefit of Appealing, Some Gentlemen of this Province who are Owners of a Vessel called the Alexandria of which one John Cullom is Master being apprehensive that she might possibly be captured by some Privateer belonging to Providence & dealt with in the same manner tho they seem confident that she is not liable to be seized or condemned have requested it as a favour of me to write to you (as they have no Correspondent in the Bahama Islands) & beg that in Case she should be captured on her present Voyage & on any Suggestions be libelled & condemned in Your Government you will be so kind as to prevail on some responsible Person to become joint Security with the master on his Appealing home so that he may be again put in Possession of his Vessel & Cargo & they not be strip't of their Property only for want of having Correspondents in Your Govern[t] who might give Security for them on an Appeal to England. As they seem to be very confident that neither their Vessel nor Cargo is liable to be made Prize or to Forfeiture & have executed a Bond to indemnify me & whoever shall give Security for them in Consequence of my Application & Request to you; & as I have a Regard for them I could not refuse their Solicitation & hope that if there should be Occasion & Capt Cullom should address himself to Your Excellency, you will for the Benefit of his Owners shew him all the Countenance & afford him all the Assistance in Your Power consistent with the Duty of Your Excellency's Station, & in case you shall prevail on any Gentleman to become joint Surety for any Sum less than Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling with Capt Cullom on an Appeal in Consequence of this Letter I do engage & promise to save Your Excellency or such Gentleman harmless & indemnified. Having already acquainted Your Excellency with the Reasons that have made me presume to take this Liberty with you I shall only add that I flatter myself you will excuse it & always believe that I am with the most sincere Regard & sanguine wishes for Your Excellency's welfare D[r] S[r] Your most humble & most obed[t] Serv[t]

Hor[o] Sharpe.

Letter Bk. IV p. 66

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis the 4th of May 1760.

My Ld.

In a Letter which I had the honour to address to Your Ldp the 27th of March I informed you that the Assembly having

met the 22d of that Month I had communicated to them a Letter which I had received a short time before from Mr Secretary Pitt & also a Copy of that Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney Genl Mr Pratt which Your Ldp was pleased to transmit to me with Your Letter dated the 30th of Augst last. I now take the Liberty to inclose Your Ldp a Copy of the Speech with which I opened the Session & also Copies of the Addresses that were presented to me by both Houses in answer thereto. After going thro this Ceremony the Lower House having taken the Letters which I had communicated to them & the opinion of Mr Pratt into Consideration passed a Vote for a Thousand Men, but at the same time they Resolved that the Money necessary for Levying & Supporting them should be raised by the same Bill which the Upper House had before rejected & which His Majesty's Attorney Genl had moreover condemned & pronounced as Your Ldp knows on many Accounts unfit to be passed into a Law. In Consequence of this Resolve the old Bill was again brought into & read in the Lower House & on the 31st of March was offered to the Upper House for their Concurrence, not that any Member of the Assembly imagined there was any Probability of its being assented to but 'twas sent to the Upper House for Form Sake only, the Majority of the Representives being of Opinion that they should save Appearances better by proceeding in this manner than if they had at once declared themselves absolutely averse to granting Supplies for His Majesty's Service by any means whatever. It is I presume almost unnecessary after what has been already said to tell Your Ldp that this Session ended in just the same manner that all our late Sessions have done & as I am persuaded every Session will end while Supplies are demanded for His Majesty's Service unless the Secretary of State shall think proper instead of sending me a Circular Letter to address such a one to me as might shew the Gentlemen of the Lower House that having been thorowly advised of their Proceedings he entirely disapproves of their Conduct. As to the Inhabitants of the Province in general they seem to be very well pleased since they are not burthened with any more Taxes & as they do not conceive themselves to be in any Danger now from the Enemy & are not ambitious of acquiring a Reputation for Zeal & exemplary Loyalty they seem to be very indifferent about the Event of the Campaign or at least think that the Business can be effectually done without their interesting themselves in any manner whatever. During the Session I communicated to the Gentlemen of the Upper House Your Ldp's Pleasure relative to a Division of All Saints Parish in Frederick County whereupon the Attorney Genl prepared a Bill for that purpose

Letter Bk. IV

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Letter Bk. IV which was sent to the Lower House, but was there rejected because as it was said some of the Burgesses from Frederick County were of opinion that a Division might be made more agreeable to the Sentiments of the Parishioners than that proposed by the Bill, & that therefore Nothing ought to be done therein till the Parishioners could be again consulted. This being the Case M^r^ Bacon still continues to officiate there as a Reader & M^r^ Thornton continues to officiate as a Curate under M^r^ Bacon in S^t^ Peter's Parish in Talbot County. The Gentlemen of the Upper House likewise sent to the Lower House the Naturalization Bill which Your Ldp was pleased to approve of but they refused to pass it unless all Papists were expressly excluded from every Advantage which that Bill was intended to grant to Aliens & such as may have purchased Lands from them in this Province so that Bill also fell to the Ground. In the Letter which I addressed to Your Ldp the 2^d^ of Feb^y^ I informed you that there were two small Parishes
p. 69 lately vacated in this County by the Death of the Rev^d^ M^r^ Spencer & the Rev^d^ M^r^ Chalmers & I moreover advised Your Ldp of my Intention to induct into one of them the Rev^d^ M^r^ Philip Walker (in whose favour Your Ldp was some time ago pleased to give an Instruction requiring me to induct him into one of the first Livings that should become vacant) but the Parish of S^t^ Mary's White Chapple in Dorchester County being vacated by the Death of the Rev^d^ M^r^ Myers before M^r^ Walker had removed into this County & M^r^ Walker being extreemly desirous to be presented to that because his Estate lies there & his Friends live in that County I took the Liberty to gratify him as he is a well behaved Man & gave him that Parish which Step I hope will meet with Your Ldp's Approbation. The two Livings which were lately enjoyed by M^r^ Spencer & M^r^ Chalmers are still vacant, one of them I would bestow if Your Ldp pleases on the Rev^d^ M^r^ Berkley whom I took the Liberty to mention in a former Lett^r^ & as the other Parish is a very small one & contiguous to this which is also small I wish it was possible to bring about a Junction or Union of them, tho I much question if a Majority of the Inhabitants of Westminister will be ever prevailed on to agree to that Scheme & unless they will not only agree to but petition for it I presume the Lower House will not assent to a Bill for that purpose—The Assembly of Pens^a^ having offered & Governor Hamilton having passed another Act this Spring for granting the Sum of £100,000 more for His Majesty's Service on the same Plan as they granted Supplies last Year, the Governor has in Consequence thereof appointed Officers & impowered them to raise 1700 men for the Service of the
p. 70 ensuing Campaign, they are I understand to be all employed

to the Westward under the Command of Brig^{r} Monkton (who succeeds Gen^{l} Stanwix) in Conjunction with the first Battalion of the Royal American Reg^{t} & Part of the Virg^{a} Corps. The Rest of the Virginians are marched to cover the South Western Part of that Colony from the Incursions of the Cherokees who have lately done some Mischief there as well as on the Borders of North Carolina, & in So Carolina they have done infinite Mischief, but as the 1200 Highlanders who were lately sent thither from N York are arrived there & are marching towards the Frontiers it is hoped a Stop will be shortly put to the Career of those Savages. According to an Account that is inserted in the Phil^{a} Gazette of the 1st Inst. which is said to be given by four French Deserters who lately came to Albany, the Enemy had collected together to Montreal 15000 Men in order to attack Quebec in case a Fleet should come this Spring from Old France as was expected to assist them; The Men of War that have wintered at Hallifax were to sail for the River St. Lawrence the 20th of last Month & it is supposed that General Amherst hath before this time left N York, 'tis said that he has sent orders to the Commanding Officer at Louisburg to destroy all the Fortifications & Works of that Place, & 'tis also reported that there has been a great Mortality lately among the Troops that were left in Garrison at Ticonderoga & Crown Point but I know not how far these Accounts may be credited— Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 4th May 1760. & transmitted by Capt.

Sir

The last Letters that I had the honour of addressing to His Ldp & Yourself were dated the 27th of March & my principal Design in writing them was to sollicit Leave to fill up the next vacant Seat that might happen in the Council with M^{r} Ridout who you may remember came with me from England & as I am of Opinion that he is both worthy & capable to serve His Ldp in any Station wherein He may be pleased to employ him I earnestly hope my Application in his favour will meet with both His Ldp's & Your Approbation. At the same time I informed His Ldp & you that in Consequence of another Letter from M^{r} Sec^{y} Pitt I had been obliged to convene the Assembly once more & to ask of them Supplies for His Majesty's Service. From the Address which was presented to me by the Lower House in Answer to my Speech at the opening of the Session I concluded that they would again pursue the same measures which they have so stedfastly adhered to for these three Years past, & the Issue of the Session has shewn p. 71

Letter Bk. IV that I was not mistaken. Having appointed a Day for taking the Letters & Opinion which I had communicated to them into Consideration They passed just the same Votes & made the same Resolves that were entered into by them last year (of which you may see a Copy in the 32d 33d & 34th Pages of the inclosed Journal) & on the 31st of March they sent to the Upper House a Bill for Raising £60000 for the purposes therein mentioned by just the same Mode that was proposed last year; nor would they pay so much Regard to Mr Pratt's opinion on that old Bill of theirs as to alter it in any respect whatever. After such a Proceeding there was not the least Room to hope that any thing would be done relative to His Majesty's
p. 72 Service however as the two Houses had other Bills under Consideration they continued Sitting till the 11th of April when I passed in the usual Form five Continuing Acts & three others of no great Consequence as on perusing them you will readily perceive. Besides these & the Supply Bill there were several others brought on the Carpet which miscarried, in particular the Naturalization Bill which being approved of by His Ldp was by the Gentlemen of the Upper sent to the Lower House where it was rejected because it did not expressly exclude Papists from all the Advantages which thro His Ldps Favour were to be by that Bill conferred on Aliens & such as have by purchase or other means acquired Lands that belonged to Aliens within this Province. The Gentlemen of the Upper House sent down likewise a Bill for Dividing All Saints Parish in Frederick County which was refused as 'twas given out because some of the Burgesses from that County thought the Parishioners would choose to have it divided in a different manner from what the Gentlemen of the Upper House had proposed. There was likewise a Bill prepared in the Lower House & sent to the Upper for extending the Duration of the Supply Bill that was passed in 1756 & for continuing it three years longer than it would otherwise remain in Force, in order to prevent any extraordinary Tax being laid on the Lands throughout the Province to make up what the other Funds & Duties imposed by that Act have proved deficient. The Gentlemen of the Upper House were inclined to continue the Act one Year longer than it is now to endure & to aid it in some measure by a Poll Tax for the reasons given in their Message
p. 73 to the Lower House (which is inserted in the 24th Page of their Journal) they would not pass the continuing Bill in the Form it was offered them. As I find by a Letter which I received this Morning from General Amherst that he intends to transmit to Mr Secretary Pitt one which I lately wrote to him on our Assembly's breaking up without granting any Supplies, I

thought it would not be amiss to inclose you a Copy of that Letter Bk. IV
Letter of mine, & also a Copy of one that I addressed to Mr
Pitt himself on the same Occasion & of which I now transmit
to him a Duplicate. The Parish of St Marys White Chapple
in Dorchester County having become vacant by the Death of
Mr Myers soon after I wrote to you the 2d of Feby I inducted
the Revd Mr Philip Walker in whose favour His Ldp was
pleased some time ago to send me a particular Instruction,
Mr Walker having several Reasons to be more fond of that
Parish than any other in the Province. The two Livings in
this County that were lately enjoyed by Mr Spencer & Mr
Chalmers are still vacant. If His Ldp approves thereof I
would bestow one of them on the Revd Mr Berkley who has
resided some time in the Province; the other which is conti-
guous to this Parish I could wish to see united or joined to it,
but such a Thing cannot be done unless the Parishioners
would all give their Consent & that I believe it will be scarcely
possible to get. Mr Ridout tells me there is a Young Clergy-
man in the West of England one Mr Metcalf lately of Oxford
who hath been well recommended to him & whom therefore
he should be willing to serve, if His Lordship will give me p. 74
Leave to provide for him when an Opportunity offers I will
advise Mr Ridout to invite him over to the Province. Mr
Smith the late Clerk of Kent County being dead Mr Dennis
Dulany hath agreeable to your orders been lately put into
possession of that Office which is a very lucrative one, & as he
is now provided for I think it is not unlikely that Mr Dl Dulany
the Commissary Genl will sollicit you & endeavour to secure
a Promise in favour of his other Brother Mr Walter Dulany.
Such a Promise however I hope you will never give him, for
it would in the first place put it absolutely out of my Power to
serve those who I may probably think have a prior Right to
expect some Favour from His Ldp; in the second Place was
he to obtain any Office in that manner it would not only make
him but incline others also to think lightly of the Confidence
which I hope His Ldp is pleased to repose in me, & instead
of recommending themselves to Favour by behaving well
towards me they will take a different way to obtain their Ends,
the natural Consequence of which you cannot but foresee.
Besides to be candid & free with you I do not think Mr Du-
lany's own Behaviour since he has been promoted has been
such either towards the Lord Proprietary or myself as gives
him a Right to expect or (to use a word more applicable to
him) to insist that all his Family & Friends shall be preferred
to every one else. As I am just now informed by the Printer
that the Addresses which were presented to me by both
Houses of Assembly in Answer to my Speech at the opening p. 75

Letter Bk. IV of the last Session were not printed seperately as usual I have taken the Liberty to inclose His Ldp the Gazette in which they were published which was not my Intention when I mentioned them to His Ldp in my Letter. The Surveyor of Frederick County assures me that neither he nor either of his Assistants know or can hear of any Parcel of tolerable Land in the Inhabited Parts of the County which contains the quantity of 5000 Acres & is not already taken up by some Person or other, so that I am afraid it will not be possible to have another Mannour laid out & reserved there unless a Tract of good Land shall be discovered large enough for that Purpose beyond Fort Cumberland & His Ldp chooses to have a Mannour laid out in that distant Part of the Province. Inclosed I send you Thirds of Bills of Exchange for £125.0.7 which I remitted to you the 27th of March; lest both the Original & Duplicate of that Letter should be miscarried. I likewise inclose you the Pens[a] Gazette of the 1st Inst which contains all the News that hath lately come to Us from either the Northward or Southward unless that Gen[l] Amherst hath sent orders to the Commanding Officer at Louisburg to demolish the Fortifications of that Place & proceed up the River S[t] Lawrence with the Troops that garrisoned it.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

23d May 1760.

My Lord

The Letter which Your Ldp did me the honour to write to me the 8th of Jan[y] last & which was dld to me two Days ago hath given me the most sensible pleasure, nor is it in my power to express my thankful Acknowledgments for that Letter & the Token of Your Ldp's Esteem & Favour that accompanied it in Terms equal to the Joy which the Receit thereof afforded me, & to my Gratitude; I shall therefore only beg Leave to assure Your Ldp that the very kind manner in which you
p. 76 have been pleased to signify your Approbation of my Conduct since I have had the honour to serve Your Ldp hath made me extreemly happy, & that it shall be my constant Study & Endeavour to act in such a manner for the future as may confirm Your Ldp in the good opinion you have been pleased to entertain of me & convince others as well as Your Ldp that I am with the utmost Respect My Ld Your Ldps most grateful & most devoted Serv[t].

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

Annapolis 23d May 1760.

My Ld

Mr Calvert Your Ldp's Secretary having in his Letter dated the 18th Novr last wrote to me to the following purport viz. His Ldp considering the bad Conduct & method of his provincial property under no regular measures is by Intricacy subject to Fraud & of much Loss & Trouble to him, he therefore directs Propositions relative vizt that the Land Office His Ldp's Office of Record from whence issues all Common, Special & Resurvey Warrants, Grants & Patents of Land & of Escheat Land, 'Tis proposed that part of that Office shall be a Repositary for all the Farm Contracts from the Rent Roll Keepers, which Contracts before delivered to the Farmers to be examined & certified by the Judges of that Office as to the Validity of Quit Rent of each County. And in that Office to be Deposited the Leases of all Mannour Lands & of all other Rights payable to the Ld Proprietor, the original Contracts as often as Occasion shall happen of Renewal to be deposited in that office ready to be produced before the Board there, to consist of the Lieutn Governor, the Judges of the office, the Receivers Genl & Rent Roll Keepers. The Lieutn Governor with the Judges of the Land Office to sign all p. 77
Common, Special, & Resurvey Warrants, Grants & Patents & of Escheat Land disposed of & entered on Record. The Farm Contracts as often as renewed to be by the Receivers Genl transmitted to the Lord Proprietor & attested Copies of all other Concerns of his Revenue on Renewal. In order to Compensate for this Trouble & Attendance 'tis proposed viz. to the Judges of the Land Office their Profit as usual. To the Lieutt Governor five pr Cent out of the Ten pr Cent as has been usually paid on Value of Land disposed of & four pr Cent of the said Value to the Two Receivers General One for each Shore & the Remaining one pr Cent for an additional Clerk to the Land Office whose Business shall be to keep Books & make Entry of all Concerns necessary by order of the Board at their meetings & to serve such Orders signed by the Board or the Major Part of them, the Lieutt Governor being always one & upon the Party served not Complying with the Summons & Demand of the said Board on the Ld Proprietary's Behalf, the said Board shall by their Authority Order & Direct the Receivers General to take such measure as the Law directs by & with the Advice of the Attorney Genl Council for the Ld Proprietor; the Expence to be laid & approved by the Board & to stand charged to His Ldp, & it is proposed that five pr Cent to be paid to the Stewards of the several Mannours out of the Ten pr Cent of Rent Value as

Letter Bk. IV has been usually paid to the said Stewards for their Care & good Account & that four p[r] Cent thereof be paid to the Receivers General for their Trouble; & that the Remaining One p[r] Cent to the use of the Clerk of the Land Office afd. His Ldp desires Your Consideration on the above Plan for method & Rectitude of his private property which for want of
p. 78 regular Establishment is precarious besides the want of a proper Office as Repositary for all His Instructions Deeds & Papers subjects his Revenues to great Distress & Loss. By the above Scheme he proposes Knowledge & Security by Advice & the means of his Guidance & right Issue & the giving him Contentment, in Justice his due strictly from his several Officers of Revenue who are by him well paid for their so Doing. He trusts in Your Friendship & Service & that You'll favour him with your opinion & Report of & concerning. The Profits on the Land Office the 10 p[r] Cent often amounts to four & five hundred pounds p[r] Ann. Half is proposed to the Governor & may be annexed Fees on all Warrants Grants &c[a] & in whose Hands the Office Seals should rest. On the Stability of this Office the Ld Proprietor's Happiness depends & the only Security for due Circulation of Wealth to the Owner is Check upon Check 'tis the Band of Honesty. The Land Office is a great Trust & of the utmost Consequence to all concerned; therefore requires real Fidelity & the best Abilities for due Execution. Much Waste has been & now is of Quit Rent not in Possession of the Proprietor, but of these Things you & M[r] Attorney Bordley can right; the present Condition & Management of the Office is a Reproach of Misdemeanour in publick Employment. The Intention of the Plan is two Receivers Gen[l] My Ld desires Your Recommendation of them with sufficient Security & hopes for them of the Upper House & thinks it proper that the Rent Roll Keepers place should belong to the Office of the Receivers General.

That Your Ldp may the more readily comprehend what in Obedience to Your Commands I shall take the Liberty to offer on this Subject in answer to the above Extract from M[r] Calvert's Letter I must beg Leave to trouble Your Ldp with a
p. 79 particular Account of the process or Steps that are taken by those who are desirous of obtaining Patents for Land within your Ldp's Province. If the Person wants to take up (or obtain Patent for) a quantity of vacant uncultivated Land (suppose 100 Acres) he makes known his Intention to the Agent who upon such Person's paying down the usual Caution (or original purchase) money viz. £5 Stg. (for the quantity of 100 Acres) gives him an Order to the Judges of the Land Office for a Common Warrant (as it is called in Contradistinc-

tion to a Special Warrant or Warrant of Resurvey) for the Letter Bk. IV
said quantity, whereupon the Register or Chief Clerk of the Land Office makes out such Warrant, which being signed with the Judges Names & Stamped with the Office Seal is directed to the Surveyor General. In pursuance of this Warrant the D Surveyor of the County where the Land lies proceeds to Survey or (as they term it) Run out the Land & then Returns to the Examiner a Certificate of his having so done, in such Certificate describing the Situation or place of the Land & the Lines or Courses that Limit or bound it. The Examiners Duty is to see that the Description is properly made & that every part of the Certificate is in due form & being satisfied of those particulars he endorses it & returns it to the Land Office in order that a patent for the Land therein described might be prepared for the Chancellor who passes it by signing his Name & ordering the Great Seal of the Province to be thereunto affixed, which being done the Patentee might apply for & take it out of the Office whenever he pleases; & in the Month of Decem^{r} following the several Officers to wit the Judges of the Land Office, the Surveyor, the Examiner, & the Chancellor make out their several Accounts against the Patentee for the Fees due to them respectively, which Accounts are put into the Sheriffs hands in order p. 80
that he may collect such Fees in the Summer following. that your Ldp may have a more clear Idea of what I have said (for 'tis difficult to express ones self on such a Subject) I shall take the Liberty to transmit Copies of The Agents order to the Judges of the Land Office; of a Common Warrant issued thereupon; of the Surveyor's Certificate with the Examiners Endorsement thereon; & of a Patent issued in Consequence thereof; which Copies are Stitched together & marked with the Letter A. But if the Land which the Person applying is desirous to Secure or obtain Patent for hath either been cultivated by Somebody who had no Right thereto or is contiguous to a Tract which such Person is already possessed of & to which he would choose to add or join it, The Process is somewhat different, for then he must in the first place apply by Petition to the Judges of the Land Office & desire a special Warrant to survey a particular Tract or parcel of Land the Situation or place of which the Petition describes, or to Resurvey the Tract he is already possessed of & to add thereto any contiguous Vacancy: in Consequence of & agreeable to the Request of the Petitioner either a special Warrant or a Warrant of Resurvey (according to the Tenor of the Petition) is issued signed & sealed after the same manner as a Common Warrant & directed to the D Surveyor of the County where the Land applied for is situated; in pursuance

Letter Bk. IV of such Warrant a Survey is made & Certificate thereof returned to the Examiner with a particular Account therein of the Improvements (if any) on the Land therein described such as Houses Orchards or the like. The Examiner having found the Certificate right & passed the same, returns it to the Land Office where it lies untill the party applies for & carries it to
p. 81 the Agent in Order to Compound or pay the Caution Money & also what may be demanded for the Improvements, & when the Party has made such payment the Agent endorses on the Certificate the Sum Total that he has received & signifies that patent may therefore issue; A Patent being then prepared in the Office is brought to the Governor who being satisfied by the Agents' Endorsement on the Certificate that all Requisites have been complied with on the Part of the Patentee Signs his Name thereon in Token of Approbation & moreover passes the Patent in the manner above described, for the Reason already given I likewise send Your Ldp Copies of a Petition, Special Warrant, Warrant of Resurvey Surveyors Certificate with the Examiner's Endorsement & Agents Receit or Acknowledgment thereon & also of Patent passed in Consequence thereof which Copies being stitched together are marked with the Letter B.—Now my Ld as this Process or mode of Proceeding is always observed & every Petition, Warrant, Certificate & Patent regularly entered in the Land Records, & those Records kept in a Publick Office (the Judges of which Office as well as the Register being under the Tye of an Oath to execute their Duty faithfully) I cannot for my own Part propose any Alteration in the method of issuing Warrants &c. that could be made for the better, & really it seems to be generally acknowledged that throughout N America there is not a more regular & unexceptionable Scheme pursued, but indeed it was not from the first Settlement of the Province on the same Footing, & to that it must be principally attributed that the Rent Rolls are & will perhaps for ever be in some measure erroneous. The Escheat Warrants that are applied for being very few & the Surveyors being always very particular in their Descriptions of the Land
p. 82 & the Improvements thereon the Agent is never at a Loss to estimate or Value such Land, & as he acknowledges his Receit of the Caution Money on the Back of the Certificate which must go thro the hands of the Judges of the Land Office & Chancellor there is no more room for Fraud here than in the Case of special Warrants or Warrants of Resurvey, concerning which I have wrote very fully to Your Ldp already. I think Your Ldp will be satisfied by what I have said that it is scarcely possible for Your Ldp's Revenue to be prejudiced by any thing that can be transacted in the Land Office unless

the Chancellor as well as the Surveyor & Agent are privy to Letter Bk. IV
it & for my own Part I have always made it a Rule (tho some
Errors in old Patents shew my Predecessors did not) to
examine every patent that is offered to me before I sign it &
see that the Quit Rents thereby reserved are rightly calcu-
lated. As to the Agent both the Judges of the Land Office
as well as the Chancellor are a Check upon him with respect
to the Caution Money that is paid for every Tract of Land
that is granted & it is I understand a constant Rule for the
Judges to review that Article or Part of the Agents Accounts
& to certify to Your Ldp annually that upon Examination
they find it just & true. Having endeavoured to explain to
Your Ldp how Business is transacted in the Land Office &
after what method that part of Your Ldp's Revenue (I mean
the Selling of Vacant Lands) is managed, which according to
my Notion might be well executed by any Person of Common
Understanding that would properly attend to it; I will take
the Liberty to point out what in my Eye appear to be principal
Objections to the Scheme that M^r Calvert proposes: In the
first place were no Warrants for Land to be issued untill the
Lieu^t Governor & both Judges of the Land Office had signed
them it would be absolutely necessary that every one of them p. 83
should constantly reside at & be present in Annapolis, or else
People that may apply for Warrants would be detained in
Town at a considerable Expence till the Lieu^t Governor &
Iudges should all meet there or at least till every one should
come thither to Sign such Warrant; besides such Signing of
Warrants would be no Sort of Security ag^st Fraud: & if it is
meant that they should All attend or be present when the
Caution or purchase money is paid to the Agent, neither of
them would have a Moment that they could call their own,
since the Agent's Office is ever open, & it is always uncertain
when or how soon Application might be made by some Person
or other for Land Warrant.—The next Article or Part of Your
Ldp's Revenue which I shall take into Consideration is the
mannours & these may in my opinion be brought into Order,
at least under much better Regulation than they are at present,
tho indeed this is not the Work of a Day; I have often men-
tioned this matter to Col° Lloyd but as he seldom spends
a Day in Annapolis & his Attention & Thoughts are so
engrossed by his own Affairs I have long despaired of seeing
any Plan for their better Regulation carried into Execution.
I need not I presume tell your Ldp that there are Persons
under the Denomination of Stewards who have been from
time to time authorized & instructed by your Ldps Agent &
his Predecessors in that Office to superintend the several
Mannours, to parcel them out to such as were willing to

Letter Bk. IV become Tenants & to Collect the Rents. The Method these Stewards pursue is this, when a Person has an Inclination to become a Tenant on a Mannour he desires a Survey might be made on such a Part as he shall point out, which being done by the Steward, Certificate thereof is returned by Him to the
p. 84 Agent together with a Lease & Counterpart, the Agent having compared the Certificate & Lease offers them to the Governor & they both Sign & execute the Lease & its Counterpart, the Lease is then returned to the Steward to be entered on his Rentall & dld to the Lessee, but the Counterpart the Agent keeps; This Mode of Proceeding I doubt not but Your Ldp will think very regular & approve of, & for my own Part I am of Opinion that if the Agent was to appoint certain or particular Days for Signing Leases (suppose twice a Year) & would insist upon the Stewards preparing & presenting them on those Days this Business might be transacted without any Difficulty, & tho such Persons as commonly become Tenants in this Part of America are such as have not much property & often little Industry yet I am persuaded that if the Stewards were regularly called on & by a competent Salary or reasonable Reward incited to Collect the Rents as soon as they become due the Tenants would become much more punctual than they are at present, tho as it sometimes happens that a Man loses his whole Crop of Tob° without any fault of his own, I am apt to think that it will not at least for many Years be in an Agents power to Account with Your Ldp regularly & punctually for the whole Amount of the Annual Rents of the Mannours, as he might for the other Parts of Your Ldp's Revenue: I mean that some of the Tenants will at times be absolutely unable to pay their Rent when it becomes due, which of Course must occasion a Deficiency in the Agent's Remittance, however if his mannour Accounts were regularly kept & transmitted this would occasion no Intricacy or Difficulty. As the Reserve Lands are leased out in the same way as are Tenements on the Mannours they may be also put under the same Regulation. The next part of Your Ldp's Revenue that I shall mention is the Quit Rents & Alienation Fines, & on this Occasion I must say
p. 85 that now the Frontier Inhabitants are quiet & free from Alarms it must be the Agents own Fault if he does not make the Farmers account regularly & make due Payments, since if they neglect to do so he may & ought to put their Bonds in Suit, as I have more than once told him: but indeed several of them have declared to me that they have not been able sometimes to prevail on him to receive their Money or give them Acquittances when he has received it. As to settling the Naval Officers Accounts I cannot conceive there is much

Difficulty in that, since those Accounts are very simple & I Letter Bk. IV
believe all the Gentlemen except perhaps Mr Young make up
& return their Accounts punctually every year within a Month
or six weeks after the 29th of Septr The next Article I shall
take Notice of is that of the Fines & Forfeitures which it is the
Sheriffs Duty to Levy & Account for Annually to the Agent,
to whom also the Clerks of the Provincial Court & of the
several Counties ought to return annually under their Hands
& Seals of Office Lists of the Fines & Forfeitures that are
leviable by the Sheriffs respectively. I know not any other
Accounts besides those I have mentioned that the Agent has
to keep except that of protested Bills of Exchange in which
there can be no great Difficulty, tho from the Nature of it this
Account can never be properly closed annually as I think the
others may, however that would not occasion any Intricacy if
a regular Method is pursued. Having intimated to Your
Ldp what I think might & ought to have been done by the
present Agent & his Predecessors for their own Ease & Your
Ldps Satisfaction, I will take the Liberty to communicate what
I think may be farther done here for the future to prevent
Fraud & Error on the part of the Agent or Receiver General
& save Your Ldp or Your Secretary in England Abundance p. 86
of Trouble. It ought then to be an invariable Rule for the
Agent to Close his Accounts every year the 29th of Septr
this indeed he cannot do on that Day because several Parts of
the Revenue are not payable till then, but I suppose he may
get them ready by the Lady Day following (& by saying they
should be closed on the 29th Septr I mean that in his Annual
Account he should give Your Ldp Credit for all & every Part
of Your Revenue that may have accrued or become due
within the year immediately preceeding that Day). As soon
then as he can close his Accounts whether against Lady Day
or any other certain time, The Governor, the Commissary, the
Secretary, the Judges of the Land Office & the Attorney Genl
or at least some three of them may meet together with the
Agent & examine or Review his Account for the preceeding
Year wch therefore he must be instructed or directed to pro-
duce & lay before them together with all such other Accounts
(such as the Naval Officers Accounts Clerks Lists of Fines &c)
& Vouchers as they may call for or have Occasion to recur to;
when they have examined every Thing & had any Errors wch
they may discover corrected, Let each of them sign or sub-
scribe the Agents general Account & Duplicate thereof in
Testimony of their having so done, or they may order their
Clerk to make such an Entry or write such a Certificate at the
Foot of it as may be thought proper, Such as for Instance
"On the Day of the Debit Side of the above

Letter Bk. IV Account & the several Accounts therein mentioned or referred to having been examined in the presence of His Excellency &c were passed Signed by order A B." As all the Gentlemen who would compose this Board of Review enjoy Offices of considerable Profit under your Ldp I do not apprehend that Either of them could desire any particular Reward for this Service, or their Attendance a few
p. 87 Days on such an Occasion; But it will be expedient that a Person attend the Board as often as it may sit in the Capacity of a Clerk or Register; who doubtless ought to receive some Recompence for his Trouble; the Quantum it might be left to the Board to Settle, since they will be the best Judges of his Services, & his Sallary might be paid out of the Fines & Forfeitures, as I am told all incidental Charges have been heretofore done. Now as to the proposal for Your Ldp's appointing two Agents or Receivers General instead of One I think it my Duty to tell your Ldp freely that in my Opinion such an Appointment could be productive of no good Consequences but would be attended with many Inconveniencies; besides if it is scarcely worth the present Agent's while (as M^r^ Calvert tells me he says) to attend to & manage Your Ldp's Revenue for the whole Salary that he is allowed, will it be worth while or answer for two Gentl^n^ of Ability Character & Fortune to devote their time to that Service or Employment for the same Allowance, & moreover would it appear reasonable that when the Commissary General & Deputy Secretary receive such large Sallaries for Doing little & running no Risk, the Agent whose whole time ought to be devoted to Your Ldp's Service & the management of Your Affairs & who must run great Risks too on Account of the Quantity of Cash he will sometimes have in his Custody should be but scantily paid for his Care & Trouble. Were there to be two Agents & one of them was to reside on the Eastern Shore he must either depute a Person in this City to act for him, or else every one that should have Business to transact with him would be put to great Inconvenience, as for Instance if an Inhab-
p. 88 itant of the Eastern Shore wanted to take up a Tract of Land on that Side the Bay he must first ride to the Agent on that Shore to pay his Caution or purchase money & obtain an Order on the Land Office for a Warrant, to procure which Warrant he must afterwards come to Annapolis; & should the Agent happen to be from home when such Person went to pay his Caution money what unnecessary Expence & Trouble would he be put to. But not to mention others would not many of the Inconveniencies which now arise from the Agent's Residing on the Eastern Shore be then continued? Would Your Ldp or Your Lieut Governor have the Benefit of his

Advice & Assistance in Council more than we have had from Letter Bk. IV
the Attendance of the present Receiver Gen[l] in short My Ld
not to trouble your Ldp with an Enumeration of any more
Difficulties, the Impropriety of an Agent's Residing on the
Eastern Shore is not less in my Opinion than if a Clerk of
His Majesty's Exchequer was to reside constantly at Bath or
Canterbury. The only Convenience that can be suggested in
favour of an Agent's Living on the Eastern Shore is that the
Sheriffs or Farmers of those seven Counties may pay him the
Quit Rents &c. without being under a necessity of Crossing
the Bay to come to Annapolis; but in Answer to this it might
be said that unless such Agent's Dwelling is just in the
Middle on the high Road between Worcester & Cecil Coun-
ties & in some Town it must be more convenient for most of
those Sheriffs to come at once hither where there being many
good Houses of Entertainment they can be always well
accommodated, & besides they are all obliged to attend here
twice every year on the Provincial Court which detains them
in Town at least for a Week at a time each Court, & was the
Agent to Reside in this City with what Ease could they at
those Seasons settle with him, when the Rent Roll Keepers
would be also present. As I imagine enough has been said p. 89
to make Your Ldp averse to appointing two Agents instead
of One, I will now take the Liberty to point out to Your Ldp
what Sort of Person was it my own Affair I should prefer to
others. In the first place then it should not be one that is
already possessed of a monstrous Fortune for as a large
Estate in this Country will not turn to Account to the Owner
unless he devotes a great part of his time to the Care & Man-
agement of it, such a one could not give so much attention
to the Administration or management of Your Ldp's Affairs
as must be given in order that they may be brought into &
kept for the future under proper Regulation, Your Ldp is I
apprehend too well convinced of the Justice of this observa-
tion. Again a Gentleman that hath had an Education for the
Bar will not undertake it, for if he is already in good Practice
or has a promising Prospect of Business he can get more by
his Profession than the Agents Salary or Commission will
amount to, & unless he was to lay aside or neglect other
People's your Ldp's Business would be but ill attended to.
What remains then is to pitch upon some Gentleman in a dif-
ferent Situation from those I have mentioned, & as Your Ldp
seems desirous that the Agent or Agents should be of the
Council you will I flatter myself excuse me for giving Your
Ldp some Hints concerning the present members that might
enable Your Ldp the better to judge & determine which of
them you would choose to appoint Col[o] Lloyd's Successor.

Letter Bk. IV The Eldest at the Board Your Ldp knows is Mr Tasker the President of whom I presume I need say nothing more than that he was Agent till the Year 1753 when he desired Leave to Resign, since which time Your Ldp also knows he was in
p. 90 Obedience to Your Ldp's orders appointed Commissary General, that finding himself unequal to the Office he desired Mr. D Dulany his Son in Law might be joined with him & that after some time he obtained Your Ldp's Leave to resign the whole Office to his Son in Law who at present enjoys it. The next oldest Member is Colo Charles Hammond who is one of the Commissioners of the Loan Office & Treasurer of the Western Shore, for what reason he was recommended to a Seat at the Council I do not know, all I shall say more concerning him is that I cannot think of recommending him to the Office of Receiver General. As to Mr Philip Thomas he is now such an Invalid that he hardly ever goes from home nor is it expected that he will again enjoy a better State of Health. Mr Chamberlayne is also I suppose upwards of Sixty years of Age & almost deaf, enough I conceive to disqualify him for the Office in question. The next in order I think is Colo Tasker who having been already so much favoured by Your Ldp as to be appointed Deputy Secretary of the Province will never choose to resign it for the Office of Receiver Genl Mr Bt Calvert Your Ldp knows is at present one of the Judges of the Land Office as well as one of the Collectors of His Majesty's Customs in this Province (a very lucrative Place procured for him by Your Ldp's Father) he has lately built a House on a Tract of Land which the late Ld Proprietary likewise gave him about 30 miles from this City & spends almost his whole time on his plantation, whether he would think it worth while to resign his Share of the Land Office & remove to Annapolis for the Office of Receiver Genl I cannot tell; I
p. 91 must do him the Justice to say that his Behaviour towards myself & in the Upper House of Assembly has given me Satisfaction. As to Mr Lee he is Settled down on Potowmack (where he has lately built a good House) so much to his Satisfaction that I much question if any other place that could be offered him would induce him to resign his Naval Office there & remove with his Family to Annapolis. Colo Goldsborough who is the next oldest Councillor has for some time past laboured under such a Disorder as hath rendered him absolutely unfit for Business & must in a very short time inevitably carry him off. Mr Dulany Your Ldp will remember is Commissary Genl & was he not, his Business as a Lawyer would be a reason against my mentioning him on the present Occasion. Colo Henry is very often laid up with the Gout & lives in one of the most distant parts of the Province which he

could not leave without his private Affairs suffering very considerably; & as to Mr Bordley who is the Youngest Member he is also a Lawyer & Your Ldp's Attorney Genl as well as Naval Officer of this Port. Having given Your Ldp such Information as on this occasion I thought necessary concerning all the Gentlemen of the Council except Colo Lloyd to whose Qualifications Your Ldp is no Stranger I must if your Ldp will as Mr Calvert intimates choose your Agent out of that Board submit it entirely to yourself to make the Election, All I can say is that whosoever shall meet with Your Ldp's Approbation may always depend on my best Endeavours to render the Administration of his Office as easy to him as possible & I hope your Ldp will believe that as far as concerns myself no Pains shall be spared to have Your Revenue brought under a proper Regulation, but as I have often hinted to Mr Calvert I cannot do any Thing of Myself unless the Agent will perform his Duty. Mr Calvert in his Letter hints that a Part of the Land Office might be appropriated to the Use of such a Board as is mentioned in his Scheme or in the former Part of this Letter, but as the Land Office is only a small Room or Apartment in a Building called the Stadt House & is always open except Sundays for People to have Recourse to, This would by no means suit; nor indeed does it seem necessary to have a particular Apartment appropriated to the Use of such a Board, as there will be no Necessity for our Sitting more than a few Days in a year & we may then meet at the Council Chamber or the Conference Room adjoining, whither the Agent may have his Accounts brought on such an Occasion for Examination, & by way of Repository for Counterparts of the Mannour Leases that may be granted, of Counterparts or Copies of the Agents general Accounts, of the Farmers Debt Books &c. a Kind of Book Case might be erected in a Closet adjoining to the Conference Chamber at a small Expence. Mr Calvert by His Letter seems likewise to imagine that the Farm Contracts are dld out to the Farmers by the Rent Roll Keepers as well as the Debt Books, but that is not the Method, the Contracts or Articles of Agreement (as we term them) are executed by me & by the Agent dld to the Farmers who having properly executed them deliver to him Counterparts of such Articles as well as Bonds for Performance; for Your Ldp's better Information I will transmit a Copy of such Contract or Articles with a Copy of a Farmer's Bond, but as this Proceeding (I mean the Exchanging Articles & taking Bond from the Farmers) is regular & does not often vary I do not imagine it would give Your Ldp any Satisfaction to have Copies of all that are executed transmitted to you. If the Agent whoever he may be will discharge his Duty as he

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p. 93

Letter Bk. IV ought I am of Opinion that he will be under a necessity of keeping an exceeding good & trusty Clerk & such a one cannot in this Place where every thing is extreemly dear be hired for less than £100 a year & possibly the Agent must in Order to bring Matters the sooner under proper Regulation let him have for some time an Assistant; what the Agent's Income might communibus Annis be estimated at I do not know but presume it will well afford such Disbursements.—In case Your Ldp should not think proper to choose Your Agent from among the members that are already of the Council I do not for my own part know any Objection that would lye against the Gentleman whom in my Letter of the 27th of March last I took the Liberty to recommend to the next Seat that might become vacant at that Board, unless this might be deemed one, that he has hitherto resided with me in the Character & manner I mentioned to Your Ldp in that Letter. If it should be thought that this is a Place of great Consequence for one that has never been employed by Your Ldp in one of less Importance, I can only say that that has been his Misfortune, I have more than once expressed an earnest Desire to have it in my Power to bestow one on him, & to convince him as well as the Gentlemen of the Province how much I regard & esteem
p. 94 him. To what I took the Liberty to say to Your Ldp concerning Mr Ridout in my abovementioned Letter I shall only add on the present Occasion that altho he is not possessed of an Estate which might be thought a sufficient Security for the due Discharge of such a Trust as the Agency he can prevail on many Gentlemen of Fortune in the Province to become joint Sureties with him, or if that is not sufficient he has a very nigh Relation in England that hath a Landed Estate in Somersetshire worth upwards of £12.000 Stg who he is persuaded would if Security is required to be given in England become Surety to your Ldp on his Behalf. Should Your Ldp think fit on Consideration of what I have written to approve of him you will be pleased to send me particular Instructions for my own as well as Instructions for his Conduct, or if your Ldp shall think fit to Confer the Agency on another I hope you will be pleased to permit me to bestow some other Office on Mr Ridout as soon as an Opportunity offers—When I begun this Letter I did intend to have wrote to your Ldp concerning some other Matters mentioned in Mr Calvert's last Letters particularly about a Transaction last year on the Borders of Worcester County which it seems the Proprietaries of Pensa have thought fit to speak of as if it had really given them just Cause of Complaint, but as I fear this Letter of mine will without my making it more prolix be tiresome to Your Ldp I shall communicate what I have to say on that Affair to Your

Ldp's Secretary: but in Answer to the Question which Mr Letter Bk. IV
Calvert asks concerning the Charity School the Plan of which p. 95
was set on foot some years ago by the Reverend Mr Bacon in
Talbot County It is my Duty to inform Your Ldp that for
want of a sufficient Number of Subscribers (the accidental
Donations that were expected falling short) the Scheme could
not be carried into Execution; There was a House built for
the purpose & a master nominated but the Expence of
Building having exhausted the Funds I think within two or
three years after my Arrival in the Province there was no
money left to maintain the Boys or pay the Master, & as
other Gentlemen from that time declined paying their annual
Subscriptions Your Ldp's Agent likewise declined paying any
more Money on that Account, of which I presumed he had
long ago given Mr Calvert Advice. Having by the inclosed
acknowledged my Receit of the Letter with which Your Ldp
was pleased to favour me the 8th of Jany last & of the Token
that I had the Happiness therewith to receive of Your Ldps
Regard & Friendship I shall only add that I am My Ld with
the utmost Respect &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

26th May 1760 transmitted by Capt McGachin Duplicate
by Mr Lyle
Sir

I am now to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter of the
18th of Novr last with a Postscript dated the 27th of Decr & of
Your Lettr dated the 19th of Iany which I had the Satisfaction
to receive a few Days ago together with a Letter from His
Ldp & the valuable Testimony which he was at the same time
pleased to send me of his Good Will & Approbation of my p. 96
Conduct. The Workmanship of the Box is admired by all
that have seen it, but the History of the Device on the Cover
&c. is as yet a Secret to us, I should take it as a favour if you
will be so kind as to explain it to me or desire the Maker to
do so. I sealed your Letter for Colo Lloyd & forwarded it to
him agreeable to Your Desire, & as you seem at length to
despair of his ever giving My Lord Reason to be satisfied with
his Proceedings & Management & to be of opinion that a
Resignation or Removal is extreemly probable I have also
according to Your Directions communicated to His Ldp my
Sentiments on a Plan to be pursued by any future Agent, the
Substance of which is this; That the Agent or Receiver Gen-
eral should be required to reside in Annapolis for unless he
does so, it will in my Opinion be absolutely impossible for him
to attend as he ought to the Management of His Ldps Affairs,

Letter Bk. IV & in order that he may be incited the more to keep all his Accounts regular & make them up or Close them at a certain time every year. Let some of the Members of the Council be impowered & directed to meet & examine them, as they must be competent Judges whether the Agent does his Utmost to bring every thing into Order, & if there should be a Fault or neglect any where will discern who alone of the Persons concerned in managing or Collecting His Ldp's Revenue is culpable, I conceive the Agent would be ashamed to be found tardy by them, & then by such Boards examining his Accounts annually & rectifying any Errors here (should any be discovered) Your Trouble in Reviewing & examining them will be much lessened & His Ldp be satisfied that Jus-
p. 97 tice is done him by those who may be entrusted with the Management of his Affairs in the Province. Should the Agent at any other Season beside the time when his Accounts are to be examined desire the Advice of the Board the Gentlemen may be summoned to meet on the Agent's Communicating his Desire & shewing the Expediency of such meeting to the Governor. This Measure alone will in my Opinion if the Agent performs his Duty effectually answer the Intention of your Plan, for indeed the good management & due Regulation of His Ldp's Revenue entirely depends on the Agent's Residing here & being diligent & attentive to his Duty. As I did not know whether His Ldp was well acquainted with the Abilities & Characters of all the Gentlemen of the Council & you tell me he is fond of appointing his Agent or Agents from among the Members of that Board I have taken the Liberty to give His Ldp a few Hints concerning each of them which may enable him the better to make his Election tho I think there is not one of them that he can choose except M^r^ Calvert & I presume from what you wrote concerning him the 20^th^ of May 1755 he will scarcely be appointed. In Case His Ldp should not approve of any of the Gentlemen that are at present of the Council I have mentioned M^r^ Ridout to him as a Person qualified to execute the Office of Agent & worthy of His Ldp's Favour. I hope that in Recommending him after such a manner to His Ldp I don't do a Thing disagreeable to you, notwithstanding you take no notice of what I said to you concerning him the 13^th^ of July last, or if you have any
p. 98 objection to M^r^ Ridout's being promoted Let me intreat it as a favour of you to acquaint me with the Cause of Your Disapprobation. Your Proposal for M^r^ P Thomas to Resign his Seat in the Council to his Son the Keeper of the Eastern Shore Rent Roll cannot be carried into Execution; You may remember that I appointed the Son Rent Roll Keeper to gratify the Father whom it was not in my Power to serve as I

could have wished at that time, by making him joint Commis- Letter Bk. IV
sary with Mr Tasker, & in the Office he enjoys I believe the Son may serve His Ldp very well, but I hope you will not think of recommending him to a Seat in the Council, since such a Promotion would disoblige Numbers here, & oblige No Body that I know except perhaps the Messrs Hanburys; not even his Father to my Knowledge would wish to see it. I return you Thanks for the Magazines & Papers You were pleased to send me & for the Historical Review of the Constitution & Governt of Pensilva I have not as yet had Leisure to peruse it, but from what I have seen (dipping into it) the method pursued by the Editor seems to be little different from that of the narrative of our Assembly's Proceedings in the year 1757 which I sometime ago transmitted to you. In answer to your proposal for Mr Bacon's being engaged to write a Historical Review or Something in Justification of the measures which have been from time to time pursued by His Ldps Ancestors & Himself with respect to the Government of this Province I must beg Leave to observe to you that such a Piece could not be compleated in a long time, since the Compiler must first peruse all the Original Council Books & Iournalls of Assembly, besides many of the Records in the Secretary's & Land Offices before he could set about his Work; that he might have Recourse or Access to those p. 99
Records he must always reside in Annapolis, which was Mr Bacon to do & leave his Parish at this time on such an Account, there would be such an Out Cry against him as you can scarcely have an Idea of. his personal Enemies (& he has not a few) together with those who are destinguish't here by the false Appellation of Patriots knowing (& know they must) what he was employed about & for what purpose all the Offices & Records were open to him would stick at nothing that might render him odious & infamous; every Failing he has been heretofore guilty of would be exagerated, the Assembly would not Scruple by Resolves or other Methods to insinuate a thousand Falshoods & I may venture to say that on such an Occasion His Bretheren (many of whom have never distinguish't themselves for their Gratitude to the Ld Proprietary) would most chearfully join the Cry; A Clergyman taken from the Parishioners by whom he is supported & who by Law are obliged to support him to Vindicate an ill Administration! would be one of the Exclamations I should expect to hear ecchoed thro the Province, & long would be the Catalogue of Vices whereof His Ldp as well as His Lieut Governor might expect to be accused. These Considerations having made me decline Communicating Your Proposal to Mr Bacon I have talked to Mr Ridout on the Subject who I know had

Letter Bk. IV sometime ago Thoughts of Writing or at least of Collecting Materials for a History of the Province from its first Settlement: He says that when he had occasion to turn over & examine the old Records Council Books &c. at the time that
p. 100 he drew up that State or Historical Account of the Revenue Laws which I some time ago sent you & for which you desired me to return him His Ldp's Thanks, he found the Records down so low as 1703 so very deficient (many having been destroyed by Fire & some lost as he supposes during the Confusion that was in the Province about the time of the Revolution & Accounts of many Transactions being imperfectly entered in those that remain) that he imagines it would be impossible to Compile a History from the Records that are in the Province; but whether the Defects of those Books can be supplied from the Books & Papers relative to the Province which are in His Ldp's Possession I do not know. Since I am on this Subject I cannot help intimating to you that to M^r^ Ridout's having perused & examined the Records the Gentlemen of the Upper House were indebted for their Knowledge about the Act of 1650 exempting the Ld Proprietary from contributing thenceforward to the Support of any War for the Defence of the Province. But tho a History of Maryland from its first Settlement cannot be compiled in a short time & without much Difficulty yet as you intimate that if M^r^ Franklin or any other Person of the same Principles was to publish any thing in order to asperse & calumniate His Ldp or His Lieut^n^ Governor on Account of the Administration of the Govern^t^ during the present War you should be at a Loss for Materials to frame an Answer, I will as soon as possible transmit you a continued Narrative of the Assembly's Proceedings since that Period, which I think will be sufficient to convince impartial Judges that whatever were their Professions & Pretences their Study from the Beginning hath been by all means to avoid granting Supplies for His Majesty's Service
p. 101 & to encrease their own Power. Would it be amiss in such a Narrative to take Notice of their Endeavours to impose on the People of Great Britain by those scandalous queries that were sometime ago published in the London Chronicle? & if you approve of such their Endeavours being noticed, what think you of Subjoining to the Queries the inclosed Answers which it may be observed could have been likewise inserted in the Chronicle had His Ldp or any of his Friends thought it becoming him or expedient to defend or justify his own Conduct or the Administration of his Lieut^n^ Gover^r^ in that manner, because an Anonymous Calumniator had been pleased to call on His Ldp or his Friends to do so. I am sorry Mess^rs^ Penn's Lieut^t^ Governor or their Secretary in Pensilvania should have

wrote in such a manner as to induce the Proprietors of that Province to Complain to His Ldp of Violence offered to their Tenants by some of the Inhabitants of this Province. The Transcripts which I shall herewith transmit (if M^r^ Ross can get them ready) & mark with the Letter D will I believe convince you that the Mess^rs^ Penns had in fact very little Cause to complain & that all possible means have been taken by me to prevent any Disputes between the Inhabitants of the two Provinces for the future at least between those who live in Worcester & Sussex Counties. Being unwilling to trouble you with an imperfect Account I declined Writing to you on this Affair expecting that the Gentlemen of the Council would before this time have made a full Report to me upon all the Letters & Depositions which I have laid before them, but they have hitherto delayed doing it for want of some Information which M^r^ Dulany & Col^o^ Henry were in hopes of being able to get from Sussex County & which they have not as yet obtained. I am sorry you could not find that Act for Customs which was passed here in the year 1646, perhaps you may on farther Search discover something or other relative to it, for as it was an Act of such great Consequence to the Ld Propry not only a Copy of it but also Letters concerning the manner of its being obtained (which I am told was uncommon) were undoubtedly transmitted by Leonard Calvert Esq^r^ the then Governor. I have already sent you Copies of all the Papers & all the Intelligence I can get here concerning Talbot or Susquehannah Mannour. Doubtless it is a very confused Affair & how to bring it out of Confusion I know not; The Lawyers here seem to think that it will be difficult for any Persons who are not in Possession to establish their Title to the Mannour as Heirs or by Virtue of Deeds from either the Patentee or his Son, & that twill be as difficult for His Ldp to get Possession of any more of the mannour if the Pensilvanians & others that occupy Parts of it are determined to dispute his Title & Entry. To what the Difference between the Steward's Rent Roll or List of Tenants returned me & the annual Amount of the Rents of that Mannour for which Col^o^ Lloyd gives His Ldp Credit is owing I know not, that matter Col^o^ Lloyd alone can explain; You'll be pleased to observe that That Part of the Mannour which is held by Pensilvanians does not lye on the Bay of Chesopeak nor on any navigable Water, but as I have already hinted some Miles to the Northward of it. I shall be extreemly glad to hear that Your Endeavours to obtain Relief for the Maryland Troops met with Success; 'twill be hard indeed if the Demerits of the Assembly are attributed to those People whose Ruin they have devised & at whose Misfortunes they rejoice.

Letter Bk. IV

p. 102

Letter Bk. IV p. 103 It gives Mr Ridout whom I presume you mean when speaking of Mr Young's Letter you say "You imagine my Transcriber blabs" no small uneasiness to know that you have entertained so unfavourable an Opinion of him, however he hopes that the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Mr Young will satisfy you that he hath not been culpable with respect to what occasioned your Suspicion; & indeed it would have been extraordinary had my Proposal concerning Mr Young been made known to him if he had from thence taken Occasion to suggest that he was afraid my Intention towards him was otherwise than he could wish; for you know it was my Intention when a Vacancy should happen to give him a Clerkship (which would probably be worth £200 pr Ann or upwards, instead of the two Offices that he at present enjoys, which by his own Account do not bring him in much more than a hundred Pounds a year, tho with proper management & Care I believe they would produce near two hundred. I am satisfied that what he told you about his Circumstances being very low is too true, but who besides himself is to blame for that? The House wherein he lived sometime ago was indeed consumed by Fire, tho he could not suffer much by that Accident since it was not his own, & as the Fire broke out in the Day I believe the Goods were all saved; however this is nothing to me nor shall I say more concerning him that that whatever he might have heard or imagined I have always been his Friend & treated him in a Friendly manner, & shall be glad to have it in my Power to provide for Him in the manner I have mentioned; but was I to give him Leave to sell the Offices he p. 104 holds (which he has applied for) I should not only disoblige Colo Henry who residing on Pocomoke has reason to hope for & expect that Naval Office on Mr Young's being otherwise provided for, but as the purchase money would probably be soon spent he would then be destitute. As to the questions which Mr Young says Colo Henry asked him some time ago about the Naval Office of Pocomoke probably they proceeded from meer Curiosity or perhaps from Colo Henry's having heard as I also did that Mr Young had offered to sell that Office, which proposal had I agreed to Colo Henry would have been excluded from all Chance of ever being appointed to it, but as Mr Young does not say what the questions were & seems to acknowledge that he was to blame in Drawing such a Conclusion from them as he did I will not trouble you any farther on this Subject. As you do not tell me what particular Information that Richards to whom you have wrote gave you concerning the ill Collection of His Ldp's Rents payable by the Tenants on the mannours & Reserved Lands in Baltimore County I can say nothing in Answer to his Complaint or Intel-

ligence, but I find he ought not to be too easily Credited being a Man of ill Character; his Place of Abode for some time hath been the Prison in Baltimore County. Mr D Dulany is gone to the Northward on Account of his Health, I understand that he intends to proceed to Boston & that he does not think of Returning to Annapolis till the latter End of the Summer; I apprehend it will become Mr Tasker who resigned the Commissary's Office in his favour to advise him of its being his Duty to make you the usual Remittance & I will hint as much to Mr Tasker the next time I see him, or if I find it necessary I will speak to Mr Dulany himself when he returns home. In your Letter dated the 19th of Iany you desire me to consider of a Plan for Raising a Sum of Money in Maryland to be appropriated towards supporting such Troops as it may be thought expedient to keep up in N America after the Conclusion of this War: In my Opinion the most simple & least burthensome would be that which I communicated to you the 10th of Iuly 1758, but since that was disapproved of (for what Reasons you never told me) I submit to Your Consideration the following one by which I think the Sum of £10,000 Stg pr Ann might be raised & it is not very unlike the Scheme or Mode of Taxation that hath been pursued this War in Virginia— Letter Bk. IV p. 105

	£
Let there be a Duty imposed of One Shilling & Sixpence Stg pr Hhd on all Tobo exported which I suppose would produce exclusive of Commn for Collecting.	2100
A Poll Tax of 1/6 on each White Taxable (all Males above 16 years old & under 60) suppose	2250
A Poll Tax of 2/ on each Negro Taxable (all Males & Females between 16 & 60) suppose	2000
Tax on Land 1/ pr 100 Acres	1700
Excise Three pence pr Gallon on Spirituous Liquors.	1950
	10.000

The Duty on Tobo exported to be Collected as such Duties have usually been by the Naval Officers, & to be by them accounted for & paid to the Treasurers of the Province. The Poll Tax, Land Tax & Excise to be Collected by the several Sheriffs as hath been usual & by them to be accounted for & paid also to the Treasurers; The Naval Officers, Sheriffs & Treasurers to be allowed such Commissions for Collecting or Receiving & paying away the Money as they have been usually allowed, viz^{t} The Naval Officers Eight pr Cent. The Sheriffs Ten pr Cent. The Treasurers Two & half pr Cent. & Two & half pr Cent to be allowed the Rent Roll Keepers as p. 106

Letter Bk. IV hath been usual for Settling the Land Tax Accounts. The Lieut. Governor to take Care & See that the several Officers concerned in Carrying the Act in Execution give good Security for due Performance of their Duty & that they lay their Accounts regularly before the General Assembly. Should there after all Commissions have been paid be a Surplus it might be subject to the Disposal of the Legislature of the Province, & if a Deficiency to be made good by the Legislature at their next Meeting. If this Scheme be likewise disapproved of I can only tell you in general that any Mode of Taxation which would suit the Virginians will suit the Inhabitants of this Province, but if it can be avoided we ought to keep clear of the mode that hath been introduced into the Northern Colonies, between whose Situation, Circumstances Manner of Living & Ours there is a great Difference. All the Articles which by the above Scheme I would subject to Duties or Taxes except Tob° will be free of all Duties & Taxes in 1761 & the Duty of fifteen pence p^r^ Hhd w^ch^ is at present payable on Tob° exported will expire or be discontinued in 1764 when our Paper Currency (to sink which that Duty was
p. 107 imposed in 1732) will be all called in & destroyed. As there is not & will not be enough Sterling Cash in the Province to pay the abovementioned Duties Liberty should be given for the Inhabitants to pay in Lieu thereof Forreign Gold or Silver at the Rates settled by Act of Parliament.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Gen. Robert Monkton.]

Annapolis 26th May 1760

Sir

I am favoured with your Lett^r^ of the 7th Inst advising me of your being appointed to the Command of His Majesty's Forces in this Part of the Continent in which Command I sincerely wish you much Satisfaction. It has I assure you Sir given me great Concern that this Province hath not afforded you such Assistance as might have been reasonably expected from us, You will I flatter myself readily believe that if it should be in my power to contribute by any means to the Advancement of His Majesty's Service I shall with the greatest pleasure embrace the Opportunity of Doing so & that I am with great Regard &c.

Original.

[Fauquier to Sharpe.]

W^ms^burgh June 14 1760

S^r^

The Letter inclosed w^th^ this was brought me by Lieu^t^ Colonel Mercer as you see it, who said it was given to him in a Hurry.

As I am confident the Letter was designed for some other person I having never wrote to you on the Date mentioned by you, nor having the least knowledge of the Gentleman who is the Subject of it, I have returned it to you to prevent any Disappointment w^ch^ might happen on your supposing you had sent your Letter as you design'd. The only thing that stagger'd me was, I have mentioned those papers of S^r^ Isaac Newton, in a Letter I have taken the Liberty to write to you by the Rev^d^ Mr. Burnaby begging the Favour of you to show him countenance as he passes thro' your province in his way to England

I am w^th^ great Esteem, S^r^
y^r^ most obed^t^ hum. Serv^t^

To Governor Sharpe — Fran: Fauquier

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Letter Bk. IV p. 107

Belair in Prince Georges County the 7^th^ July 1760. transmitted by Capt Garnett.

Sir

You cannot easily conceive how great was my Surprize & Concern at Reading the Beginning of your Letter dated the 17^th^ of March wherein you seemed to intimate that notwithstanding what His Ldp was pleased to write to me the 8^th^ of Ian^y^ last signifying his Approbation of my Conduct) in your opinion scarcely one End of Govern^t^ had been answered, & that it seemed to you extreemly easy with the several Advantages this Govern^t^ has in itself to prevent such a turbulent & malevolent Spirit in the Lower House of Assembly as hath lately appeared there; however my Uneasiness was a good deal diminished when I had perused the whole Letter & perceived that the above was not so much Your Opinion as an Introduction to a Scheme which some Person here over zealous perhaps to serve His Ldp had thought fit to Communicate to you but which I am satisfied is in a great measure impracticable. Before I enter on a Disquisition of & give you my Sentiments at large upon the Plan which you have submitted to my Consideration, I must take the Liberty to say Something in Answer to that part of Your Letter wherein you speak of the Council & of the Qualifications without which no Person ought to be recommended to a Seat at that Board. p. 108
That His Ldp's Right of nominating the members of the Council ought not to be considered as a Feather wherewith to tickle the Vanity of any One must be undoubtedly admitted; that Board as you observe is or ought to be the Chief Strength & Support not only of His Ldp's Rights but of the whole Frame of Government & the greatest Care should therefore

Letter Bk. IV be taken in the Choice of its members who ought at least for the most part to be Gent[n] of good Abilities, acquainted with the nature of the Government & not Strangers to publick Business, otherwise they will not be able to give good Reasons for their own Conduct, or oppose the measures that will at times be pursued by the Lower House of Assembly in order to extend their own Power & render the other Branches of the Legislature of little Consequence, Great Care should as you observe be also taken that no Person be advanced to a Seat there of whose Attachment to the Proprietary & his Govern[t] there is the least Room to doubt; which two Maxims or Rules I hope you are convinced that I have always endeavoured most strictly to observe when I first mentioned M[r] Dulany as a proper Person to succeed his Father, which I did the 10[th] of Dec[r] 1753, I had all the reason in the world to believe I should never have Cause to repent of my Recommendation; His Abilities to serve His Ldp were notorious, he had always manifested an Inclination to do so, & in the Lower House of Assembly had during more Sessions than one defended the measures of Govern[t] & opposed the Violence of a popular Faction, besides I had Room to hope that if he should ever seem inclined to act a different part a Hint from his Father in Law M[r] Tasker for whose Family His Ldp & his Ancestor have done such great Things would restrain him
p. 109 within the Bounds of his Duty. What were His Ldp's Objections to promoting him at that time I cannot tell but you know I was required to recommend some other Person which I accordingly did; however as I was still in hopes that M[r] Dulany tho he was chagrined at another's being preferred before him; might be secured in His Ldp's Interest I took the Liberty, to mention him in more than one Letter afterwards, of which he had Intimations given him, but from your telling him in your Lett[r] of March 1756 "that he was to address me as the Way to advance to Favour from My Ld" I suppose he concluded that I had been amusing him with Stories when I had assured him that I had upon his Father's Decease & afterwards wrote to His Ldp & Yourself in his Favour & it is undoubtedly owing to his being thus confirmed in an Opinion that His Ldp had never promoted him but thro fear of him, & that either you or I or both of us dealt treacherously with him on that Occasion that his Conduct hath not been at all times since quite agreeable to my Wishes; & as neither M[r] Tasker, The Colonel, M[r] Dulany himself nor his Brother Dennis the Clerk of Kent Co[ty] received their Offices & Preferment immediately from me or thro my means but by a direct Application to His Ldp or Yourself if they pay me only common Respect it is as much as I can reasonably expect

from them. The next that I took the Liberty to recommend Letter Bk. IV
to a Seat in the Council was Col° Will^m^ Goldsborough a Gent^n^
who had heretofore practised the Law in some of the County
Courts but having made himself master of a considerable For- p. 110
tune by Marryage had for some time declined the Practice,
No Person in the Country had a better Character than this
Gent^n^ he had never courted Popularity yet was well esteemed
by the People of his Co^ty^, had better Abilities than most, & by
his Behaviour on the Provincial Bench where I had placed him
soon after my Arrival in the Province gave me the greatest
Reason to believe that his Behaviour in the Council would be
equally satisfactory to His Ldp & Myself nor have I been dis-
appointed in my Expectations concerning him. While His
Health permitted he punctually attended His Ldp's & the
publick Business notwithstanding his Place of Residence is on
the Eastern Shore, when others who enjoyed very lucrative
Offices under His Ldp, Col° Lloyd in particular, seldom made
their Appearance in the Upper House or attended a Council,
tho I was perpetually desiring them to do so. For about these
two years past we have been deprived of Col° Goldsborough's
Assistance & Advice by his being afflicted with a Dropsical
Disorder w^ch^ must eer long & will probably before this reaches
you deprive us of him altogether. As to Col° Henry he had
also heretofore practiced as a Lawyer in some of the County
Courts on the Eastern Shore, being a Member of the Lower
House he had during many Sessions of Assembly shewed
himself a Friend to the Governm^t^ & to good Order, had also
behaved as a Provincial Magistrate to the Satisfaction of every
Body & hath a good Capacity, I thought I was serving His
Ldp in Recommending him to a Seat at the Council & as he
is succeeded in the Lower House by a Young Gentlemen of
much the same Turn I have not one Reason to repent of that
Step, nor do I know one Objection His Ldp or any Body else p. 111
can make to him unless that he has sometimes, perhaps once
a year, the Misfortune to be laid up by the Gout & lives in a
pretty distant Part of the Province, tho if I had not during the
War been obliged to meet the Assembly so often in the
Winter (which hath never been done heretofore) in all Prob-
ability neither of those Causes would have once prevented
Col° Henrys attending the Publick Business. Of M^r^ Bordley
the other Gentleman who has a Seat in the Council in Con-
sequence of my Recommendation, I shall say the less as you
seem to be already thoroughly satisfied of his Ability & Incli-
nation to promote His Ldp's Interest, indeed I am rather afraid
that his earnest Desire to do His Ldp acceptable Service
might sometimes carry him into Extreems, he being of a very
sanguine Complection, & lest he should thereby prejudice the

Letter Bk. IV Cause he would wish to serve than lest he should be deficient in Point of Duty. His Abilities as a Lawyer cannot be questioned & by this means he will I suppose be ever a Check on Mr Dulany of whom however he is perhaps too suspicious & jealous as they have always been at Enmity, but as there is no Man who is not liable to Error & those of a warm Temper are generally more liable than others, I shall never think it right to surrender myself up even to this Gentleman as to a Pilot, tho I assure you his opinion in matters of Law will always determine me; & his Advice in other Affairs will have great Weight unless upon examining his Propositions cooly & considering them maturely, I see good Cause to decline carrying them into Execution. What induced my Predecessors to rec-
p. 112 ommend several of the other members of the Council I do not know, but imagine it could not be on Account of their extraordinary Abilities for scarcely any of them except Mr Thomas whose Understanding & Capacity were never questioned have ever taken upon themselves to pen a common Message yet all of them except Mr Thomas enjoy Lucrative Offices, & as it pleased the late Ld Proprietary to destinguish them by peculiar marks of Favour I shall only say that if they are now found deficient either in Point of Understanding or Affection to the Ld proprietary I hope their Failure or Defects will not be attributed to me who had no hand in their Promotion. I now proceed to consider your Scheme for gaining & securing a Majority in the Lower House of Assembly, which it supposes may be done by Conferring the Offices of Sheriffs, Deputy Surveyors & Deputy Commissaries on such Members as should be tractable enough to follow the Directions which it might be thought fit to give them. That it would be good Policy to reward if possible every one of the Delegates that act a moderate Part in the Lower House & manifest a good Disposition to preserve Order & promote the Prosperity of the Province is my sincere Opinion & I have adopted & pursued this measure as often as it lay in my power but that hath not always been the Case. You know Sir that I have at times been obliged to bestow Sheveralties & other Offices in Obedience to His Ldp's or Your Instructions on Persons who not only had not Interest enough to be Elected themselves but also espoused the Interest of Such (being some how connected with them) as were known to be Enemies to good Order & the Proprietary Governt Many have also been appointed at the Sollicitation of His Ldp's Agent whose Recommendations
p. 113 you once hinted to me that His Ldp hoped I paid due Regard to. Several have been promoted at the Instance of Mr Tasker whom also I have understood from some of Your Letters that His Ldp was desirous I should oblige, & indeed I had

reason to believe that if I had declined to comply with their Letter Bk. IV
Requests they would have applied directly to His Ldp or
Yourself in such Person's behalf; Few if any of these Recom-
mendations have been in favour of Assembly-Men & some of
the Persons recommended have proved very unworthy of the
Favours they obtained. Was it His Ldp's Pleasure to leave
the Disposal of all those Offices that are not bestowed on
Councillors entirely to Myself & to signify to those who may
apply to him that he is determined to take Notice of no Appli-
cations for Favour unless they come to him thro my hands, I
should flatter myself that in a few years many more of the
Delegates might be brought to act a moderate Part, but at the
same time I do not think that all the Offices which are in the
Gift or Disposal of the Ld Proprietary or his Deputy exclusive
of those which are enjoyed by Members of the Council are
sufficient to secure a Majority in the Lower House. As to
the Offices of Deputy Surveyors & Deputy Commissaries of
which there is one in each County they are of so little Value
(hardly three of them being worth more than £50 a year,
most of them not more than £30 & some not even £10 p^{r}
Ann) that I am persuaded very few Members of the Assembly
who are capable of executing them (for many are not, nay can
scarcely write) would choose to resign their Seats in the
Lower House for such Offices tho they have been hitherto held
for Life or as long as the Persons on whom they have been
conferred behaved well & found themselves able to execute
them. Indeed since I have been in the Province the Sessions
of Assembly have been so frequent that every member who
attended has got much more a year for that Service (being p. 114
allowed at the Rate of fourteen Shillings a Day & Travelling
Charges) than the best of the abovementioned Offices are
worth: Who then among them would exchange their Places
in the Lower House for Trifling Offices & instead of being
Favourites of the People & (as they conceive themselves) Per-
sons of great Consequence, become as would certainly be the
Case obnoxious to most of their Neighbours & of no Conse-
quence at all. Besides according to your Plan these Offices
must be made triennial or else there would be none of them
to bestow on other Assembly men after the first & if they
were to be made triennial I am satisfied that scarcely a mem-
ber in the House would thank me for bestowing such Offices
on themselves or their Friends even without its being made a
Condition that they should in Consideration of their being so
rewarded give only one Vote contrary to their Inclinations.
I have you will perceive supposed that the fourteen Deputy
Commissaries as well as the fourteen Deputy Surveyors are
appointed by His Ldp's Lieut^{t} Governor but this is not the

Letter Bk. IV Case for the former hold their Commissions under the Commissary Gen[l] & the latter under the Surveyor's Gen[l] of the Eastern & Western Shores. I have already hinted to you that there are many of the Assembly Men who are not qualified to execute the abovementioned Offices for it is necessary that the former should be acquainted with the Art of Surveying Platting &c. & write a tolerable Hand otherwise there would soon be great Confusion & Discontent. Nor is it every one among them that is able to Transact the Business of a Deputy Commissary. As to the Collection of His Ldp's Quit Rents, that Affair cannot now the Farmers Commission for Collecting is reduced to 10 p[r] C[t] (which is no more than
p. 115 half of what was given before my Arrival in the Province) be a Means of extending the Influence of Government in such a manner as is supposed by the Plan you have been pleased to communicate to me. The Truth is that most of the Sheriffs think the Collection of the Quit Rents on the Terms they farm them at present a Burthen rather than a Benefit & if the Commission allowed is hardly a Recompence for their Trouble it cannot be worth any other Person's while to sollicit those Contracts, I mean any Person above the Common Class (who could not be trusted) for I believe the whole Amount of the Commission of 10 p[r] C[t] in some of the Counties falls short of £30 stg. a year, a Sum which I am confident most People that can write tolerably & are at all acquainted with Business may in this Country get with much less Trouble & Application than is necessary in order to Collect the Quit Rents. 'Tis true that the Sheriffs have rather too much Business on their hands at present being obliged to Collect the Land Tax as well as the Excise & other Duties but they will be discharged from that in another year & then the abovementioned Objection to their being required to farm the Rents will no longer subsist. As to the proposal for bringing the Sheveralties under such Regulation as that the whole Fourteen may be appointed at once. I think such an Innovation or unusual Mode would be impolitick for as the Sheriffs according to the Plan are to be then appointed from among the members of the Lower House or their near Relations, the Leaders in that House & those who are Enemies to the Govern[t] would immediately discover the Intention of such a Step & take the Alarm, whereupon a Bill would be immediately framed for
p. 116 disqualifying every Member, his near Relations & Dependants to hold any Office whatever, the Designs of his Ldp & those here who have the honour to serve him would be represented as most iniquitous & arbitrary & occasion be there from taken to render his Ldp's Gov[t] odious to the People. But suppose there were to be new Sheriffs appointed in the several

Counties at once for Instance in Nov^{r} next & Writts were to Letter Bk. IV
be at the same time issued for a general Election none of those
on whom it should be thought fit to Confer the Sheveralties
could sit in the Lower House for they are disqualified by Act
of Assembly, All then that could be done would be to promise
One of the Representatives for each County that he shall be
appointed a Sheriff at the Expiration of three years in Case
he does during that Term Vote & behave in the House after
such a manner as shall be approved of; I will suppose then
for Argument's Sake that by this means fourteen of the
Members are attached to the Interest of the Ld Proprietary,
tho as I have already hinted this could not easily be done
because among the four Members that are sent from some of
the Counties there is not one capable of Executing the Office
of Sheriff; Can you think it possible to secure as many more
by telling them that if they can keep their Seats in the House
during six Years they shall then be taken Notice of. for my
own Part I am convinced most of them would laugh at any
one that should give them such a Hint, & had much rather
enjoy the Satisfaction & pleasure they have in Sitting in the
House than the hopes of holding an Office for three years
under the Govern^{t} at so distant a Period & afterwards sink
into Contempt, not to mention the Risk they would run of
being rejected by the People three years before their Expecta- p. 117
tions could be gratified with the Sheriffs Offices for having
shewn too much Attachment to the Govern^{t} during the first
three years after they were permitted to entertain such Ex-
pectations. By what hath been already urged I think you
will be convinced that the Offices which His Ldp or His
Lieu^{t} Governor hath the Disposal of are much too few for
them to secure a Majority in the Lower House of Assembly
by that means alone, for my own Part I am well satisfied
that however plausible the Scheme proposed in Your Letter
might appear in Theory it never can be effectually car-
ried into Practice. Was it even possible by such a Scheme
to secure a Majority in the Lower House for one Ses-
sion it would then fail for after a Person had obtained
an Office by espousing the Proprietary's Interest he could
have no Chance of being again elected & so in Nine Years
the Lieut^{t} Governor would be so far engaged to Such as had
been in the Assembly that he would not have even one Office
in his Disposal to bestow on them that should be then there,
since a Promise once made is to be inviolably kept. That a
great Influence hath at times been gained in the British House
of Commons by such means is certain but it cannot be thence
inferred that the same might be easily done here. Let it be
considered how many hundred Offices Civil & Military are in

Letter Bk. IV the Gift of the Crown, that by means of a great Number of Burroughs Many of the Gent[n] who enjoy those Offices get returned to Parliament, that it is the Interest of almost all the Lawyers in the Kingdom to defend the measures that are pursued by the Gov[t] & one cannot be surprized that the Gov[t]
p. 118 or Ministry should have always a Majority in the House of Commons, but in this Province Affairs are very differently circumstanced; & the Majority of the People who elect the Lower House being ignorant of the Necessity of Supporting Govern[t] at all, being Levellers in their Principles & impatient of Rule commonly choose Persons of their own Stamp, & when the Lower House is in a great Measure composed of such Men, what Wonder if a Majority implicitly follows those few among them who having better Abilities than themselves are incited either by Ambition Resentment or any other like Motive to oppose the Measures of Govern[t] & render those uneasy who are entrusted with the Administration. That many of the present Leaders in the Lower House have been spurred on by Resentment at being either displaced or as they conceived neglected is most notorious, they were in hopes that if they could thereby convince His Ldp or myself of their Importance & power to do Mischief they should then make their own Terms (such having been heretofore the Consequences of the same measures) but as they have at length found that their Schemes have failed of Success & that His Ldp is not to be terrified nor His Lieut. Gov[r] disposed to sue for a Truce, I am well persuaded they heartily repent of what they have done & that a few years more ill Success will not only dispirit them but also deter others from Treading in the same Steps. The only Way then in my Opinion for His Ldp to obtain a solid & lasting Influence, & the measure I would advise him to was I now writing my last Letter is to appear steady & resolute, to reward as far & as often as it is in his Power those who behave themselves well, but never bribe any of those who endeavour to carry their Points by Violence to desist or forbear; Let His Ldp & those in Authority under him pursue such Measures
p. 119 as they will always be able to justify & in the End I will engage that a vast Majority of the Upper Class of People will become Friends to His Ldp & well wishers to his Govern[t] A few of these Gentlemen are already in the House & was the War once brought to a Conclusion so that there would be no farther Obligation on me to convene the Assembly so often in order to sollicit Supplies & ask for Money, with which the People in general are as loth to part as with their Lives I should flatter Myself that Things would soon put on a very different Face & all publick Business be transacted with as much Order & Regularity as it was ever carried on in any

former Period. If His Ldp & you will only consider what Letter Bk. IV
Lengths the Violence of Assemblies has carried them during former Wars & particularly when Mr Ogle & Mr Bladen were successively Governors I think you will not be surprized at the Part which the Lower House of Assembly has acted since the year 1754 but rather wonder how they have been foiled so much as they have been for I think I may without Vanity say that as often as they have thought fit to attack me from the time they begun with the Roman Catholick Affair I have vindicated my own Conduct; & am of Opinion that the Iniquity & Unreasonableness of their Proceedings have been also exposed by many of the Messages which were sent to them from the Upper House. This being according to my Notion a true Representation of Things, being not conscious of having taken any Steps since I have been honoured with His Ldp's Commission which I am ashamed of or unable to justify, I am scarcely sorry for what has passed being satisfied that Peace with the Assembly could not have been purchased or obtained in such a Situation of Affairs unless I had forfeited my Integrity, & His Ldp's Property together with the Rights of Govern[t] p. 120
been made a Sacrifice. Having given you my Sentiments on the Plan or Scheme which you were pleased to recommend to my Perusal & told you how far I think it would be advisable to pursue it & in what respects it would on Trial be found impracticable I shall proceed to consider what you say concerning the Justices of the Provincial Court & to make a few Remarks on that Part of Your Letter. That the Gentlemen who sit as Judges on the Provincial Bench are not such as would make a Figure in Westminster Hall is most certain yet I cannot think they are Men remarkably deficient in Point of Abilities or Understanding, nor do I believe they are disaffected to the Ld Proprietary or his Government. Most of them were appointed long before I came to the Province & as no Complaint was ever made to me concerning their Misbehaviour on the Bench or Partiality on any Occasion I never conceived myself at Liberty to remove them, being forbid as you know by the 37th Article of my Instructions to remove or displace any without sufficient & good Cause. Was it possible to get any Gentlemen who have made the Law their particular Study to act as Provincial Magestrates doubtless it would be right to supersede all that are at present on the Bench & I think none of them could then take such a Step amiss, but as this is by no means the Case No Person in the Province having applied himself to that Study but with a View to practice at the Bar, by which they generally amass considerable Fortunes I presume there is not one among them of any Note that would decline & relinquish his Business for less

Letter Bk. IV than four or five hundred Pounds Stg a year at least, & all the Sallary or Allowance which the Provincial Justices have is
p. 121 about fourteen Shillings a Day for every Day they actually attend the Court & this too never paid them but when the Journal passes. this being the Case what measures can be taken in order to bring better Men on the Bench than are there at present; I know none in the Province that having devoted any considerable Part of their time to the Study of the Law have now declined the Practice except Col° Goldsborough & Col° Henry who as I have already hinted are already there. I have always thought there was a great Impropriety in County Clerks being Provincial Justices & therefore I took the Liberty to mention the same to His Ldp in a Letter which I had the honour to write to him the 6th of June 1754 & yet in fact I do not know that those of them whose Names are in the Provincial Commission are treated while on the Bench with the less Respect for being Clerks of Counties; Not They but their Deputies or Assistants commonly attend the County Courts, & perhaps after they have been so long continued in the Provincial Commission it might be thought hard to remove them, unless they have been guilty of Partiality or otherwise rendered themselves unworthy of such a Trust, Nevertheless there is as I have intimated above an Impropriety in the Thing: The Gentlemen against whom this Objection lies are M^r Brice the Clerk of Annarundel County, Col° Rich^d Tilghman the Clerk of Queen Anns County & M^r John Darnall the Clerk of Frederick. Perhaps the second of these may in his Heart be at this time disaffected to His Ldp's Gov^t as one of his Brothers
p. 122 I mean the late Rent Roll Keeper is so deep in the Opposition, but as I have never heard that his Conduct on the Bench hath been at any times partial or counter to the Ld Proprietary's Interest in particular, I do not think it would have been politick to strike him out purely on Account of his Brother's & some other of his Relations Proceedings, for the People would have been then made to believe that His Ldp was for making the Judges subservient to his Directions or the Pleasure of His Lieut^t Gover^r which Opinion was it to prevail would probably be attended with ill Consequences & be the Cause of a Bill's being brought into the Lower House to continue the Judges of the Provincial Court during good Behaviour which is the Form you know in England, & it is also established in some of the Northern Colonies, while the Justices of our Provincial Court are liable to be removed at pleasure. As to M^r Darnall he I think must be well disposed towards the Proprietary, I am sure he has great Reason to be so, having long enjoyed a very good Office which he owes to the Bounty of His Ldp's Father; neither Col° Tilghman's Abilities nor his

are remarkable, nor do they want Capacity. Mr Brice whom Letter Bk. IV
as he is Chief Justice I should have mentioned first, was as I
have been told appointed by Mr Ogle many years ago to pre-
vent the Court's falling, there being not Magestrates enough
present to hold it & do Business. In point of Understanding
I believe he is equal to almost any on the Bench & I suppose
rather better acquainted with the Forms of Proceedings than
any of them except those two Gentlemen of the Council who p. 123
I have already told you practiced formerly at the Bar. In
answer to what is said of the Impropriety there seems to be
in their Sitting on the Bench as Judges on Causes that may be
afterwards removed into the Court of Appeals which by Act
of Assembly is composed of the Members of the Council, I do
not think there is much in it, because if they have given their
Opinions in the Provincial Court they may (as they always do)
decline sitting in the Court of Appeals on the same Cause; &
it may be as well said that the Lawyers who are Members of
the Council ought not to plead in the inferiour Courts because
by our Constitution they are a Part of the Court of Appeals
where the Causes they are concerned in below may possibly
come to be finally determined. The other Provincial Justices
are Mr Hepborne a Gentleman of no extraordinary Talents
nor yet uncommonly weak & I really believe that few People
in the Province are better disposed. Of Doctor Steuart who
is another of the Justices I shall say nothing (because I imagine
you are already pretty well acquainted with his Character) but
that I think his Attachment to the Ld proprietary cannot be
doubted. There is also one Colo Hall among the Provincial
Justices who is the Chief of a considerable Family of that name
in Baltimore County his Abilities likewise are of the Middle
kind & I never heard of his being disaffected to His Ldp or
his Government. Besides these there was one Mr Hands till
November last when being desirous to do him a Kindness I
appointed him Sheriff of Kent County, in which it may be p. 124
also said there is some Impropriety since he is now a Minister
of an inferiour Court, but after all how can one otherwise make
such Gentlemen any Recompence, for as to the Allowance
made them by the Country it is little more than enough to
defray their Expences, Upon the whole I cannot say that I
think our Provincial Justices equal to their Office, but at the
same time I know not how the Evil is to be remedied, if such
Men are not to be got as one could wish we must be contented
with such as we can get & it would become the Lawyers
instead of holding them cheap to make Allowances for their
Want of a Regular Education & unless the Judges Conduct
on other Occasions affords Room to think that they are partial
or ill disposed Common Charity would incline one to attribute

Letter Bk. IV any Errors or Mistakes they may make rather to their having misunderstood the Arguments urged on either Side than to Wilfulness or Design; & after all if one may judge from the Number of Appeals that are made from that Court very few people are dissatisfied with their Determinations. With respect to that particular Action which you have been told was brought to Tryal in July last concerning an Escheat Warrant I believe there was something very singular in the Case especially with regard to the two mesne Conveyances or Descents that were proved as you have been informed by
p. 125 Hearsay Evidence, I shall when the Justices come to Annapolis next provincial Court have some Conversation with them severally on the Subject & will afterwards inform you how the Affair shall appear to me with all its Circumstances: at present I shall only say that I am persuaded by the harsh & ungenteel Expressions the Attorney Gen[l] used when he wrote to you on this Affair that he was too warm to give a candid & fair Account of Things being just then piqued perhaps at the Judges not giving an Opinion on every Point exactly agreeable to his Wishes; nor is it impossible that he might have been angry without Cause; I believe it is not uncommon for Lawyers even in Westminster Hall to think the Judges give erroneous Opinions when they happen to differ from their own. By Your Letter you seem to think that His Ldp was immediately concerned as a Party in that Cause, but the Case was not so, he was neither Plantiff nor Defendant (tho indeed His Ldp's Interest might be affected by the Issue of the Trial) nor did M[r] Bordley appear on that Occasion as Attorney General.

Your Memorandum dated the 17[th] of March as well as your Letter of the same Date by the Rev[d] M[r] Barroll & that dated the 18[th] of April last being come to hand I embrace this Opportunity to acknowledge my Receit of them & to assure you that I shall pay due Regard to His Ldp's Pleasure thereby signified, but I could wish My Ld had not given M[r] Anderson
p. 126 any Room to expect the Sheveralty of Dorchester. As I never heard his Name mentioned tho I have been several times in that County I believe he must be a Person of little Consequence or Interest & as M[r] Caille's Brother is the present Sheriff I am surprized at his making Application so soon in behalf of another Relation. I conclude from what you say of His Ldp's Desire to have the best Land secured that is to be found in Frederick County that if a Quantity of vacant Land cannot be found on this Side Fort Cumberland he would have some secured beyond that Place & that if a large Tract is not to be found altogether, he would have so many smaller Tracts secured as will make up the Numbers of Acres he ordered to be laid out & reserved by way of a mannour & shall therefore

give the Surveyor of that County Orders to proceed accordingly. When Mr Barroll delivered me Your Letter of the 17th of March he told me that His unkle Mr Jones was willing to resign one of the Parishes he holds (for his Living was divided some years ago into two by Act of Assembly) in his Favour immediately, to which I answered that when Mr Jones should signify as much to me by Letter I should not hesitate to induct him agreeable to His Ldp's Instructions. When I declined giving that Mr Mather of Pensilvania who you say is gone to Ireland a Recommendatory Letter to His Ldp or Yourself I did it upon a Supposition that His Ldp was not fond of giving what the Clergy call Titles or Promises of Preferment to any Persons of whose Attachment he was not well satisfied & as this Gentleman came from Pensilvania & will I apprehend be apt to think himself less obliged to His Ldp than to His Friends in Phila[a] who obtained Col[o] Tasker's Letter to you in his favour I wish His Ldp had not given him an absolute Promise till he had been tried a while & proved for I have been told that when he first came into this Province with a View to get a Testimonium from three of the Clergy he entered into a Contract to attend the Cecil County School in the Capacity of a Master but as soon as he found he could obtain the Testimonium he wanted he signified to the Visitors that he should not stay with them till the End of the Term for which he had (as they say) engaged. The Journal of the Commissioners that attended when the East & West Line was run from Fenwix's Island to Chesopeak Bay having been at length found in the hands of one Mr Johnson of Annapolis I now transmit you a Copy of it together with a printed Copy of the Journal of the Proceedings in the Lower House of Assembly during the last Session. I presume you will long before this reaches you have heard of the Enemy's miscarriage in the Attempt they made this Spring to recover Quebec, I heartily congratulate you on the promising Prospect this Event hath afforded us as well as on the agreeable Intelligence from S[o] Carolina which is contained in the inclosed Gazette & am with great Regard &c[a]

Letter Bk. IV

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[Sharpe to Wm. Sharpe.]

Letter Bk. III

Belair in Maryland the 8th Iuly 1760.

D[r] B[r]

Together with your Letter dated the 8th of March which I had the Pleasure to receive a few Days ago I likewise received a Duplicate of the Letter you were so kind as to write to me the 10th of Sept[r] last but the Original is not yet come to hand. I am extreemly sorry that your Endeavours to obtain the Col-

Letter Bk. III lectorship of Potowmack for Mr Ridout were not attended with Success however we both think ourselves as much obliged to you as if they had been effectual & in Compliance with Mr Ridout's Request I beg you'll accept his most grateful Acknowledgments. As there was no Ship about to Sail from this Province when we received Advice of Mr Deacon's Death Mr Ridout sent the Letters which I thereupon wrote to you, two of them by Way of Virga & one to the Northward to be transmitted by the first Vessel that should sail for any Part of Great Britain either from Phila or N York, but I have since learnt that a Scotch Ship sailed from Potowmack the very Day or the Day after Mr Deacon died & I presume 'twas by that means the Messrs Hansburys got such early Intelligence of it, for Mr Wolstenholme who you must know is their Factor here says they had a Correspondent in every Part of Great Britain where Tobo Ships ever go who had engaged to send them immediate Advice whenever they should learn from the Master of any Vessel or otherwise that Mr Deacon was dead. Mr Wolstenholme likewise says they had a Friend in the Treasury who had promised to give them the earliest Notice & moreover that old Mr Hanbury obtained a Promise of that Office in his Favour many years ago, but as the Duke of Newcastle did not mention this Circumstance when you made Application to him I question the Truth of it because I think it would have been a better Excuse for His not Complying with Your Request than the Reason which His Grace was pleased to give you. The Messrs Hanburys really managed exceedingly well to take such an Opportunity of obtaining the Duke's Promise; had they given the whole Sum that you mention out of their Pocketts they would not have made a bad Bargain, besides as they did not on this occasion make immediate Application themselves, their Interest still stands good & I doubt not but they will try it again the next Opportunity for tho they have no other Factor they have many Correspondents in the Province whom they would be glad to serve. At the time that I wrote to Brother Phill & desired him to speak to you about that other office in the Customs which I was informed had just then become vacant in this Province by the Death of Mr Hough the Surveyor of Pocomoke I had not the least Room to question the Truth of that Report but the moment I was undeceived I wrote again to him & was in hopes that my Letters would have reached him soon enough to prevent any Application being made by you for that Office. I am very sorry it has happened otherwise because you have not only had a good Deal of Trouble unnecessarily but His Grace might perhaps think it a little odd, tho such Accidents I am assured have often happened. It is not more than two years ago that some

Gentleman belonging to the Treasury I think it was Mr West obtained for one Mr Razer as I have been informed a Commission to act as Collector of Lewis Town District on Delaware in the Stead of the old Collector who was said to be then dead, when in fact he did not dye nor relinquish his Office till some time after Mr Razer received his Commission & I have been told that Mr Razer now acts by Virtue of the Commission that was issued in his favour before his Predecessor's Death: for this Reason & as Mr Hough is pretty far advanced in Years I shall keep the Commission wch you transmitted for Mr Ridout in my hands untill I again hear from you or receive Instructions from the Commissioners of the Customs to return it. Inclosed I take the Liberty to send you a Letter addressed to those Gentlemen which if you approve of its Contents you will be pleased to send them or otherwise do therewith as you shall think proper. Mr Wolstenholme was in a very bad State of Health about the middle of last Winter, but he seems to be now again quite well & may probably live a great many years; besides him there are three other Collectors in this Province. The Office which one of them enjoys I mean the Collectorship of Potuxent is much more valuable than that of Potowmack but the other two together are not worth so much. That of Potuxent is held by one Mr Calvert a Gentn of our Council who likewise enjoys a lucrative Office under the Proprietary to whom he is very nearly related being a Son of the late Lord whose name he assumed with his Ldp's Leave a few years before I arrived in the Province. As He is now a young man & in good Health there is no great Probability of his Office becoming vacant many years, & the same might be said of one of the other two which is enjoyed by Mr Heron Collector of the District of Pocomoke. The other which brings in little more than the Sallary of £60 a year that is annexed to it & paid out of the Treasury is I think called the Collectorship of Chester (for I perceive it is not entered with the Rest in the present State of Great Britain) & is enjoyed by the Revd Mr Iames Sterling for whom I understand it was created a few years before I left England at the Instance of Mr Nugent who having promised Mr Sterling some Ecclesiastical Preferment which he was afterwards unwilling or unable to bestow on him fell upon that method to get quit of him. As this Gentleman is now pretty far advanced in Years & hath been lately much afflicted with the Stone his Death may possibly make a Vacancy within these few years, but perhaps as his Office was created purposely to serve him it might be thought fit to let it drop at his Decease. Besides the Offices I have mentioned there are four or five Surveyors Places in the Province which in fact are so many Sine Cures, the principal of

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Letter Bk. III them exclusive of Houghs are two that are enjoyed at present by Mr Tasker & his Son, the former of whom is Surveyor of Annapolis by which he gets a Salary of £60 a year & the Latter being Surveyor of Sassafrass receives a Salary of £50. The Reason of my troubling you with so particular an Account of these Offices is that in Case any of them should become vacant & you will be so kind as to forget the Trouble I have already given you & sollicit His Grace once more You may know the Value of what you apply for. However as I do not now entertain very sanguine hopes of seeing Mr Ridout in possession of such an Office in the Customs here as I could wish & having a great Esteem & Regard for him I have taken the Liberty to recommend him in a particular manner to His Ldp for favour not choosing to rely entirely on Mr Calvert who notwithstanding what he may have told you has not only recommended Persons to me for Offices which I would have bestowed on others, but hath even sent me Instructions from my Lord to appoint particular Persons of his own Choosing to almost every Office in the Govt except the Sheveralties that hath become vacant during my Administration I am not at all surprized at what you tell me of his being sometimes in good humour & at other times appearing dissatisfied when he calls on you nor do I conceive you will wonder at it when I tell you that he lends a willing Ear to every Story that is told him concerning even the most trifling Transaction or Accident that happens in the Province, he sollicits the Correspondence of many of the members of the Council & others with a view I suppose he would say of coming at the Truth & lest he should be misled by the partial Representations of myself or any other single Person but as his Correspondents have different Interests & many of them are at Enmity I am sure their Letters can answer no other End but to confuse him or increase his Doubts & perhaps some of them may incline him at times to entertain an unfavourable opinion of myself. In a Letter I lately received from him he seems to intimate that he thinks the turbulent Spirit which the Assembly have shewn for some Years past might have been easily laid I could almost wish he had been to make the Experiment but tho he does now & then write in such a manner as affords me little satisfaction yet he never fails to profess himself my sincere Friend & that he thinks His Ldp is much obliged to me for my Services. But I lately received a Lett[r] from my Ld himself that hath given me more pleasure than all that his Secretary hath favoured me with, a Copy of which as I think the Contents will give you likewise Pleasure I shall take the Liberty to inclose, & I am not without hopes that the Step which His Ldp has taken in presenting me with such a Box as is men-

tioned in his Lett[r] will have a good Effect & convince at least some of my Enemies here who will see it & know from whom it came that all Attempts to prejudice me in His Ldp's Opinion have been very unsuccessful. I cannot help thinking whatever M[r] Calvert might have at times dropped, that His Ldp is too well satisfied of the Impropriety & ill Policy of changing Governors without very good Cause ever to have thought seriously of Superseding me. I flatter myself he will not choose to run the Risk of being Sacrificed as the Proprietaries of Pens[a] have been more than once which they richly deserved because they had behaved in such a manner as convinced every Body that no Governor ought to put the least Trust or Confidence in them, & after trying many Expedients seeking Rest but finding none they have been at last obliged to reinstate a man who has it is said made it a Condition of his Acceptance that it shall be left entirely to himself to act on all Occasions as he shall think fit, & accordingly he hath this Spring given his Assent to an Act for Raising another hundred thousand Pounds by the same mode that was so much complained of by the Proprietaries last Year. So that in short the Assembly of Pens[a] are now satisfied that by Perseverance they can at any time carry whatever Points they may think fit to insist on; The Proprietaries & their Govern[t] are become odious to the People & I believe some of the Dirt which has been thrown on them during the Contention will stick as long as their Names are had in remembrance; Hath His Ldp the same Reasons to be uneasy? I think not. the Province is indeed brought into some Sort of Disgrace with the Ministry but I do not know that they lay any blame at his Door, or that any one hath thence taken Occasion publickly to insinuate any thing to his Disadvantage except the Author of the Queries w[ch] were some time ago inserted in the London Chronicle & as the Querist's assertions or Intimations were void of Truth (as you would be convinced were you to see M[r] Ridout's answers to those queries which I some time ago transmitted to M[r] Calvert & which I should have sent him long before had he not told me that he thought the queries unworthy notice) His Ldp would do well to disregard the Calumny of an anonymous scribler especially as not even the Assembly themselves have presumed to alledge in their Journal whatever they may have privately insinuated to their Constituents that His Ldp's Aversion to Contributing towards the Expences of the War has been the Reason that no Supplies have been lately granted here for His Majesty's Service, tho in fact I am persuaded that if His Ldp had at first sent me Instructions to give up the Ordinary Lycences which he yielded up afterwards (if a Person might be said to yield up what he was not possessed of nor

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Letter Bk. III can have unless the Assembly thinks fit to give them by an Act) the Assembly would not have proceeded such Lengths as they have since gone, for as they found His Ldp too tenacious (or rather M^r^ Calvert for the Lycences were to have been a Perquisite to him) they on their Parts were determined to strip him as far as should be found practicable, the violent Proceedings of the Pens^a^ Assembly countenanced & encouraged ours, & His Ldp by ordering me to displace one of His Officers (who indeed was no better than he should be) gave them a Leader who together with a numerous Family of which he was one spared no Pains to impose on the People & make them jealous of all that were concerned in the Administration. All those among us who had been either disgraced by the Proprietary or his Ancestors, my Predecessors or myself, for their Demerits.

All who had been in any manner baulked or disappointed immediately joined the Cry & I believe several whose Duty should have led them to act a different Part privately encouraged the Factions, the People in general being Levellers in their Principles & impatient of Rule were easily persuaded to think the worst of their Superiours in Authority, having no Concern about the Reputation of the Province & being indifferent whether the Inhabitants were thought Loyal or Rebellious, thought their Representatives could not go too great Lengths, nay they flattered themselves that they could bring things into such Confusion as would render it absolutely necessary & expedient for the Crown to assume the Govern^t^ But after all what have the Malignants been able to do, whenever they have thought fit to attack me (which I conceive they have done as often as they could find any Pretence) I may I think without Vanity say they have been foiled or confuted, nor have they in general come off better in the Contests they have had with the Gent^n^ of the Upper House & two of them being dead the others are at length so jaded & dispirited that I am persuaded they will not hold out much longer at least that a Majority in the House will grow cool & that I shall at length see the Proverb fulfilled which tells us that after a Storm cometh a Calm. They have learnt from Experience that I am not to be terrified nor enraged & if His Ldp will only leave matters to my Management I flatter myself I shall have it in my Power to serve him as well as myself & be able to pass my time agreeably enough. I must confess I have often repented that I quitted the 20^th^ Reg^t^ to come to America but as I cannot it seems now hope to get into the Army again on a good Footing I shall endeavour to make the best of my Condition & am in hopes that (if my Lord only does me Common Justice I shall in a few years after the End of the

War which has been a very expensive One to me be in Circumstances to live where I list in Case I should then quit this Govern[t] These hopes make me decline Thoughts of Sollicitiing by your means the Govern[t] you mention which I am apt to think tho by your Account it is much more lucrative than this is not upon the whole more desirable; the Climate is said to be more unhealthy & the Inhabitants of at least as bad Principles, indeed many of them are Emigrants from the other Colonies & vast Numbers of them Convicts retired from Virg[a] & this Province; And tho there may be some that one would be willing to converse with yet I am satisfied they are much fewer in number there than in this Part of America which hath been long settled. If therefore you are of Opinion that I stand a fair Chance of being continued here five or six years longer I would not have you say any thing more to the Ld President or Ld Hallifax concerning the Gov[t] of N Carolina nor recommend me for it in Case of the Death or Removal of M[r] Dobbs who is I understand on ill Terms too with his Assembly for what Reason I know not. I think myself much obliged to you for the Trouble you have already taken in behalf of the Officers who commanded the Maryland Troops & the Commissary that Victualled them if your Endeavours to have them paid meet with Success I shall much rejoice not only on their Account but also on my own for it will remove the principal Cause of Dispute between our two Houses of Assembly at the same time that it will disappoint the Lower & incline them to think that the Ministry in some measure disapprove of their Conduct, it will moreover appear as if my Letters to M[r] Pitt had some weight & your Services & Success will by most people here be placed to my Account. I am of Your opinion that the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in N. America or Brig[r] Stanwix who commanded in this part of it might if they had pleased have paid what was due to the Maryland Forces & the Commissary who Victualled them but neither of them could be prevailed on to pay either the Troops or the Commissary alledging that they were not at Liberty to do so. With respect to M[r] Stanwix I really think that as the Commissary furnished Provisions in Consequence of his orders he would was the matter to be tried in a Court of Law be compelled to make full Payment, but I hope the Commissary will not be reduced to the necessity of taking that Step. I did not know whether it would be proper to address to M[r] Pitt that Account of sundry Sums amounting to more than £600 stg disbursed by Myself which I inclosed in my Letter of the 24[th] of Sept[r] & therefore declined mentioning it to him; I am very much obliged to you & Brother Phill for the Steps you have taken with regard to it, but if 'tis rejected I shall not be much

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Letter Bk. III disappointed for to speak the Truth I never expected to be reimbursed any Part of the money which I had expended on the Journeys therein mentioned. In a Letter I received a few Days ago from M^r^ Dinwiddie he tells me that he had talked with you on a Proposal to bring me back again into the Army, as I flatter myself that what he said was out of regard to me I must return him Thanks for his kind Endeavours to have that accomplished which he imagined was agreeable to my Wishes, he likewise tells me that he has found a good Deal of Difficulty in getting his accounts passed but that at last he has obtained his quietus. I am very far from thinking that Gov^r^ Denny did well in Selling without having first taken good Advice thereon so many Flags of Truce to enable the Merch^ts^ of Phil^a^ to go into the Enemys Ports in Hispaniola & purchase Sugars there for the European Marketts, but at the same time I do not entertain so ill an opinion of those who were concerned in that Trade as you seem to do, for I cannot help thinking that it was for the Interest of Great Britain in general since the Profitts to those that carried it on amounted to much more than the French Planters got for their Sugars, which were mostly purchased with Manufactures brought to N America from Great Britain & being sent to Europe in English Bottoms were sold at Leghorn, Genoa, Amsterdam, & other Forreign Ports as I have been told for Cash which was remitted from those Places to G. Britain to purchase more Goods there for the same Trade, & the Consumption of N America. Those Gentlemen whose Interest lies in the British Sugar Islands may possibly have in some measure suffered by it because it prevented their Sugars Selling at such extravagant Prices as they would otherwise have done, but then as most of their Sugars would have been still consumed in G Britain & these Colonies (for they could not supply both the English & Foreign Marketts) the Inhabitants of Great Britain must have been impoverished just so much the more to make the West Indians more rich, & if the Value of their Estates is not vastly exaggerated they are in my Opinion wealthy enough already & I think every Body must be of the same opinion who sees the Interest they at this time have in the House of Commons, while I believe there is not one Gentl^n^ there whose Estate lies in North America. I have been assured that Sugars at this time sell here at almost double the Price they did twenty years ago, owing in a great measure to the vast Increase of People on this Continent while the Produce of North America such as Corn & Lumber that is sent to the Sugar Islands is sold at a less Price than ever, because the Consumption of those Articles in the Islands is the same now as it was then & therefore we are now obliged to remit

Bills of Excha to the Islands for a great Part of the Com- Letter Bk. III
modities we get from them. Had those Vessels which have been employed in that Hispaniola Trade carried Provisions thither from Phila[a] & other Places perhaps more might have been urged against it but I have heard that this has not been the Case & as the Act of Parliament which was made two or three years ago forbidding the Exportation of Grain from this Continent to any neutral Ports in a manner put an End to the greatest Branch of Business which had been before carried on here, I mean in the Northern Colonies the Merchants were at a Loss how to employ their Vessels & themselves till they fell into the Trade you condemn. I ask your Pardon for troubling you with my Sentiments on this Subject which you may probably think appears to me in a wrong Light, perhaps it does, & I do not for my part know but the Trade that has been carried on might be contrary to Law. however it is said that some Lawyers are of a different opinion. I think myself obliged to you for the Civilities you were pleased to shew those Maryland Gent[n] who you say dined with you; Two of them, I mean M[r] Key & M[r] Plater were before they went to England Members of the Lower House of Assembly, & as such opposed as far as was in their Power those who endeavoured to render my Administration uneasy, the first of them is at the Temple where I believe he intends to reside three or four years, after which time he will in all probability make a good Figure in Maryland, for tho he may perhaps appear a little awkward to you at present having seen little of the World he is allowed to have good Parts & I am pleased to find that he has represented to His Father (for whom I have a great Regard) & to others of his Friends here the Lord Proprietary in a better Light than others have done who have been much favoured by His Ldp & pretend to be well acquainted with his Capacity & Principles. The other two Gentlemen that dined with you were Roman Catholicks. M[r] Carroll I never saw he having been in France many years & the others Errand home or in Europe was to carry his Children to some College in Germany where he has a Relation that is a Jesuit. I found no Letter from Ld Albermarle inclosed in yours from whence I conclude he promised to send you one for me but that you had not received it when you closed Your Letter. It gives me much pleasure to hear that His Ldp is taken into some Degree of Favour, I wish he may long continue so. It was sometime ago confidently reported here that Ld Baltimore had a Tendre for one of the Miss Bladens which indeed I was sorry to hear because it boded no Good to myself, I suppose if that Match had taken Place my Stay here would have been very short, but whether it is to be short or of long

Letter Bk. III Duration I shall endeavour to conduct myself so as that His Ldp. might have nothing to alledge against any Part of my Behaviour & I hope he will not imitate the Assembly who in Dec^{r} 1754 told me in a message "that my past Conduct persuaded them of my good Intentions for the future & gave them the strongest assurance of my utmost Endeavours to promote the general Happiness & Prosperity of their Constituents" & immediately discontinued a Duty on Tobacco that amounted to £150 stg a year which had been usually given for fifty years before to the Governor for the time being. As this Part of America is not at present the Scene of Action & we are not advised of the Success of our Military operations in other Parts of the Continent till some time after the Events have happened, the London Papers must I think give you an Account of all publick Transactions on this Continent much sooner than I can do by Letter, I shall however send you in the inclosed Gazette all the news of Consequence that we have lately received either from the Nthwd or Sthwd upon which as it promises a successful Campaign I heartily congratulate you & hoping you will be pleased to present my Love & Comp^{lts} to Your Lady, I remain D^{r} Sir

[Sharpe to the Commissioners of the Customs.]

Annapolis the 8th of Iuly 1760.

Gentlemen

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receit of Your Letter dated the 29th of March inclosing one to M^{r} Surveyor Gen^{l} Randolph & also a Bond to be executed by M^{r} Ridout to whom you told me that your Deputation had been issued appointing him Surveyor of the Customs at Pocomoke in the Room of M^{r} Edmund Hough, but as I perceive that the Deputation to M^{r} Ridout was issued upon a Supposition that M^{r} Hough was dead which is not the Case (tho indeed it was reported here in Dec^{r} last that he really was dead) I have not admitted M^{r} Ridout to that Office nor indeed did he apply to me for Admission but on the contrary advised me that as soon as he found the Report concerning M^{r} Hough's Decease was groundless (it having taken its Rise from M^{r} Hough's Son's dying about that time) he transmitted Letters to England desiring his Friends to forbear making application on his Behalf for the Surveyor's Office & he hath also put into my hands his Deputation which I shall retain together with the abovementioned Bond untill I am favoured with Your farther Instructions concerning them.

I am.

[Sharpe to Philip Sharpe.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis 10th Iuly 1760.

Dr Br

I had the pleasure to receive a few Days ago the Letter you were so kind as to write to me the 30th of March wherein you advise me of the several Bills being paid which I remitted to you the 23d of Septr last & am very much obliged to you for Your management in placing out what money of mine remained in Your hands so much to my Advantage. I shall take it as a favour if in Your next You will let me know what that Sum was, whether the Stock was purchased in my name, whether the Interest is to be received annually or to be added to the principal, & I shall be obliged to You if when the inclosed Bills for £360 are paid you will be so kind as to Vest that Sum likewise in Stock for my use. I am extreemly sorry that my Brother William's Endeavours to Obtain the Collectorship of Potowmack for Mr Ridout proved unsuccessful, 'twas unlucky he should have had such a Competitor for I find that the Messrs Hanburies left no Stone unturned to obtain that Office for Mr Wolstenholme, It gave me a good Deal of Uneasiness when I discovered that the Intelligence which I sent You the 26th of Decr relative to Mr Hough was false, but I was still in hopes till I received Yours & my Brother William's Letters the other Day that you would have received my other Letters & been undeceived before Application could be made on Mr Ridout's behalf for that Surveyorship of Pocomoke which notwithstanding the Deputation issued in his favour I am afraid he will never enjoy. I hope my Brother William excuses me for giving him so much unnecessary Trouble & that he has no reason to think the Duke of Newcastle was displeased with him for obtaining the Warrant; otherwise I must never take the Liberty to sollicit his Interest again on such an occasion.

Brother William tells me that when he next saw the Duke after Mr Wolstenholme's Deputation had been issued His Grace was pleased to promise him that his Application on Mr Ridout's behalf should not be forgot when another Office in the Customs should become Vacant in this Province. In all probability it will be many Years before that Event may happen, but there is an office in what they call the Territory (which according to Ld Baltimore's Charter is within the Limits of Maryland) that one may expect will be vacated very shortly, I mean the Collectorship of Newcastle on Delaware, (which place as I said is within the Limits of Maryland as described in the Charter, tho it is not at present nor ever will be under this Jurisdiction being annexed to Pensa) It is at this time held by one Mr Till who is far advanced in Years & is as I

Letter Bk. III am told an Invaleed. The Salary annexed to this Office is £90 a Year but the Perquisites are not so considerable as those which are paid to the Collector of Potowmack, it being usual for most of the Vessels that Trade to Delaware either to Enter at Lewis Town which lies at the Mouth of that River or to run up & enter at Phila[a] Now as Newcastle is not more than about 80 Miles from this Place & the Road an exceeding good one so that one might if one pleased go thither in a Day, it would be as easy for M[r] Ridout could he obtain it to superintend that Office as it is for M[r] Wolstenholme (who also lives here) to superintend the Collector's Office on Potowmack & there could be no Difficulty in getting a good Person at Newcastle to officiate as a Deputy; if therefore upon considering this Matter You shall think my Brother William after what hath passed would apply for this Collectorship Be so kind as to Communicate to him what I have written concerning it. It is no uncommon Thing in America for Custom House Officers to have Leave to act by Deputy; The Collectors Office at Phila[a] in particular hath been many Years executed in that manner, & in this Province M[r] Calvert (not to mention M[r] Wolstenholme) hath Deputies at Potuxent & Oxford (which are Ports within his District) who transact the whole Business at those Places & prove the Accounts that are by him transmitted to the Commissioners of the Customs. How such Indulgence or Leave is to be obtained whether from the Lds Commissioners of the Treasury or the Commissioners of the Customs Gov[r] Dinwiddie could inform You, if it is in the power of the Surveyor Gen[l] in N America to grant such Indulgence I could obtain it in M[r] Ridouts favour without any Difficulty Submitting then to Your Consideration what I have said I shall quit this Subject by Desiring you to accept M[r] Ridouts grateful Acknowledgments & my Thanks for the kind Endeavours You have already taken to bring about the Accomplishment of his Wishes. Your Letter dated the 10[th] of January with a Copy of Mess[rs] Hanburys Acco[t] inclosed I received some time ago. The Affair of the six Hhds of Tob[o] & my Excha on M[r] Bell for £10 in B[r] Joshua's favour must still remain unsettled, I mean that I cannot either instruct you to refund the £34. 10. 9 which you say you have received from M[r] Bell as the nett Proceeds of those Six Hhds (tho I see no such Article in either of the Accounts that You transmitted to me) nor to present the said Bill of Exchange for Acceptance, till M[r] Bell's Agent or Factor here sends me a Copy of M[r] Bell's account which he promised to do several months ago but hath not yet performed his Promise, however if You have received that £34. 10. 9 I am on the safe Side. I am obliged to You for giving me a Hint how I may please

our Cousin Sharpe's Lady which I shall endeavour to do if I Letter Bk. III
can get any Birds that are worth sending but really such Birds are very scarce in this Province. We have a Species called the Mocking Bird that is most in Esteem on Account of its note but 'tis difficult to preserve them in a Cage longer than a Summer or two even in this Climate. As the Virg[a] Red Birds are not so tender & delicate I may possibly be able to send some of them to England this Fall tho few Masters of Ships will take any Care of such Passengers. I have several times procured some Wild Turkeys to send to B[r] William but they have always died or been killed before they were large enough to put on board or before I had an opportunity of transmitting them. I had two brought down from Fort Cumberland the Year before last when I was on the Frontiers which lived more than three months & then died. The Letter to Duncan Campbell was from M[r] Ridout & the purport of it was to desire him in case he had been appointed Collector to wait on You & give or Cause Security to be given on M[r] Ridouts Behalf. As it would be now improper to deliver either that Letter or the other two which were addressed to Ld Albermarle & Gov[r] Dinwiddie Youll be pleased to destroy them. In the inclosed Gazette you may see all the news that hath lately come to us from both the Northern & Southern Colonies which however I presume you will have heard long before this reaches you. Wishing you the Enjoyment of a much better State of Health than B[r] W[m] tells me you were in when he wrote I am.

[Fauquier to Sharpe.] Original.

W[ms]burgh July 28[th] 1760.

S[r]

I have absolutely nothing left me to do but to ask your pardon. Knowing nothing of Mr. Fox or even his name but as told me for that purpose, I had quite forgot the whole affair: and looking in my Copy Book of Letters I found no Copy of that Date (not thinking it of consequence enough to copy) w[ch] together occasioned my last Letter. I well remembered the having mentioned S[r] Isaac's papers, being a Subject the D[r] and I had often talk'd over, and thought it must be in the Letter I sent by M[r] Burnaby not finding it among my other Letters in my Copy Book

If you will excuse this great piece of Impertinence, I have been guilty of, you will much oblige, S[r]

your most Obed[t] hum[ble] Serv[t]
Fran: Fauquier

To his Excell[y] Gov[r] Sharpe

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Governor Bernard.]

Maryland 8th Augst 1760.

Sir

Having upon the Receipt of a Letter from Mr Pownall Your Excellency's Predecessor ordered Briefs to be issued here in May last & a Collection to be made throughout this Province for the Relief of the unhappy People who suffered by the Fire which some time ago broke out in the City of Boston & having reason to believe that a Sum of Money from Fourteen to Eighteen hundred Pounds Currency will within these three weeks be collected & paid into our Loan Office for the Purpose above mentioned, I take the Liberty to desire you will be pleased to inform me after what manner you think it will be best for the Commissioners of our Loan Office to remit the same to Boston whether in Gold & Silver Specie or good Bills of Excha payable in London, A Pistole with us is rated at 27/ a Dollar at 7/6 & Exchange at present is from 55 to 57½. Wishing Your Excellencys Administration in the Province over which by His Majesty's late appointment you now preside may be easy & happy I am—

[Sharpe to Governor Boone.]

Maryland 8th Augt 1760.

Sir

Having a few Days ago received Your Letter dated the 14th of July wherein you were pleased to advise me of Your being appointed Governor of His Majesty's Province of New Jersies I do myself the honour to congratulate you on that Event & most sincerely wish Your Administration may be easy & happy. I return You Thanks for permitting me to hope that I shall on other occasions be hereafter favoured with Your Correspondence which I shall on my Part be always very desirous to Cultivate being with great Respect Sir

Your most obedt humb Servt

[Sharpe to General Monkton.]

Annapolis the 13th Sept 1760—

Sir

Immediately on the Receipt of Your Letter dated the 21st of Augst I convened the Gentn of our Council & having advised with them thereon I issued Proclamations the next Day requiring the General Assembly of this Province to meet here the 22d Inst. when I shall communicate to them the Contents of Your Letter & press them to comply with Your Requisition. As the Number of Men You apply for is so small the assembly

may possibly be prevailed on to raise them, tho their past Conduct forbids me to entertain very sanguine Expectations, however as soon as I am acquainted with their Resolution I shall advise you thereof & in the mean time I am with great Regard &c. Letter Bk. III

[Hamilton to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia 15th Septr 1760

Sir

I herewith send by Express a Packet I received last night from England by the Mercury Man of War, containing, as I am advised, an Agreement lately concluded between the Right Honourable the Lord Baltimore & the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, touching the Bounds and Limits of their respective Provinces. And also a Commission from the said Lord Baltimore directed to Yourself and six other Gentlemen of your Province authorizing and appointing them in conjunction with seven Gentlemen of this Province empowered by a like Commission from our Proprietaries, to run out, Settle and fix all such Lines marks and Boundaries between the Provinces of Pensylvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex on Delaware and the Province of Maryland, as have not yet been compleated, pursuant to the Articles of Agreement betwn the said Proprietaries in 1732, the Decree of the High Court of chancery and subsequent orders thereupon, and the late Indenture of Agreement bearing date the 4th Day of July last.

The Commissioners on the Part of this Province are myself, William Allen, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Lyndford Lardner, Ryves Holt and George Stephenson Esquires. The Commission is now in our Hands and we would be glad to enter upon the Execution of the Duties thereby enjoined about the Middle of next Month if it will suit the Conveniency of the Commissioners of your Province to meet us for that purpose that the Work may be forwarded before the fine Season we have reason to expect shall be too far wasted. And of this, Sir, as well as of the Place of our first Meeting, I desire to know your sentiments, as early as may be, after your having had an Opportunity of consulting the Commissioners appointed to act with you on the Part of your Province.

I cannot omit to congratulate you, Sir, on the Prospect of avoiding any further Contention upon the Borders, and of establishing, in the fullest manner, the tranquility which hath been so well preserved during your Administration. I am with the greatest respect, Sir

your most Obedient & most humble Servant

James. Hamilton

Governor Sharpe

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Governor Hamilton.]

Annapolis the 19th of Septr 1760.

Sir

Your Favour of the 15th Inst. I have just now received together with a large Packett from England containing "The Agreement between Lord Baltimore & Messrs Penns" & "A Commission for Running the Boundary Lines." The Commissioners appointed by the Rt Honble the Ld Proprietary of this Province besides myself are the Honble Benjn Tasker junr Edwd Lloyd, Jenkins Henry Danl Dulany & S. Bordley Esqr & the Revd Mr Alexr Malcolm, most of whom I expect to see at Annapolis some Day next Week when I shall communicate to them the Contents of Your Letter & will soon afterwards send You a more particular Answer to it, but I apprehend it will not be in our Power to meet You so soon as the Middle of Octr for in all Probability the Genl Assembly of this Province which is to meet in Consequence of a Letter that I lately received from Genl Monkton will be sitting here at that time. I congratulate You on the Proprietaries having having at length taken so effectual a Step to prevent any Disturbances for the future between their respective Tenants on the Borders of these Provinces & am with great Regard &c.

[Sharpe to General Amherst.]

Annapolis 30th Septr 1760.

Sir

Having had the Satisfaction to receive Your Excellency's two Letters dated the 26th of last Month & the 9th Inst. in which you were pleased to favour me with an account of Your Motions from the 10th of Augst to the 8th Day of this Month which will be ever memorable for the great & important Work You then accomplised I now do myself the honour to return You Thanks for those Letters & to congratulate You which I do most heartily on the continued Series of Success which has attended His Majesty's Forces under Your Command, more particularly on that signal & most happy Event the entire Reduction of Canada which will not only recommend You to the Favour of a most gracious Sovereign but also render You dear to all His Subjects Your Cotemporaries & Your memory to their Posterity, That you may long continue to enjoy the Fruits of Your past & that Your Measures for the future may be crown'd with equal Successes is the most sincere Wish of Your Excellency's most obedt humb Servt

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV p. 127

Annapolis 12th Oct^{r} 1760 transmitted by Capt M^{c}Dougal, & Duplicate by M^{r} Browne

Sir

The London Ships which have loaded this Summer in Maryland being about to fall down the Bay to the Place of Rendezvous in Virginia whence the Owners & Masters expect p. 128 they will be convoyed to Europe by some or other of the King's Ships that may be returning from the River S^{t} Lawrence, I embrace the Opportunity to acknowledge the Receipt of Your two Letters dated the 20th of June & 11th of July, the last of which was brought to me the 19th of Sept^{r} by an Express from Phila^{a} together with the Articles of Agreement (that have been entered into by His Lordship & the Proprietaries of Pensilvania for Running Divisional Lines between their respective Territories) The Lord Proprietary's Commission appointing myself & six other Gentlemen Commissioners on His Ldp's Behalf for Carrying the said Articles of Agreement into Execution, & His Ldp's Instruction dated the 8th of July impowering me to draw on his Agent & Receiver General for such Sums as may be wanted to Defray the Expences which will be occasioned by Running the Divisional Lines agreed on. For an Account of what has been already done by me & some of the other Commissioners since the Receipt of His Ldp's Commission I beg Leave to refer you to the inclosed Narrative, thinking it will be better from time to time to acquaint you in that manner or by way of Journal with our Proceedings relative to the Execution of that Business than to communicate to you any Thing concerning it in Letters which may contain Advices about various matters of a different Nature. Mess^{rs} Otley & Cooke the Gentlemen whom You were pleased to introduce to me by Your Letter dated the 20th of June having called on me about a fortnight ago, & presented it, I failed not to receive them kindly & assured them of my Readiness to Countenance & serve them on all Occasions. Having been detained some time in Potowmack where their Vessel was obliged to Discharge Part of Her Cargo they would not be prevailed on to make any stay in Annapolis, but proceeded p. 129 directly to Baltimore where I understand they intend to Settle. I return you Thanks for Communicating to me so speedily His Ldp's Favourable Answer to the Letter which I had the honour to address to him the 27th of March last & I flatter myself His Ldp will never have the least Cause to repent of his kind Compliance with my Request. Altho the Distemper with which Col^{o} Goldsborough had been some time afflicted carried him off about three Weeks ago I have not yet introduced M^{r} Ridout into the Council lest my Doing it so soon

Letter Bk. IV should be thought by some not sufficiently respectful to the Memory of the Deceased, but after a month is elapsed I shall introduce him to the Board & have him qualified agreeable to His Ldp's Intention. Miss Graham to whom you say the Apothecary of that name had bequeathed a Legacy died last Winter in Calvert County at the House of her Unkle M^r^ Ch^s^ Graham with whom She had resided ever since her Father's Decease & to whom I understand the Legacy will now fall. About Two months ago M^r^ Tasker produced to me the Inquest relative to Talbot Mannour that was taken by Abel Van Burkett (who was Sheriff of Cecil County during the Administration of Governor Hart) saying at the same Time that he did not when I sometime ago desired him to communicate to me all he knew concerning that Affair remember or recollect that any such Papers were in his Possession: Apprehending that it would be proper before the Papers were transmitted to you to have the Hand Writing of the Jurymen who signed or subscribed the Inquest proved, I advised with the Attorney Gen^l^ thereon & in pursuance of his opinion many Depositions were taken, as you will see when you receive the Inquest which M^r^ Tasker has transmitted by Capt Nath^l^ Chew; The Warrant, Inquest, & Depositions having been first transcribed into the Provincial Records: I cannot learn that an Action has ever been brought in the Provincial Court by any
p. 130 Person claiming Talbot Mannour or Part thereof as Heir Executor Administrator or Assignee of Col^o^ Talbot; There was indeed an Ejectment brought in the year 1752 (as you have been heretofore informed) by M^r^ Sam^l^ Thomas as His Ldp's Lessee ag^st^ the Rector of St. Mary Ann Parish, who was in Possession of a very small Part of the Mannour which Action was determined in favour of the Defendant, the Court refusing to pay any Regard to an Authenticated Transcript of a Record which had been brought from Virg^a^ to shew that Col^o^ Geo. Talbot the Original Patentee of that mannour was in the year 1684 convicted in Virg^a^ of a murder committed in Maryland, but the Plantiff having appealed ag^st^ the Judgment it was afterwards reversed in the Court of Appeals, of which I likewise advised you in former Letters; but as you desire that I will send you authenticated Copies of all Proceedings that have been had relative to this mannour I have now ordered the Clerk of the Court of Appeals to prepare a Transcript of this with all Expedition in Order that it might be transmitted, tho for my own Part I cannot conceive that you will from thence receive any material Information. Pray Sir who are the Parties that set up a Claim to the abovementioned mannour & what are their Pretensions? I have been told that there was an Officer of His Majesty's Forces at Phil^a^ two

years ago who intimated that he had some Right to the Letter Bk. IV
Mannour, but I have heard nothing more of it since that time.
I am glad His Ldp approved of my Presenting Mr Walker to the
Parish called St Mary White Chapple in Dorchester County;
& that he hath been likewise pleased to accept my Recom-
mendation of Mr Barclay whom I inducted a few Days ago
into All Hallow's Parish which as I sometime since informed
you was Vacated by the Decease of Mr Spencer. It gives me
much Satisfaction to know that His Ldp was pleased with the
Speech which I made to the Assembly in March last, & I hope p. 131
he will likewise approve of what I said to them the 26th of last
Month, at which Time I met them in Consequence of a Letter
that I had about a fortnight before received from General
Monkton: This you will perceive was the Reason I gave for
Convening the Assembly at that time, but I believe what
weighed most with the Gentlemen of the Council when they
advised me to take this Step was a Desire to Relieve the Land
Holders particularly the Roman Catholicks from the great &
unequal Tax that was about to fall on them in Consequence
of the Act for Granting a Supply of £40000 &c which was
made in 1756 & whereby it was provided & directed that lest
the Funds appropriated for Sinking the said Sum should
prove deficient that a certain number of Members from both
Houses should on the first Monday in Augt 1760 meet at the
Loan Office to examine the State & Annual Produce of the
said Funds & that in Case they should be thereby convinced
that the Funds would prove deficient, that then they should
issue Certificates to the several Collectors of the Land Tax
certifying that there was such Deficiency & directing the sev-
eral Collectors to Demand & Receive from the Land-Holders
within their respective Counties as much over & above the
usual Land Tax as would altogether make good the Defiency.
Accordingly several of the Commissioners having met in
Augst last to examine the State of the Funds & found that at
the time when the money which had been emitted ought to be
sunk there would be a Deficiency of more than £14.000
(scarcely one of the Funds having produced as much as was
expected) they made out Certificates agreeable as they con-
ceived to the Directions of the Act & thereby required the
Collectors to Demand & receive within this Year commencing p. 132
the 29th of Septr from every Land Holder being a Protestant
an Additional Sum of Seven Shillings & seven pence over &
above the one Shilling otherwise payable & from every
Papist the Sum of Fifteen Shillings & Two pence additional
Tax for every hundred Acres of Land by them respectively
holden. As no Body at the Time the £40,000 Act was made
apprehended that the Deficiency of the Funds would be a

Letter Bk. IV tenth Part so great as it has proved You will easily conceive that all the Land Holders especially the Papists were exceedingly allarmed at hearing that they were to pay such an unequal Share or Proportion of the Money which had been granted for His Majestys Service, at the same time the Few who had got the Paper Money into their hands conceiving that those who should want it to pay their Tax with must purchase it at any Rate, immediately raised its price or Lowered the Exchange, so that altho One might with a Bill of Excha for £100 Stg about a year ago purchase a hundred & fifty five Pounds Currency such a Bill would not now procure more than £140 Currency & had not the Duration of the £40000 Act been extended there was no Doubt but within a few months those Persons who had Collected the Paper money would have Lowered the Exchange five or six p^r^ Cent more. To avoid therefore this Evil & prevent the Confusion which there must otherwise have been in the Province (for by an Error of the Clerk who issued the abovementioned Certificates in Directing them to the Sheriffs of the several Counties instead of the Collectors of the Land Tax, it was doubted by many whether Distress could be legally made for the said Additional Tax) the Gentlemen of both Houses, I believe every Member but one seemed fond of Relieving the Land-
p. 133 Holders by protracting the Term for which the £40000 Act was originally intended to remain in force, the only Difference or Question between the two Houses was, for how long a Time the said Act should be continued, the Gentlemen of the Lower House having proposed three years & those of the Upper House one year thinking it would be better at the next Session to continue it One year longer than to protract it for so long a Time at once, however as both Houses were desirous (as I have already hinted) that some Bill or other should be passed, they at length agreed upon continuing the £40,000 Act for the Term of Two Years longer, the Lower House having admitted an Amendment proposed & insisted on by the Upper, & having consented to leave out some Clauses which they had inserted in the Bill relative to the Payment of Gold & Silver in lieu of Paper. This Affair which every Body in the Province except a very few who would have taken Advantage of the Peoples Necessities had much at heart being dispatched, I suppose I shall be soon desired to put an End to the Session: for as to the Business which I recommended to the Two Houses at the Opening of the Session I never imagined it would be accomplished & I told Gen^l^ Monkton almost as much when I acknowledged the Receipt of his Letter which I must observe to you was wrote when the Fate of Canada was uncertain, nor do I believe that the

General himself had hopes of any Assistance from this Prov- Letter Bk. IV
ince when he wrote to me, nor perhaps does he want any. However as the Gentlemen of the Lower House had in their Answer to my Speech made Professions as usual of Loyalty & a Desire to promote His Majesty's Service They Resolved that the Sum of £32.000 should be granted, part of it for the support of 200 Men to be raised in pursuance of Gen[l] Monkton's p. 134
Request, & the Residue towards paying off the Arrears that are due to the Soldiers who were sometime ago in the Service of this Province & to the Militia who served on the Frontiers; but then they Resolved likewise that this Money should be raised by the same mode & Bill that hath been so often rejected, or in other Words that altho they had Voted the Sum abovementioned, They were determined it should never be raised at all. This Bill of Theirs was sent Yesterday in the Afternoon to the Upper House where I suppose it will be read to Morrow & then returned with a flat Negative. This I doubt not will be the Fate of it, nor do I expect that the Lower House will proceed to any other Business this Session, indeed it is a question whether they would be able to keep for three Days longer a sufficient Number of Members to compose a House, a great Number of the Representatives being detained at home by indispositions or by their Families being sick, for the Summer having been an exceeding wet & hot one, almost every Body has suffered in their Health & many have died; I was myself attacked about two months ago with a very threatening Fever, from which however I am now perfectly recovered, but I am very apprehensive that we shall lose Col[o] Tasker, it being now more than a Fortnight since he has been confined to his Bed by a Fever which has never intermitted. In case we should be deprived of him & you should be advised of his Decease (for indeed I despair of his Recovery) by any other Person's Letters before I can advise you thereof, for perhaps some Gentleman or other may on such an Event recommend himself & sollicit the Office which the Colonel has enjoyed under you, I intreat it as a particular Favour that you will not Confer it on any one, before p. 135
you are advised by my Letter of the Secretary's Office being vacant, & I shall entertain hopes that my Recomendation in such Case will have some Weight with you & not be disagreeable. I am much obliged to you for sending me that Extract from the Report of the Lords of Trade on the Laws that were passed last year in Pens[a] by Governor Denny & for your Promise to send me a Transcript of the whole Report by the first Opportunity; we are told however that notwithstanding their Ldp's made such a Report on the Act granting £100000 for His Majesty's Service young M[r] Franklin has

Letter Bk. IV wrote to some Members of the Pensilvania Assembly & encouraged them to hope that their Act will not be dissented to, which has I understand not a little alarmed the Proprietaries Friends in that Province. In the Letter which I addressed to you the 7th of July I told you that at the ensuing Provincial Court I should take an Opportunity of Speaking to the several Magistrates concerning that Affair of an Escheat Warrant which was determined at an adjourned Court held in July was Twelve Month, but as Mr Dulany & Mr Dorsey two of the principal Lawyers were on a Journey to Boston in Septr last when the Court should have been held, Scarcely any Business at all could be done, & therefore the two Justices who reside in Town & Mr Darnal only just met & adjourned the Court, by which means I was deprived of the Opportunity I expected of seeing All the Magistrates who were on the Bench when the abovementioned Affair was tried & as I thought it would not be prudent for me to write to them & require an Account of their Behaviour on that Occasion lest my Letters should hereafter fall into the hands of Persons
p. 136 that may be disposed to put an ill Interpretation on & make a bad use of Them, I defer making the Inquiry I promised till I have an Opportunity of Talking to them seperately. As the provincial Justices have after a formal Hearing determined that our Act of Assembly about which Mr Steuart presented a Memorial to His Ldp does not make the Importers of Convicts lyable to the Payment of any Duty I hope Mr Steuart will not give His Ldp any more Trouble on that Subject; for your Satisfaction I shall transmit you a Transcript of the Record containing the Determination of the Court. I presume that you have by this time received an Account of the entire Reduction of Canada, Be pleased to accept my hearty Congratulations on this happy & most interesting Event which has I suppose occasioned more Joy in these Colonies than any Thing that has before happened since they were first Settled; An Event that will I hope unless some fatal Accident should happen in Europe pave the Way for a speedy honourable & lasting Peace, be productive of many great Advantages to all these Colonies, & much increase the Power Trade & Wealth of Great Britain. As I apprehend that the several Draughts, Maps, & Papers, which have been at times presented to me by Mr Emory & Mr Evans, & which I have transmitted to you & also the Maps Journals & other Papers which were transmitted by the Commissioners who were appointed by the late Lord can be of no Use to His Ldp or you since His Ldp has entered into New Articles of Agreement with the Proprietaries of Penssa I should be glad if you would be pleased to return those papers to me as we may perhaps have Occasion

to refer to some of them, & there are no Copies left in the Province. Inclosed I send you Bills of Excha for £125, & am with great Regard Sir Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] p. 137

Annapolis 14th Octr 1760.

My Ld.

Having been lately advised by Mr Calvert that Your Ldp had received the two Letters which I had the honour to address to your Ldp the 27th of March & 4th of May last & that your Ldp was pleased to approve of the Gentleman whom I took the Liberty in the former of those Letters to recommend to your Ldp's Favour, I am now to return Your Ldp Thanks for your kind Compliance with my Request, being at the same time assured that in Conferring such an honourable Mark of Favour on Mr Ridout Your Ldp has taken a Step that you will never have the least Reason to Repent. The Distemper with which Colo Goldsborough had been so long afflicted having at length deprived us of him, I shall after suffering a few Days more to elapse (which I do out of Respect to the Memory of the Deceased) introduce Mr Ridout to the Council & have him qualified agreeable to your Ldps Intention. The Articles of Agreement into which Your Ldp was pleased to enter with the Proprietaries of Pensilvania having been brought to me from Phila[a] by an Express the 19th of last month together with your Ldp's Commission appointing myself & six other Gentlemen Commissioners on Your Ldp's Behalf to meet the Commissioners from Pens[a] & carry the Articles of Agreement into Execution, I immediately had Letters wrote to Colo Henry & the other Commissioners who live at a Distance from Annapolis to advise them of their being nominated by Your Ldp & to desire them to meet here in the ensuing week (when the Assembly was to sit) to consult & agree on what Steps were to be taken, after what manner the several Lines mentioned in the Articles of Agreement were to be run & finally to appoint p. 138 a certain Time & Place for meeting the Pens[a] Commissioners & proceeding to Business. What hath been since done by us in pursuance of Your Ldp's Commission will appear by a Narrative or Journal which I have transmitted to Mr Calvert to be by him laid before your Ldp: For Reasons which are therein mentioned your Ldp will perceive that we have not been yet able to fix a certain Day for meeting the Commissioners appointed by the Proprietaries of Pens[a] but I hope & expect that we shall meet them the Beginning of next month. Together with the abovementioned Articles & Commission I received your Ldps Instruction dated the 8th of July last impowering me to draw

Letter Bk. IV on Your Ldp's Agent & Receiver Gen[l] for such Sums as may be wanted to defray Your Ldp's Share of the Expence that will be occasioned by Running the Divisional Lines which Expence I am afraid will be very considerable. Mess[rs] Otley & Cooke the two Gentlemen who being recommended to your Ldp's favourable notice were made known & introduced to me by M[r] Calverts Letter of the 20[th] of June having called on me lately in their way from Potowmack to Baltimore where they intend to Settle I endeavoured to receive them in such a manner as the Contents of the Letter which they presented to me gave them a Right to expect, & agreeable to your Ldp's Pleasure signified to me I assured them of my Readiness & Desire to serve them on all Occasions. Inclosed I take the Liberty to send Your Ldp a Copy of a Speech that I made the 26[th] of last month to both Houses of Assembly & also Copies of the Addresses which they respectively presented to me in Answer thereto. The Reason of their being convened
p. 139 at this time your Ldp will see in my Speech; but what made the Gentl[n] of the Council fond of my Calling them together on that Occasion was an earnest Desire to Relieve the Land Holders from a great & unequal Tax which was about to fall on them by reason of a Great Deficiency in the Produce of the Funds that were appropriated to sink the Bills of Credit which were emitted in the year 1756 by Virtue of the Act that was then made for Granting a Supply of £40000 for His Majesty's Service. It appearing by the Books of the Loan Office that the Deficiency in the Produce of the Funds that were appropriated to Sink the Bills of Credit which were emitted in the year 1756 by Virtue of the Act that was then made for Granting a Supply of £40,000 for His Majesty's Service. It appearing by the Books of the Loan Office that the Deficiency would be about £14.000. (scarcely one of the Taxes or Duties that were imposed having produced so much as was expected) an Additional Tax of Seven Shillings & seven Pence must have been paid before the 20[th] of June next by every Protestant & twice as much by every Papist for every 100 Acres of Land by them respectively holden had not the Legislature interfered & relieved them. In order therefore to Lighten this heavy Burthen which was about to fall on one Part of the Inhabitants & of which your Ldp must have born no inconsiderable Share & to prevent the great Confusion & Distress which would have ensued, the Two Houses agreed on & presented me a Bill for Continuing the Excise & all the other Taxes & Duties imposed by the £40,000 Act for the Term of two years longer, in which time it is expected that the whole £40,000 will be paid in, or at least that the Deficiency to be then made good by an Additional Land Tax will be very

inconsiderable. To this Continuing Bill entitled "An Act for Letter Bk. IV
Easing the Inhabitants of this Province from the great &
unequal Burthen of the Additional Land Tax" I yesterday on
Your Ldp's Behalf gave my Assent, flattering myself that the
same Considerations which induced both Houses to agree on p. 140
this Bill will incline Your Ldp to approve of my passing it
into a Law. After this Bill had been carried thro the Lower
House they proceeded to Vote a Supply for His Majestys
Service thinking it expedient I suppose to save Appear-
ances a little & to seem to pay some Regard to General
Monkton's Requisition. In Consequence of such Vote & of
their Resolve that Two hundred men should be forthwith
raised in this Province & sent to General Monkton a Com-
mittee was Ordered to prepare a Bill for Granting a Supply of
£32,000—Part thereof to be appropriated for the Support of
such Two hundred Men for the Space of six Months & the
Residue to pay off the Arrears that are due to the Soldiers
who were sometime in the Service of this Province & to the
Militia that have during the War served at Times on our
Frontiers. On Saturday last this Bill of theirs was sent to the
Gentlemen of the Upper House by whom being found to be
almost in every Respect the same that has been so often
rejected it was yesterday returned with a negative, as the
Members of the Lower House I am satisfied expected it would
be, nor is there any Probability of their offering any other
Supply Bill this Session. That General Monkton might not
depend on us for any Men & be disappointed I thought it my
Duty when I acknowledged the Receipt of his Letter (which I
must observe to your Ldp was wrote the 21st of Augst when
the Fate of Canada was uncertain) to tell him freely that I
could not after what had before passed entertain Hopes of the
Assembly's Doing any Thing, nor indeed do I believe that the
General himself had any Expectations from us when he wrote
to me or that the 200 Men which he applied for will be much
wanted. As I suppose that some Bills of little Consequence
which I understand the Lower House have still before them
will be sent to & either rejected or passed by the Upper p. 141
House in a few Days I expect the Assembly will break up at
farthest the End of this week, nor do I know any Reason there
will be for convening them again (unless the Secretary of
State should send me another Letter) within these two years.
Not doubting but your Ldp knows eer this time that the whole
Country of Canada was on the 8th Day of Septr last yielded to
the Dominion of His Majesty I embrace this Opportunity
being the first that has offered since we received the agree-
able News) to Congratulate Your Ldp on that very interesting
& happy Event which it is hoped will not only incline His

Letter Bk. IV Majesty's Enemies to Peace but also lay them under a necessity after a Peace shall be made of preserving it inviolate. With the utmost Respect I am My Ld &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 17th Oct^{r} 1760. transmitted via N York, Duplicate by Capt Craymer.

Sir

In my Letter of the 12th Inst & Duplicate which together with Lett^{rs} to His Ldp were transmitted by the Fleet, One Packett by M^{r} Browne a Partner of M^{r} Perkins's & another by Capt McDougal I informed you that Col^{o} Tasker was dangerously ill, insomuch that I despaired of his Recovery; what was then apprehended with regard to him having now come to pass for the Fever under which he had languished these three Weeks together with an inward Impostume carried him off last night & deprived this Community of a valuable Member I now take the Liberty to address you once more on behalf of M^{r} Ridout & to request it as a particular Favour that you will appoint him Your Deputy in the Stead of Col^{o} Tasker which I should not so earnestly desire was I not convinced that he will approve himself worthy of the Favour & that neither His Ldp
p. 142 nor you will ever have the least Reason to be dissatisfied with his Conduct or my Recommendation. In case you shall be pleased to appoint him & obtain His Ldps Approbation of such Appointment he will on the Receipt of your Commission give such Security as hath been usually required for due Performance of the Office & for Paying punctually such Sum annually or such Share of the Fees as you may be pleased to demand on Consideration of his Acting by Virtue of your Deputation; whether it shall be One half of the Profitts or a lesser Proportion it being as I conceive entirely with you to settle this Matter with your Deputy as you shall think fit. As it is expedient that some Person or other should be immediately Nominated that Business might be regularly carried on & the Lists of Fees signed in Decem^{r} by the Secretary agreeable to the Directions of our Act of Assembly & as I flatter myself that you will approve of my Choice I shall forthwith order a Commission to be made out for M^{r} Ridout; & as it will be necessary also to appoint a Commissioner in the Stead of Col^{o} Tasker for Carrying the Articles of Agreement into Execution & M^{r} Ridout is at least as capable of Serving His Ldp & giving us Assistance in that Business as any Member of His Ldp's Council, I shall take the Liberty to Nominate him before we proceed to run the Lines & hope that such my Appointment will meet with His Ldp's Approbation. M^{r} Bordley having drop't in on me as I was writing & advised me of his Intention

to make Application to you for the Secretary's Office pressing me to second his Application I acquainted him with my Intention to write on Mr Ridout's behalf; I mention this supposing that Mr Bordley will acquaint you with his having waited on me he seems to think the Naval Office would be as much as Mr Ridout could reasonably expect & tho he should be appointed your Deputy says he would still continue Attorney Genl I submit the Affair entirely to yourself & shall rest satisfied as I hope they both will with Your Determination. I shall transmit this by the way of New York but will write to His Ldp & you again by a Ship that will sail in a few Days from this Province, if this comes to hand first Be so kind as to present my Duty to His Ldp & ever Believe that I am with the most sincere Regard. Sir &c. Letter Bk. IV p. 143

[Monckton to Sharpe.] Original.

Fort Pitt 17th October 1760

Sir

Yesterday Evening Major Rogers Arrived with Dispatches from General Amherst, By which I have His Orders immediately to Relieve All the Garrisons in possession of The French in Canada to the Southward & Westward of Lake Erie, Vizt Detroit, Michillimachinac, St Joseph, & St Xavier, and Others their Dependencies, All Canada being by the Capitulation of the 8th of Septem: Added to the King's Dominions. As This Sir must be done from the regular Troops You will Judge of the small remains there will be for the Garrisons this Way. I had some Time ago acquainted General Amherst of the Necessity there would be for the Provinces Furnishing a Quota of Men for the Winter Garrisons of These Posts. His Answer to That is as follows.—

> "I have only Time to Coincide with You in Opinion,
> "that the Provinces ought by all means to Contribute
> "towards Maning the Several Garrisons that are kept
> "up for the Safety & Protection of Their Country, by
> "leaving for that Purpose, during the Winter, a pro-
> "portion of the Troops they have Raised for the Ser-
> "vices of the Campaign."

From this Sir you will see the Necessity I am under of again repeating to You my Sollicitations that you will in the Strongest manner Inforce with Your Assembly the Demand of the Men I have Allready made—A Duty they Owe to Their King & Country, and for the Preservation of so Valuable an Acquisition

I am with much Regard, Sir
Your most obedient & Humble Servt
Robt Monckton

Governor Sharpe

Original. [Hamilton to Sharpe.]

New Castle 21st October 1760

Sir

Not having had the honour to hear from you, of late, in relation to the execution of the Articles of Agreement betwixt our respective Proprietors for fixing the bounds of the two provinces: And both the time limited for beginning the Work, and the fine Season of the year for performing it wasting apace; The Commissioners on the part of Pennsylva have thought it necessary to give to your Commissioners a notice in form to meet them at New Castle on Delaware on the 12th of next Month in order to begin it, if they have no material objection to that time & place, And in case they should have an objection, that, then, they would please to appoint some other time & place more suitable, at which the Pennsylvania Commissioners may attend for the purpose aforesaid.

I have hitherto foreborne to press this matter upon You, as I knew your Assembly was sitting; but as I now understand they are risen, and the Commissioners probably at leisure, I must request You will endeavour to expedite the execution of this good work as much as possible; and that You will please to favour me with your sentiments thereon by the return of my messenger. I am with the greatest respect

Sir, your most obedient & most humble Servant

Governor Sharpe — James Hamilton

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Governor Hamilton.]

Annapolis the 23d of Octr 1760.

Sir

In answer to Your Letter of the 21st Inst which I have just now received I beg Leave to assure You that Those of the Commissioners appointed by Lord Baltimore (to carry into Execution the Articles of Agreement that have been entered into by His Ldp & the Proprietaries of Pensilva) whom I have seen are very desirous to meet You & the other Gentlemen who are appointed Commissioners on behalf of the Messrs Penns as soon as possible & to proceed to Business without Delay being sensible that the Divisional Lines can scarcely be run within the Time limitted by the Articles of Agreement Let us proceed with what Dispatch we may, nevertheless as I myself & several of the other Commissioners are at present much indisposed I cannot promise that we will certainly meet You at Newcastle so soon as the 12th of next Month tho I am in hopes that a Majority of Us will be sufficiently recovered to

undertake a Journey thither about that time: All that I can say farther at present, & what I intended to write to you by the Post next Sunday, is that I will send a Letter to You by Express before the 9th of Novemr at farthest, & in such Letter either inform You that the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Proprietary of this Province will meet you & the other Commissioners appointed by the Proprietaries of Pensilva at the Time & Place You mention, or else desire You to postpone such meeting in case I should find that it will not be in our power to meet you at Newcastle so soon as the 12th of next month; Be pleased Sir to communicate the Contents of this to the Gentlemen who together with Yourself subscribed Your Letter of the 20th Inst. & Believe that I am with the greatest Regard Sr Yr &c Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to General Monkton.]

Annapolis the 24th of October 1760.

Sir

In a Letter which I had the honour to address to you the 13th of Sept. I informed you that upon the Receipt of Yours dated the 21st of Augst I had issued Proclamations requiring the General Assembly of this Province to meet here on the 22d of last Month & that then I would use my utmost Endeavours to procure from them the Assistance You were pleased to sollicit; I must now however inform You that after sitting from the 26th of Septr to the 15th Inst. they then broke up without granting any Supplies, nor will they I am satisfied grant any more money for His Majesty's Service during the Continuance of this War. I am extreemly sorry it is not in my Power to send You a more agreeable Account of their Proceedings, but I hope you will believe that nothing hath been wanting on my Part, & that I am with great Regard &c.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV p. 143

Annapolis the 28th of Octr 1760.

My Ld

In the Letter which I had the honour to Address to Your Ldp the 14th of this month I informed Your Ldp that we had a few Weeks before lost Colo Wm Goldsborough one of your Ldp's Council in whose Stead I have since had Mr Ridout qualified as a member of that Board agreeable to Your Ldp's Pleasure. Having likewise in the night of the 17th of this month had the misfortune to lose Colo Tasker another worthy member of the Council & Deputy Secretary of this Province

Letter Bk. IV whose Office it was expedient & necessary to fill up immediately in order that there might be no Stop or Delay to Business in the Secretary's Office or Provincial Court, I took the Liberty upon what Mr Calvert was pleased to tell me in his Letter dated the 20th of June concerning your Lordships kind Intentions to provide in due time for Mr Ridout to issue a Commission impowering him to act as Deputy Secretary, untill Your Ldp's Pleasure or Mr Calvert's shall be signified to the contrary. As I have in former Letters expressed my opinion of & Regard for Mr Ridout & your Ldp hath been so kind as to destinguish him with so honourable a Mark of Favour on my Recommendation I will not trouble your Ldp with any thing more at present on that head but rest in hopes that your Ldp will also approve of the Step which I have now taken with regard to this Gentleman. Conceiving it also expedient that another Commissioner should be forthwith appointed
p. 144 in the Stead of Colo Tasker to assist in Carrying into Execution the Articles of Agreement which I lately received from your Ldp I have ordered a Commission for that Purpose to be made out for Mr Ridout who I am satisfied is at least as capable as any Member of the Council of Serving Your Ldp in that Capacity. Unless any unforeseen or extraordinary Accident prevents us we are to meet the Commissioners from Phila[a] at Newcastle the 12th of next Month & forthwith proceed to Business. Application having been made for a Transcript from the Record of the Court of Vice Admiralty I was under a necessity of appointing a Judge of that Court in the Room of Colo Goldsborough & as I am of Opinion that Doctor Steuart who resides in this City would be able to give Satisfaction in that Capacity I have issued a Commission to him to continue during Your Ldp's Pleasure. As there is no Family of any considerable Figure or Influence in the Province who have in general acted a more moderate & respectful Part with regard to your Ldp as well as Myself since I have been honoured with Your Ldp's Commission than the Goldsborough Family I should be glad if your Ldp would be pleased to fill the Seat which is become Vacant in the Council by the Death of Colo Tasker with One of Them; were they themselves to choose which of the Family should be so destinguish't by Your Ldp I believe their Brother Charles would now be recommended to Favour, & really I think his Abilities are best, He was indeed soon after my Arrival in the Province represented to me in no very favourable Light but I think his Conduct in the Assembly ever since hath been unexceptionable & in Case Your Ldp shall be inclined to remove him into the Upper House, his Son a well disposed & sensible young man who is lately come from the Temple will I dare say be returned a

Burgess from Dorchester County in his Fathers Stead & will probably in that Capacity be hereafter of Service. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.] p. 145

Annapolis the 28th of Octr 1760. transmitted by Sir

In my last Letter which was transmitted by the Way of N York I advised you of our having had the Misfortune to lose Colo Tasker, & that as there would have been a Stop put to Business in the Secretary's or Provincial Office had I not immediately appointed a Deputy Secretary in his Stead I issued a Comn in favour of Mr Ridout who having given the usual Security for due Performance acts as your Deputy being also now qualified as a Member of His Ldp's Council. Presuming that My Lord will be inclined to fill up speedily the Vacancy which Colonel Taskers Decease hath also made in the Council I have at length taken the Liberty to mention Mr Charles Goldsborough to him in a favourable manner, having good reason to be satisfied with the moderate & respectful Behaviour of that Family since I came to the Province, & being of Opinion that notwithstanding there may be Persons in the Province upon some Accounts more estimable yet that it will be good Policy to take another of that Family into the Upper House since their Brother William is dead, & I apprehend they will be well pleased to see their Brother Charles destinguished in that manner. You may remember that soon after my Arrival here I was led to entertain a very ill Opinion of this Gentleman by what had been said in my Hearing concerning him, however as his Behaviour in the Lower House of Assembly since that time as well as his Brothers hath been unexceptionable His being now removed into the Upper House may perhaps induce & encourage others to pursue the same Steps in the Lower in order to obtain the same End, & as I doubt not but his Son a Young Gentleman of good Abilities & Character who lately studied at the Temple will be elected by the People in his Father's Stead should the latter be made one of the Council such a Step would not at this time lessen the Number of Moderate men in the House of Delegates as it might have done some time ago before Mr Robt Goldsborough had finished his Studies. Concerning Mr Charles p. 146
Goldsborough's Readiness to serve His Ldp at times in the Capacity of a Lawyer Colo Lloyd I suppose hath often wrote to you & probably exaggerated his Services, however I believe he has more than once done some Service in that way when the Receiver of Dorchester County found great Difficulty in recovering some large Arrears of Quit Rents. If

Letter Bk. IV therefore you are of Opinion that all Things considered His Ldp will do well to gratify Col° Lloyd & M^r^ Goldsborough by Conferring on the Latter that Honour which the former has so often & so earnestly sollicited for him you will I am persuaded no longer oppose his Preferment but on the contrary Let him reap the Benefit of Your good Offices. Herewith I shall transmit you a Copy of the Journal of the Proceedings in the Upper House of Assembly during the late Session which you will perceive I put an End to the 15^th^ of this Month, Nothing of Consequence having been transacted between the Two Houses besides what I mentioned to you in my Letter of the 12^th^ Inst. It being now nine Days since the Rev^d^ M^r^ Barclay went hence to engage & bring up with him M^r^ Graham the late Professor of Mathematicks at the College in Williamsburg I entertain hopes of seeing the latter at Annapolis in a few Days but whether he comes or not I & the other Commissioners appointed by His Ldp are to meet the Beginning of next Week at Col° Lloyd's & unless Sickness or some other extraordinary Accident should prevent us we intend to meet the Pensilvania Commissioners at Newcastle the 12^th^ of next Month, & immediately thereafter proceed to Business, tho indeed for my own Part I could wish to be excused, having for these nine or ten Days past been much troubled with an ugly slow Fever, but the first frost or two will I flatter myself set us all to Rights.

Original. [Calvert to Sharpe.]

London October 30^th^ 1760

Sir

I condole w^th^ you the melancholy Event of the Death of our late most Gracious Soveraign, alleviated in our Grief by his Present Majesty's accession to the Throne of his Realms a Glorious Prospect to us and all his Subjects from his benevolent and benign Princely Qualities. Inclosed you have the Lord Proprietor's Orders and Instructions for Proclaiming his Majesty's Accession to his Imperial Realms. The immediate Departure of this Packet by his Majesty's ship, allows me only to say, of our Joy for the taking of Montreal and the Possession of Canada. You will hear from me by the first opportunity in answer to several of your Letters. You have his Lordship's sincere wishes for your Service.

I am with all Esteem,
Yours truly
Cæcil^s^ Calvert

Post You have inclosed the several Proclamations Published

here, & that for Maryland, and of them mentioned in his Lordship's Instructions and News papers his late Majesty died at Kensington Palace the twenty fifth Inst:

[Sharpe to Governor Hamilton.] Letter Bk. III

Maryland the 8th of Novr 1760.

Sir

Agreeable to the Promise I made you in my Letter dated the 23d of Octr I now send this by Express to inform you that if it be agreeable to you & the other Gentn who are appointed Commissioners on behalf of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania to carry into Execution the Articles of Agreement which They & Lord Baltimore entered into on the 4th of July last to meet the Commissioners that have been appointed by His Ldp for the same Purpose at Newcastle on the 18th of this Month we will meet you & the other Gentlemen there at that time, but it will not be convenient or possible for us to meet you there before, of which you will I hope be so kind as to advise them. I am—

[Calvert to Sharpe.] Original. Calvert Papers.

London Decr 2d 1760

Sir

This day I am informed by Mr Capel Hanbury, that Mr Tasker my Deputy is departed this Life; this Occasions another Deputation into my Office of Secretary, I beg the favour of you to appoint a Person on my behalf accountable of the ffees to me until I shall Signify to you the Person by Commission, and thereof I pray your Advice. The only Person I can name proper is Mr Bordley the Attorney General whom Lord Baltimore approves, Subject to my Agreement Vizt paying me 300£ per Annum in Lieu of 200£ per Annum from Mr Tasker his Acceptance to such Agreement you may appoint him accordingly and by Advice from you I will transmit him my Deputation, he giving the usual Conditions of security for the due Execution of Office with his Order of payment to me half yearly on his Correspondent in London. The Office I am well informed is worth above 800£ per Annum, if he Accepts, I hope he will; then a Vacancy will be of the Naval Office at Annapolis. His Lordship Instructions approves of Mr Ridout to be Agent and Receiver General But by the Tenor of his Instructions it will be some time e'r his Admittance, if Mr Bordley resigns the Naval Office & accept of Secretary, Mr Ridout may be Naval Officer in his stead and from thence by remove to the Agency; if Mr Bordley does

Original. Calvert Papers. not accept, then appoint M^r Ridout into my Office to Act for me until further Orders. This by a Virginia Ship on immediate departure, answers to your Letters received to the 4^th Aug^t with his Lordships Instructions will go by the first opportunity. All here is tranquil and the Realm Glory in our New Monarch. By Accounts Nov^r 11^th a Signal Victory was obtained over the Austrian Army by the King of Prusia

Yours truly
Cæcil^s Calvert

Letter Bk. IV p. 147

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis the 20^th of Dec^r 1760.

My Lord

In the Letter which I had the honour to address to Your Ldp the 14^th of Oct^r I acknowledged the Receipt of the Articles of Agreement which your Ldp was pleased to enter into the 4^th of Iuly last with the Proprietors of Pennsylvania & I also intimated that Your Ldps Commissioners would probably be able to meet the Pennsylvania Commissioners the Beginning of the ensuing month & together with them proceed to carry the said Articles into Execution agreeable to the Directions of the Commission which had been transmitted to me. To what it was owing that the Commissioners did not meet & proceed to Business before the 19^th of Nov^r Your Ldp will learn from the Narrative continued which I now send to M^r Calvert, & what was done by us after we did meet will appear by a Copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners which I shall herewith transmit to be laid before Your Ldp. As M^r Dulany declined going to meet the Pennsylvania Commissioners because as he alledged his Health was not thoroughly established & M^r Malcolm was so sickly & infirm that he could not at such a Season venture from home, I issued a Commission appointing M^r Ridout a Commissioner on Your Ldp's behalf in the stead of Col^o Tasker & in the room of M^r Malcolm I appointed M^r John Leeds a Commissioner being of Opinion that his Knowledge in the Mathematicks would in M^r Malcolm's Absence be of Service to us as I really think it was, & tho he was but in an ill State of Health when he went from home & was sensible that he should suffer some Inconvenience thereby he did not leave us till we all agreed to break up. Whether more able Mathematicians may be of Opinion that the Plan or Scheme which we have agreed to pursue in order to find the Course of the Tangent & the Point of Contact is a more expensive one than might have been followed if we could have had the Assistance of able Astronomers & a proper Apparatus or

Instruments for taking Observations at the Center of New- Letter Bk. IV
castle & the Middle Point of the Line that was run in 1751
from Fenwix's Island I cannot tell, but if the Surveyors can
run the Meridian or North Line which they have been now p. 148
employed on with such Accuracy & Truth as they seem to
think they can, I apprehend that the exact Difference of
Longitude between the Center of Newcastle & the abovemen-
tioned Middle Point will be more truly discovered by the Sur-
veyors running the North Line they have already begun &
another straight Line from the Center of Newcastle to inter-
sect it, than by any Astronomical Observations, & tho we
should not by running these Lines be able to determine to so
great a degree of Accuracy as might be wished what is the
true & exact Difference of Latitude between the Center of
Newcastle & the said Middle Point (by reason of the great
difficulty of measuring a Line of such Extent horizontally) yet
an Error that may arise from the Mensuration might possibly
be discovered by taking Observations carefully at the two
Points for I am told that the Latitude of two Points on the
Surface of the Earth might by a skillful Observer & with a
proper & good Instrument be determined to a Second, which
is equal to 102 feet measured on the Surface of the Earth.
As I am apprehensive from what passed between the Commis-
sioners who were appointed by Your Ldp's Father & the Pro-
prietors of Pennsylvania to carry the Articles of 1732 into
Execution that the Commissioners now appointed to finish the
Business may at times differ in Opinion about the best Mode
of executing this or that particular part of the Work, I should
be very glad if Your Ldp would submit some queries which I
shall take the Liberty to transmit & such others as Your Ldp
may think fit to the Consideration of some Gent^{n} who have
devoted a great part of their Lives to the Study of the Math-
ematicks & whose Reputation is established, such I presume
are Doctor Bradley Regius Professor of Astronomy at Green-
witch, M^{r} Senex the Map-Maker & M^{r} Cockayne who reads
Lectures at Gresham College, but as these Gent^{n} may not be
apprized of all the Difficulties which will attend running Lines p. 149
on the Surface of the Earth some thro a Forrest, some over
Boggs & Marshes & others over a hilly or mountainous
Country & the Difficulties which will attend the measuring such
Lines horizontally your Ldp will not perhaps think it amiss to
submit the Opinions or Schemes of these Gentlemen or any
other Theorists whom you may be pleased to consult to the
Consideration of some Person that hath been used to run
& measure Lines on the Surface of the Earth, for oftentimes a
Thing might appear very easy in Theory which the best Artist
cannot carry into Practice. Among the Queries which I have

Letter Bk. IV transmitted to Mr Calvert is one to the following Purport viz[t] What is a due East & West Line? is it a Parallel of Latitude? or is any other Line that will make an Angle with a Parallel of Latitude a due East & west Line? Which question your Ldp may perhaps be surprized at, as I presume that at the time you executed the Articles of Agreement your Ldp intended that the north Boundary of your Province should be a Parallel of Latitude, nevertheless as Hints have been drop't by some of the Pennsylvania Gent[n] that they are not satisfied their Constituent's Intention was the same I could wish your Ldp would speak to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania concerning this Matter & if they should agree that the Words "a due East & West Line" must be meant a Parallel or Arch of a Parallel of Latitude your Ldp will be pleased to desire them to instruct or advise their Commissioners accordingly, so that Dispute may arise between Them & Us upon that Head. What makes me more particular with respect to this Matter than I should otherwise be is this, that notwithstanding it was by the Articles of 1732 agreed that the Line to be run across the Peninsula from Fenwix's Island to the Bay of Chesopeak should be a due East & West Line, that Line as it was run did not describe nor is it as I conceive a Arch of a Parallel of Latitude, but an arch of a Great Circle round the Globe constantly deviating or tending Southward from the Latitude of the Point whence it was set off or begun, however as the Chancellor did by his Decree determine & say that this Line
p. 150 after whatever manner it was run should be ever deemed & taken to be a true East & West Line I am apprehensive that his Decree may by the Pensylvania Gent[n] be urged as a Reason why the North Boundary or due East & West Line (that is to be run from a Point lying 15 Miles South of the Southernmost Part of Philadelphia) should be run after the same manner; but was that to be the Case & such a Method to be adopted that Line instead of running clear of Potowmack would certainly intersect or cut that River below the Mouth of Tonolloway's Creek & a Gore or Triangle of Land whose Base would perhaps be three or four miles & its Legs or Sides 150 must in such Case fall Northward of the Divisional Line notwithstanding it would lye to the Southward of a Parallel of Latitude drawn from a Point lying at the Distance of 15 Statute Miles from Philadelphia. Whether any of the Commissioners who attended on behalf of Your Ldp's Father at the Time the Line was run from Fenwix's Island were aware that a Line run in the manner which That was (viz. by Stakes set off at Right Angles with a Meridian & ranged in a straight Line) would deviate from a Parallel of Latitude I do not know, the Pennsylvania Gent[n] alledge that Mr Jennings & they think the

other Maryland Commissioners were apprized of it as well as Letter Bk. IV
They themselves were, but Col^{o} Henry & M^{r} Ross who acted
then as Commissioners, & M^{r} Malcolm who attended as an
Assistant say they do not remember that the Matter was ever
mentioned to them or taken into Consideration. Be that as it
will Your Ldp has, not I understand suffered any Detriment
by that Line having been run in such a manner for tho by
that means the Middle Point of it may be several Perches
more South than it ought (that is to the Southward of the
Point where it was begun) yet as that Part of Iames's Island
where it happened to terminate is some Perches more East-
erly than is That part of the Island where the Line would have
terminated had it not deviated or declined from a Parallel of
Latitude, what is now fixed to be the exact Middle of the
Peninsula in that part is really to the Eastward of the True p. 151
Middle Point & consequently Your Ldp will gain one way
what was lost another, but as I have already observed was the
Northern Line to be run after the same manner (that is by
setting off at Right Angles from some Meridian & ranging
the Tops of a Number of Stakes or plumbed staves in a
straight Line) there would be no Chance of Your Ldp's gain-
ing any thing but you must unavoidably suffer great Loss to
wit the Land contained in such a Triangle as I have above
mentioned & indeed from what I can see there is a greater
probability of any Error that may be committed in running
that north Boundary being to Your Ldp's Prejudice than
in your favour for which reason it is the more expedient &
of greater Consequence that a true method or Scheme be
procured & pursued. Altho the Commissioners did at their
late Meeting agree upon a Method for discovering & deter-
mining the Course of the Tangent Line & the point of Con-
tact, yet I have among the other Queries stated some relative
to that matter as the Answers of able Mathematicians thereto
may possibly be of some use, or if we have adopted a good
Scheme it will give us some Satisfaction to know that it meets
with the Approbation of the Skillful. As it is of very great
Consequence to Your Ldp that the Point from which the
North Boundary may be begun lyes no more than barely 15
Statute Miles South from Phila^{a} It would give me & the
other Commissioners great Satisfaction to know what Method
able Mathematicians would recommend as the best & most
accurate way of finding that Point whether by Astronomical
Observations or by actual Mensuration, & if the Latter is
thought best, by what Methods & Instruments the Mensura-
tion must be made. As I apprehend that the Surveyors will
not by reason of the weather be able to resume their Work
again before the 10th or 15th of April next, & that they will

Letter Bk. IV not have run the North Line which they have begun & the Line from Newcastle to intersect it till the latter End of Iune next I shall hope to receive Answers to the queries before we proceed to run the Tangent, nevertheless as I flatter myself the Course of that Line will be easily found by the Scheme
p. 152 we have adopted I am not very anxious to receive the Answers on that Account, but in case the North Line which the Surveyors have begun should be the Tangent required or be found to deviate very little from the Tangent directed to be run, We must I presume immediately proceed to run the rest of the Lines mentioned in the Articles & in our Commission, which I perceive ought to be compleated & that a Return thereof ought to be made by us at farthest some time in April 1762 But My Ld as both the Commissioners & Surveyors are unanimously of Opinion that the several Divisional Lines cannot possibly be run within the Time limitted We did as will appear by our Minute of Dec^{r} the 9th agree to represent the same to your Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania & to desire that the Time might be protracted at least one year or as much longer as your Ldp & they shall think fit. The Sheriff of Worcester County (one third of which at least lies North of the Line that was run in 1751 from Fenwix's Island) having while the Commissioners were below applied to Col^{o} Lloyd & desired to know whether he ought to demand & receive any more Quit-Rents from such People as live on the North Side of the said Line, I thereupon stated several queries which the Sheriffs Application suggested to me & as neither M^{r} Dulany nor M^{r} Bordley were then with us (the former having as I said never acted as a Commissioner & the Latter having left us at Newcastle) I submitted them to the Consideration of M^{r} Ch^{s} Goldsborough a Lawyer who lives in Dorchester County & on receiving his answers I gave Col^{o} Lloyd a Copy of them, but I have since submitted the same Queries & a few more to Your Ldp's Attorney Gen^{l} whose Answers as well as M^{r} Dulanys (for I shall desire his Opinion likewise) I will also transmit to Col^{o} Lloyd that he might give the several Receivers such Instructions for their future Conduct in Collecting the
p. 153 Quit Rents due for Border Lands as he shall think proper, so as that no Disturbances may be occasioned by the Receivers distraining on People who cannot be compelled to pay, for I must observe to Your Ldp that the Farmers of Worcester Somerset Dorchester & Queen Anns Counties in particular have for many years past received Quit Rents for a great many Tracts of Land that lye on the North Side of the Line that was run from Fenwix's Island & on the East Side of the Tangent which is to be a Boundary. That Your Ldp might see what kind of Queries they were on which I thought it

necessary to desire the Opinion of Lawyers, & what opinions they have respectively given I shall transmit Copies thereof to be laid before Your Ldp & if Your Ldp shall think such a Step necessary to be laid before Council in Great Britain. As the greatest Part of Worcester Parish of which the Revd Mr Dingle was Rector falls into Sussex County so that the 30 pr poll arising due in the Remainder of it would not be a Subsistance for him Your Ldp will I hope approve of my inducting him again into that of Kent Island or some other small Parish that may be without an Incumbent. Letter Bk. IV

[Calvert to Sharpe.] Calvert Papers.

London Decr. 20th 1760

Sir I acknowledge yours March the 27th the 10th & 14th of April, the 26th of May the 7th of July the 4th of Augt & 17 of October. You had by me his Lordships Consent for Mr Ridout your Secretary to be of the Council on the death of Mr William Goldsborough and again Confirmed by Duplicate; this I mention particular by reason of the Note in yours the 26th of May. On Apprehension of Objection to his promotion You say "Let me Intreat it as a favour of you to acquaint me with the Cause of your Disapprobation." Your request was the 27th of March, His Lordships Compliance by mine the 20th of June, the earliest Opportunity by the New York Packet, sent a few days after the receipt of yours. I am not mindful of having given Objection of him. He has his Lordship's good Opinion, alike as mine, and I think he merits Esteem from Extracts of Affairs received from him, and valuable under your Approbation, a real Stamp of worth of Persons you recommend for favour, of him and others. You have herewith inclosed his Lordships Instructions, who Approves of your proposition of Establishment of New Members in the Council as Counter Ballance to the Family you hint, whose Voices generally determine every point at that Board by their Attendance always at hand, of Consequence to be watched.

It is a Melancholy concern the Continued Obdurate reluctance of the Lo: H—se non-compliance of a Supply to his Majestys Service, set forth by Mr Secretary Pitt's Letter to you, requiring their Duty to his Majesty and themselves. tis Strange! that they still insist on a supply Bill so often after attentive Consideration rejected by the Upper H— from the Manifest injustice of some parts, from the impropriety of some of the Objects of Tax and from the injustice offered the Proprietor in his property as Individual and in his Prerogative as Governor, and from the manner in which the Tax is Offered and the Application of the Money, whereby the Bill is the real

Calvert Papers.

Object of Dissent, alike, then slight regard to Mr Pratts Opinion His Majesties Attorney-General, Inter als: concerning the improprieties of their Bill, the Nomination of Officers, the indignity to his Lordships private Officers, the Double Tax in Breach of publick Faith, the unwarrantable impost on the Mother Country on its own produce & Erect to themselves the power and Authority of the British House of Commons. these Lights are Glaring, convict the Bill and point it injurious and unconstitutional.

Of War and Peace Power by Clauses in the Royal Charter to Cæcilius the first Lord Proprietor, tis Obvious, he did Commission his Brother Leonard Calvert 1633 with all power of Captain General, who exercised all Military power & granted his Commissions for the Militia to Muster and Bear Arms against the Disobedient and Mutinous, this Military power seems to have been exercised till 1637/8 when by his Lordships Instructions a General Assembly was Convened for Enaction of Laws; during that Assembly a Captain Cleybourne with others in Kent Island revolted, the General Crossed the Bay with the Militia and Surppressed the Rebellion, returned to the Assembly, who pass'd a Military Bill, and One for Erecting a Fort and two for the Punishment of the Rebels. In 1638 at a Sessions a Bill was Enacted, that "that the Military Board at the Directions of the Lieutenant Governor had all power Granted him for the defence of the Province," And all publick Charges shall be defrayed by the Treasurer of the Province upon Accompt of the Colony by Warrant from time to time from the Lieut[t] General & Council" In 1642.3 Military Acts passed for an Expedition against the Indians, Authorizing the Lieutenant Governor or his Captains to take out of every County the 3[d] Man to bear Arms at the Charge of the Hundred and shall be transported to and from the Expedition with Vessells at the charge of the Hundred, If Aggrieved by — — Assessment, the Lieutenant Governor and Council to rectify the Grievance, And it shall be lawful for the Lord Proprietary or his Lieutenant Governor to press or take any Vessells, Men & provisions, Arms, Ammunition and other things necessary for Defence; and the Price and hire thereof to Charge upon the Inhabitants of the Province according to such Proportions as the said Lieutenant Governor and Council think fit Provided such Charges in One Year of Tobacco!! The End of the Year 1644 or beginning of 1645 One Ingle raised a Rebellion, which was not suppressed till the End of 1646 by the Lieutenant Governor, Peace soon after restored in Jan[y] 1666/7 an Act was passed "Granting his Lordship a Duty 10[s] a Hogshead on all Tobacco, a Duty on Wine and Hot waters towards defraying the Expences by the Insurection and to Enable

his Lordship the better to support himself and his Government both in Peace & War. In 1649 an Act passed restraining "the Lord Proprietary or his Heirs or any Chief Governor or Governors of this Province shall at any time make War out the Limits or Precincts of this Province without the Consent and Approbation of the General Assembly of the Province first had and Obtained, the Freemen of this Province shall be no ways Obliged or Compelled against their Consent to Aid or Assist with their Persons or Estates in the Prosecution or Maintenance of such War any Law Usage or Custom to the Contrary" And Enacts "that all Charges arising from time to time by defence of this province shall be by Assessment upon the Persons & Estates of the Inhabitants." This Act was Assented to by Cæcilius Lord Proprietor in 1750. And this Act is perpetual, subject to no limitation of time. In 1661 an Act passed "to maintain a War without the Province and to Aid the Susquehannah Indians against foreign Indians, Soldiers were raised out of the Counties and the Charges of the War was by Assessment Per Poll" And it is Obvious, in the several Acts passed after 1676 & 1670 the Act of 1649 concerning the Leving War within the Province Exempts the Proprietary Estate from being Taxed is still in force: for it is Evident by a Subsequent Act in 1661 the Indian War the Charge thereof was by Assessment Per Poll according to the Usual Custom of the Province, and as a further Confirmation of the Stability of the Act of 1649 an Act passed, in the same Year of Repeal of the Act of Customs of Subsides Granted to the Proprietor, by which Act he had undertook the Charge of Government of War or peace And altho' the Revolution Act of (King William) a General Repealing Act passed, yet in that Act there is a Proviso or "Saving to all person or persons whatsoever was is or their Rights and Benefits which he or they had by the former Acts of Assembly" is a Salvo of the Act in 1649 which Act was an Act of Deliberation by the then Legislative Politick Body Assembled, and by which Act they restrained the Proprietary Prerogative by Royal Charter granted of Military power which had been by him only and his Lieutenant Governor exercised by the Militia of the Province until 1637/8 when he submitted under Controul of his Provincial Assembly. the Cause of Duration of the Act of 1649 was upon Consideration of reciprocal Benefit, the Proprietors Revenues were then and are now trifling arising either by a Purchase or Rent very Low, therefore the Consideration of the Act was a Consideration on mutual Donation. the Act is declarative as all Contracts are of both parties of the Certainty and Assurance of Enjoying what they Contracted for (Id Est) the Proprietor shall not

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make War without the Consent of the Freemen of the Province, and that all Charges of War shall be by assessment upon the Persons and Estates of the Inhabitants (all Contracts where there is a Trust, the promise of him or them Trusted is a Covenant, and this though of Promise, & of Time to Come, yet doth Transfer the Right, when that time Cometh, no less than an Actual Donation For it is a Manifest Sign that he which did perform (Evident) by the then Proprietor Acquiescence, to the Act of 1749 understood it was the Will of them trusted to perform also. Promises therefore of reciprocal Benefit are Covenants & Signs of the Will, or last Acts of Deliberation, whereby the Liberty of performing or not performing is taken away, and consequently are Obligatory. The Act of 1649 was the Will of the Legislators then Assembled and United in a Body Politick, the whole or the Major part declared the Will of the whole Multitude being Assembled, the Consent being such & by Acceptance of the Lord Proprietor, the Act was and is a Mutual Donation and Covenant binding on each party under Provincial Government, or Union called Monarchy. Notwithstanding, the Evident proof of Exemption from Tax by the Act of 1649, the present Proprietor, moved by Allegiance to the King and Benevolence to his Province at a time of Eminent danger by calamituous War caused by France, his Lordship under such Considerations Moved has Subjected to be Appropriated by Act of Assembly the whole of his Ordinary and of Hawkers & Pedlars Licenses of Considerable Revenue And since, by Act subjected all his Occupied Lands for the same Use and purpose; the Latter under Assessment equally in Common with his Provincial Tenants, Besides has sent other Supply, Notwithstanding such free Gifts, it Availeth not with the Lo: H—— their return is Discontent and murmur against the Proprietor by their Proceedings, These things I write not of your not being acquainted, you well know the Circumstances and Truth thereof, tis to show the Proprietor is intelligent of his Provincial public Concerns and thinks he has much Cause of Accusation of hard dealings by the Lo: H—— After much Testimony of his goodness and Generosity,—His Lordship approves of your Letter the 27th of March to General Amherst, and yours the 4th of April to Mr Secretary Pitt, and is pleased with the Upper H——s's Address to you the 10th of April and Satisfied with their zealous regard for the Public Affairs and thinks no reproach is with them.—Of the naturalization Bill transmitted you by his Lordships Approbation on behalf of Aliens, Approved by the Up. H—— at the Session of Assembly 22d of March last and returned by the Lo: H—— rejected, the rejection seems un-Constitutional and against provincial Public Faith. the Bill

for Extending the duration of the Supply Bills of 1756 by the Lo: H—— sent to the U: H—— the Letters proposition by a Poll Tax seems an Aid of the rightest operation towards the Acts Acquittance, but of these Bills and other your hints the 4th of May of the unreasonable proceedings of the Lo: H—— seems by that H——, from Overflow of black Choler. You may depend of my regard of what you say concerning Mr D—— who now is in Arrears to me almost two years; I shall be much Obliged to you if you'l remind him of me, it is his Lordships desire on his Acceptance as Commissary General, it was his Father and Mr Tasker nay even himself in part paid jointly with Tasker to me. Yours of the 26th of May owns the receipt of mine the 18th of Novr & 19th of Jany the Explanation you desire of the History of the Devise on the Cover of his Lordships Snuff Box sent you, he informs is a Representation of Solomans Temple. Yours the 7th of July says, "You cannot easily Conceive how great was my Surprize and Concern at reading the begining of your Letter dated the 17th of March wherein you seemed to intimate that (notwithstanding what his Lordship was pleased to write to me the 8th of January last Signifying his Approbation of my Conduct) in your opinion Scarcely One End of Government had been Answered, "Give me Leave, the real Intention of that Letter, tho' a Mistical Shadow of things figurative in the begining; your Exposition thereon does Surprize me! Your intimated Construction I had not; his Lordship read, Considered and Approved of the Contents of that Letter relative to you with no such View as you intimate, in that Letter speaking of you I say "I know your intentions towards his Lordship and the Province in General to be such as every Governor ought to have," then follows the Words "Scrupulosity and Exactness," may induce you to Consider as particular and Invariable Rules in all Cases and Emergencies? I dont pretend to know that this is the Case "that my meaning on them Words may rest; I mean't nice, perfect, delicacy, Honourable Characteristicks of you; The Tenor and Drift of that Letter is a Brief narration of the Constitution of the Province, and the Propositions are of means to Redress, cast off and to Reform the Malignat Spirit of the Lo: H—se And of which your disquisitions in Answer are Valuable; as to Colonel Goldsborough and Colonel Jenkins your Choice no dislike to them, only hinted a disadvantage their non-Attendance on Public Affairs by Illness, and of Mr Bordley your Choice, the word Pilot adapted to him is figurative, as a good Steerman in proper Causes under your notice and Command; thus Declarative on that Letter, I hope will remove all Ill impressions conceived against me with regard to you, who I Esteem and Value from Correspondence and Experience, knowing your Integrity and real Serviceable

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Abilities both as to public and private Concerns, under the Lord Proprietor, Excuse me, you give me Concern, Iealousy, the Malady of the Colony.

Concerning your Letters of Clergy for Benefices, on their Arrival with your Testimonials and good Character for Holy Orders, Lord Baltimores recommendatory Letter to the Bishop of London induces him to Accept of them, and they accordingly Obtain Institution, But then, it is by an Written promise from Lord Baltimore to the Bishop that he will induct them into provincial Benefice, otherways the Bishop will not Ordain; not provincially as you seem to Hint; Why not provided, must be Cleared to the Bishop who Ordained on Honourable Promise to provide. Touching your hint of his Lordships desire of the Sheriff for Dorchester County you mention "Mr Anderson by him I know not your meaning; In my memorandum to you the 17th of March last is Mr Harrison nephew to Iohn Caile for that Sheveralty, if Suitable and Secure to his Lordships Affairs and you approved; the request was by Sr Thomas Abdy, such Applications his Lordship is Subject to, if Complied with or not is not important. Of Alienation Fines mentioned in his Lordships Instructions I recommend to Commune only with Mr Commissary Dulany for fear of Alarm, he knows how the Conditions can be improved; I have reasons for this hint, and it is quite proper to discover no hint of this to him from me to you, With regard to Mr Ridout to be his Lordships Agent, which his Lordship is very desirous of as the only Person for that Office he can rely on Especially, on your Intercourse and that you will favour with your Inspection and Consideration thereon with him as a Repository is necessary for all Deeds &c. perhaps such Building may be had by purchase if not to be built in Annapolis, Entituled the Agent and Receiver General's Office, when Established, the requisites in Office will be wanted, on Mr Ridout making a List of such Wants, I have no doubt of his Lordships Compliance, and I will take Care be transmitted him. I have hinted to Mr Lloyd that his Lordships Affairs under his Care his Lordship intends shortly to direct under another Course of Circulation and management than what they are. I very much thank you for your Bills by your's the 17th of October. I have heard not of Mr Calvert having intruded too much on your Patience I here End, with this Addition, that I am with the Real Esteem and Respect.—

Your Thankful & Obliged Servant
Cæcils Calvert.

Decemr 29th 1760

Post Mr Dulany's request necessary & his Lordps compliance therewith therefore not to be refused by me; However Subject to My directions And that is, that he agrees to pay me

300 £ p^r annum by two paym^ts half yearly by me rec^d of his coresp^dt in London & giving me security for his due execution of My office as Provincial Sec^y under such conditions as the late M^r Tasker these conditions are the same I wrote you Decem^r 2^d relative to M^r Bordley I wish I could continue M^r Ridout y^r Appointm^t My Ld likes not, he will keep him to his own purpose. M^r Plater here, has requested My office, I told him I had not heard from you saying, I hope you are well with the Gov^r he said yes, he hoped so, that he esteemed you & had done no other ways than deserving. His Lord^p likes him, do you approve his being of the Council, My Ld recom^ds him for favour under y^r recommendation But in what degree I've not said to him I desire you'l make My compl^ts to M^r Bordley, that Necessity is the only cause of my exchange of him to M^r Dulany, if he accepts, M^r Bordley will be the gainer; he must continue Attor^y General his Lord^ps condition of obligation is such. On either their Acceptance of My Office Let it commence at a Quarter day & upon advice from you I will transmit My Deputation. My Ld on reconsideration Doubts, Q^res M^r Dulany's merit? thinks his conduct suspicious, therefore if he Boggles at the conditions of acceptance the Sec^ys office it is best to Quit him, don't press him to

M^r Bordley is very proper to succeed as p^r his Lord^ps Instruction, for my part, I shall be glad of him under me, However at all Adventure it will be right to ffitt the comissary, the Doctrine I have at times stem'd is again started! that of offices granted to people favourites here & their appointment of Deputies. I hope you'l hear shortley from y^r Brothers con^g y^r war Acco^ts M^r Sec^y Pitt has refered the Matter of Acc^ts to the Treasury to examine the contents, from thence we hope to obtain reference to the controller of the Army & from

to the secretary for paym^t just, yet very difficult to obtain Satisfaction, the Provincial Agent you mention, the worth I estimate to be cōunibus annis near 700 £ p^r ann: will turn out that & more under real regulation. You speak of M^r Calvert's good Behaviour, I wish things could be contrived for his advantage. Here is a M^r Key, on turning to the Journals, his Father's conduct seems Honourable, his son apply's much to Law at Westm^r Hall & is of good Behaviour & one that may be proper to succeed as Attor^y Gen^l he gains his Lord^ps attention, is with great Respect towards you. Men come Over or apply by Let^r My Answ^r Are you well with the Gov^r that is the——Effectual way to the Proprietor. A hint of Persons & of things from you will alway have due regard from Me make all y^r Desires of preferment to the Proprietor, you are his representative & by whom all things terminate. Commotion here ab^t Honours Noble, Offices &c. No signs of Peace.

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Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis 22d Decr 1760. transmitted by Capt Goodhand Duplicate by Capt Pain, Tripte by Ct Newman

Sir

When I wrote to you the 28th of Octr I gave you room to think that the Commissioners nominated by His Ldp & Those appointed by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania would meet at Newcastle on Delaware the 12th of Novemr & forthwith proceed to carry the Articles of Agreement into Execution; for Reasons however that you will see in the Narrative continued which I shall herewith transmit to you we did not meet there untill the 18th of last Month. The next Day as the Minutes of their Proceedings (a Copy of which you now receive) will shew you the Commissioners met viz. on the part of His Ldp, Myself, Colo Lloyd, Colo Henry, Mr Ridout whom
p. 154 I had appointed in the stead of Colo Tasker, & Mr Leeds who took the place of Mr Malcolm he being very sickly & unable to attend, & on behalf of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania appeared Governor Hamilton; Mr Allen a Gentn of Fortune in Phila Mr Peters the Proprietors principal Manager or Agent, Mr Chew their Attorney Genl & Mr Lynford Lardner another private Gentleman, for a brief Account of what was done by us that Day & while we continued together I must beg Leave to refer you to the abovementioned Minutes, which as I have intimated contain our Resolutions & as to the Disputes that were occasioned at times by our being of different opinions with respect to particular matters that came under Consideration which where so many are concerned will unavoidably happen I shall take no notice of them since every Thing that was resolved was at length unanimously agreed on & Harmony was preserved among us till we broke up, as I hope it will whenever we may have Occasion to come together. You will perceive by our Minutes of the 20th & 21st of Nov. that it was thought best to begin the Work by fixing the Middle Point of the Line that was run in the Year 1751 from Fenwix's Island & thence running a true North Line almost as far up the Peninsula as the Latitude of the Town of Newcastle, & then running another straight Line from the Center of Newcastle to intersect such North Line in order thereby to discover the true Difference of both Longitude & Latitude between the abovementioned Middle Point & the Town of Newcastle which being known it will be no difficult Matter for Mathematicians to lay down the true Course of the Tangent & it's Point of Contact with the Perephery of the Circle round Newcastle. Should the due North Line which the Surveyors are now directed to run prove the Tangent or deviate very little from the Course of such a Tangent as is directed to be run I appre-

hend that That Boundary will be laid down & marked before Letter Bk. IV
the End of next Summer in which Case we must I presume
immediately proceed to run the other Lines which I am afraid
it will be scarcely possible to do with such Accuracy & Truth
as could be wished & by what I can understand there is a
greater Probability that any Errors which may be committed
will be to the prejudice of His Ldp than to the Detriment of
the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. Hoping that His Ldp will
be pleased to procure us from able Mathematicians some
Scheme or Plan for running the other Boundary Lines par-
ticularly that long Line which is to be run at the Distance of
fifteen Statute Miles South of the Southernmost Part of Phila[a] p. 155
I shall transmit you in order that they may be laid before His
Ldp sundry Queries, the Consideration of which will I con-
ceive point out to such Mathematicians as may be consulted
the Difficulties which we expect to meet with in the Course of
our Work. As it is of the greatest Consequence that in fixing
the Spot from which the North Boundary is to be run we come
not beyond a Point that may be found to lye at the exact Dis-
tance of 15 Statute Miles (horizontally measured) South from
the Southernmost part of Phila[a] & that in Running such North
Boundary or East & West Line we do not by any means
suffer it to deviate or decline towards the South, I hope the
greatest Attention will be paid to the questions relative to
those Matters & that the Mathematicians will in their Answers
be as full & explicit as they possibly can, so that none of us
may be in doubt about their Meaning. You will observe
that among the Rest is one query to this Effect viz. What is
a due East & West Line? is a Parallel of Latitude such a
Line? or will any Line that makes an Angle with a Parallel of
Latitude be a due East & West Line? Which question you'll
be pleased to observe I do not ask as if I was myself in Doubt,
nor do I think any of His Lordship's Commissioners are in
doubt concerning it, but as a Hint was drop't by one of the
Pennsylvania Commissioners that They were not satisfied
about the Intention of their Constituents with respect to that
Matter I thought it my Duty to write to His Ldp concerning
it & to point out to Him the Detriment he will suffer in case
His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania were to agree
(which Agreement They may possibly endeavour to make)
that the East & West Line which is to be our Northern
Boundary, should be run in the same manner as was That
from Fenwix's Island, which Line the Chancellor I perceive
hath determined to be a due East & West Line notwithstanding
I think any Mathematician that should be told after what
Method it was run (to wit by Staves set off at right Angles
with a Meridian & ranged in a Line) would pronounce that an

Letter Bk. IV Error had been committed & that the Line instead of describing a Segment of a Parallel of Latitude or being a due East & West Line is really the Segment of a Great Circle continually deviating from its Point of Beginning towards the
p. 156 South. If the Gentlemen who may be consulted should be clearly of Opinion that the best Method of finding the Point from which the North Boundary must be run will be to take Observations, I believe it will be better for His Ldp & the Messrs Penns to have a good Instrument made in London at their joint Expence for the purpose & on its Arrival we can I believe get the Mathematical Master from Williamsburg to go up & together with Dr Smith Provost of the Philaa Academy (whom I presume the Pennsylvania Commissioners will engage) take such Observations as may be thought expedient. The Surveyors have likewise represented to me that they will want & cannot well do without such an Instrument as is described in the inclosed Paper marked A: & we also want a Two foot brass Sector accurately made & proved in the Tower to be a true Standard Measure otherwise we must be content to measure the Chains &c with such a Sector as the Pennsylvania Gentn may produce—If the Mathematicians who may be consulted should think that the Lines can be best measured with some Instrument which they perhaps may invent; it will be better & cheaper to have it made in London than for us to have one made in America. As we were not sure when we left the Surveyors below at the Middle Post that they would be able to run the North Line (which they had begun) exactly true agreeable to their Instructions, the Commissions as you will see by our last Minute agreed to meet again at Chester Town the 25th of March in order that if the Surveyors should then report that it is impracticable to run the Line so true & accurately as they were required, the Commissioners may then give them such farther Instructions as they should think expedient but as the Surveyors now they have made an Experiment are persuaded that they can run the Line without committing any Error, I apprehend it will be thought sufficient by the Pennsylvania Gentln as well as by us that Three of each should just meet at Chester Town on the Day appointed & adjourn to some Day in June or July by which Time it might be expected that the Surveyors will have run the two Lines mentioned in the first Article of their Instructions. The Commissioners being unanimously of Opinion that the several Lines mentioned in the Articles of Agreement cannot possibly be run
p. 157 within the Time limitted as there are at least four Months in a year that the Surveyors cannot work we agreed when we were together the 9th of Decemr to represent the same to our respective Constituents which I have accordingly done in my

Letter to His Ldp desiring the Time may be prolonged at least one Year—The Farmer of Worcester County (a great part of which falls into Sussex) having applied himself to Col° Lloyd when we were fixing & determining the Middle Point & desired to know whether he was to demand any more Quit-Rents from the People whose Lands lye on the North Side of the Line that was run in the year 1751 from Fenwix's Island I thought it was incumbent on us before we gave the Farmer any Instructions about that matter to take the opinion of some Lawyer thereon & therefore as neither M^r^ Dulany nor M^r^ Bordley were with us, the former having declined going because as he alledged he was not well enough, & the latter having left us at Newcastle, I stated several Queries & sent them together with the Articles of Agreement to M^r^ Ch^s^ Goldsborough who lives in Dorchester County, & receiving his answers thereto the second Day afterwards I delivered a Copy of them to Col° Lloyd & as soon as M^r^ Bordley who has now the Articles & Queries under Consideration shall give me his opinion thereon I will transmit That likewise to the Colonel & M^r^ Dulany's also when he shall have given one, that the Substance of their several opinions might be communicated to the Farmers & Sheriffs. As almost one of the two Parishes into which Worcester County is divided will fall into Sussex I hope His Ldp will approve of my inducting M^r^ Dingle the Rector of it into some other Parish that may be vacant—Being informed that M^r^ M^c^namara of this City who hath been many years Clerk of the Lower House of Assembly & Register of the Commissary's Office embarked about a week ago for Great Britain & it having been intimated to me that there is great reason to conclude from what he said one Night over a Bottle that he will introduce himself to M^r^ Pitt or to M^r^ Fox (one or both of whom according to his own Account have had a Friendship for him ever since they were educated together) & endeavour to represent the late Conduct of our Assembly in a fair Light & the Proceedings of the other Branches of the Legislature in an unfavourable one I thought it my Duty to hint as much to you & moreover to inform you that he is a Person of a most turbulent Spirit & hath never behaved in such a manner as to make any Friends among those in whose Power it would have been to do him Service. As he hath for many Years acted under M^r^ Dulany & his Father in the Commissary's Office being descended as was the latter from Irish Parents I shall not be surprized if M^r^ Dulany has given him a Letter to You or perhaps he will by some means or other introduce himself to His Ldp. Having just now read in my Book a Copy of the Letter which I wrote to you the 17^th^ of Oct^r^ I am a little afraid lest from what I added when M^r^

Letter Bk. IV

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Letter Bk. IV Bordley came in upon me you should conclude that it is a Matter of Indifference to me whether you confirm Mr Ridout in the Office which I have conferred on him or appoint Mr Bordley in his Stead wherefore I beg leave to explain Myself on that Head & to assure you that tho I shall acquiesce & be satisfied whatever may be Your Determination yet I should be very glad to learn that the Gentleman on whose behalf I addressed myself to you meets with His Ldp's & Your Approbation.

Original. [Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York 1st of January 1761

Sir

Yesterday arrived here Captain Prescott one of my Aid de Camps with Letters from Mr Secretary Pitt notifying to me the most melancholy News of the Death of the late King on the 24th October in the most sudden Manner his Majesty having appeared perfectly well the Day before and even that very Morning, that his present Majesty was proclaimed the next Day, that the Parliament met on the 26th and that the King was firmly resolved steadily to support his Allies, and to prosecute the War with the utmost Vigour. These being his Majesty's Resolutions, altho I have not as yet received any Commands for the particular operations which it may be found expedient to pursue in this Country I think it incumbent on me to give you the earliest Notice of the King's Intentions, and at the same Time to acquaint you, that the services which still remain to be put into Execution for compleating the great Object of the War in America will require the further Aid and Assistance of his Majesty's good and faithful American subjects, wherefore I must desire you to be prepared for the immediate Compliance with the King's Requisition for such a Number of Men from your Province as shall be thought requisite by his Majesty to answer the proposed End of procuring a good and lasting Peace, which Requisition I doubt not you will receive soon.

I am with great Regard, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant

Jeff: Amherst

To his Excellency Governor Sharpe.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Fauquier.]

Annapolis the 1st of January 1761

Sir

Having been told that the Masters of two Vessels which arrived lately in Virginia brought publick Prints from Eng-

land which are said to contain an Account of the Demise of our most gracious Sovereign King George the Second, I shall take it as a Favour if you will be so kind as to inform me whether you have been advised of the abovementioned Event by any Letters from England, or if you have not received any Letters whether you have already taken or intend to take any Steps in Consequence of what may be contained in such Prints, & in case you decline issuing any Proclamation untill you receive more authentick accounts I shall be much obliged to you if upon receiving such Accounts you will be pleased to dispatch an Express to me with a Copy thereof. sincerely wishing you a happy year I am with great Regard Sir &c Letter Bk. III

N. This was not sent by reason of a severe Weather.

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original.

New York 7th of January 1761.

Sir

In my Letter of the first Instant I have made a Mistake in saying the late King died on the 24th of October, his Majesty died on the twenty fifth, the present King was proclaimed the next Day, and the Parliament met the 27th

I am with great Regard, Sir, your most obedient humble servant Ieff: Amherst.

To his Excellency Governor Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Fauquier.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis 28th Jany 1761

Sir

Having received Letters from England advising me of the Demise of the good old King His Majesty King George the second of blessed memory together with a Packett addressed to you which I presume contains Instructions for proclaiming His Majesty King George the third in the Dominion of Virga I dispatch the packett to you by Express, whom as we have no Fund in this Governt for such purposes You will I hope be pleased to satisfy, & I likewise inclose you an Account of a Victory obtained by the King of Prussia over Mr Daun the 3d of Novr last upon which great Event I heartily congratulate you & am with great Regard Sir &c.

[Sharpe to John Pownall Esqr Secry. to the Board of Trade.]

Annapolis 28th Jany 1761.

Sir

I am extreemly sorry that it is not at present in my power to comply with the Requisition of the Lds. Comrs for Trade &

Letter Bk. III Plantations signified to me by Your Letter dated the 18th of Oct[r] there having been no Edition of the Acts of Assembly which have been passed in this Province almost these fifty Years, but a Gent[n] of Abilities has been some time employed in making a Collection of the several Acts of Assembly that have been made here at different times since the Settlement of the Province & are now in force & I hope & expect that his Copy will be ready for the Press in a few months. Be pleased Sir to acquaint their Ldps with this Circumstance & to assure them that I shall not fail to transmit three Copies of the af[d] Acts under the Seal of the Province as soon as they shall be published I am &c.

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[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis the 28th Jan[y] 1761.

My Ld

Being told that there is a Vessel just about to sail from Choptank for London I thought it my Duty to dispatch this on board & to recommend it to the Masters particular Care that Your Ldp may be advised as soon as possible of my having received the Instructions which you were pleased to transmit to me the 30th of Oct[r] last by the way of New York; Several Gent[n] of the Council being assembled at my House the 23[d] Inst when the abovementioned Instructions & the several Copies of Proclamations Declarations &c. were brought to me by Express from Phil[a] I laid the same before them & we thereupon Resolved to proclaim His sacred Majesty King George the Third in this City & County the Tuesday following, conceiving that it would be right to postpone the Solemnity so long, in order that the absent Members of the Council or at least some of Them, the Magistrates of the County & the Militia might have notice to attend the Ceremony; agreeable therefore to the abovementioned Resolution & in Consequence of the Notice that had been given, Several of the Gent[n] of the
p. 159 Council (who had met & together with myself had taken the Oaths the Day before) the neighbouring Clergy, some of the County Magistrates the Members of the Corporation & other Gentlemen assembled at my House & we went thence in procession to the Council Chamber, before which (some Companies of Militia being there drawn up under Arms) We proclaimed His Majesty King George the Third with the usual Solemnity & in the Form of Words which Your Ldp was pleased to send me to be used on the Occasion, And after His Majesty's gracious Declaration in Council upon his Accession had been read, were also published The King's Proclamation for continuing Officers & a proclamation for Altering the

prayers for the Royal Family in such manner as Your Ldp Letter Bk. IV
was pleased in Your Instructions to require; Copies of which proclamations & Declaration are likewise sent to every County to be published there in the most solemn manner; & I have ordered that the proclamation for altering the prayers be published in every place of Worship. Having thus complied to the utmost of my power with Your Ldp's Requisition I entertain hopes that my proceedings will meet with Your Ldp's Approbation, & that Your Ldp will ever believe that I am with profound Respect My Ld Yr Ldps faithful & most devoted Servt

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 28th Jany 1761 transmitted by Capt Newman.
Sir

Being told that there is a Ship just about to sail from Choptank for London I embrace the Opportunity to inform you that Your Lettr of the 30th of Octr last advising me of the Demise of His late Majesty the good old King of blessed Memory together with His Ldp's Instructions of the same Date, a Copy of the gracious Declaration that His present Majesty was pleased to make in Council upon his Accession, a Lettr from the Lords of His Majesty's privy Council to the Ld Prry with p. 160
a Form of a Proclamation to be published in this Province, a printed Copy of the Kings proclamation continuing Officers, & his Instructions with an Order in Council annexed directing an Alteration to be made in the Prayers for the Royal Family, having been brought to me by Express from Phila last Friday Evening (being the 23d Inst) when all the Gentlemen of the Council who reside in Town (except Mr Dulany who declined coming) happened to be assembled at my House I laid the same before them & it having been thereupon Resolved that His present Majesty King George the Third should be proclaimed in this City the Tuesday following at Twelve oClock, the same was notified to the absent Members of the Council, the Gentlemen of the Corporation of Annapolis, & the Justices of the Peace for Ann Arundel County who were desired to attend the Ceremony as were also the Commanding Officers of the City & County Militia with their several Troops & Companies. In the mean time Mr Ross was ordered to prepare the Proclamations &c. that were to be published in this City & also proclamations &c to be sent to the Sheriffs of the several Counties with Dedimus's from the Secretary's Office requiring all Magistrates & Officers throughout the Province to take the Oaths to His present Majesty—Yesterday then being the Day appointed for proclaiming His Majesty in this City at 11 oClock the Armourer begun & fired 34 Minute

Letter Bk. IV Guns from the Battery (the Colours or Flag being hoisted half Staff high) & about noon several Gentlemen of the Council (who had met the Day before & together with Myself taken the Oaths to His Majesty King George the Third) several of the County Justices, the Members of the Corporation & many other Gentlemen having assembled at my House we went thence in procession (being preceeded by four Deputy Sheriffs with white Wands) to the Stadt House Hill where the City Company & some of the County Militia being drawn up received us with Rested Arms, & after a few Minutes His
p. 161 Majesty King George the Third was proclaimed by us on the Parade in the Form of Words directed by the Lds of Trade, as soon as the proclamation was read There were three loud Shouts of Long live King George the Third, then (the Flag having been hoisted quite up) a Royal Salute of 21 Guns was fired from the Battery & the Militia fired three Vollies; After which was read His Majesty's most gracious Declaration in Council upon his Accession & then the Battery & Militia fired three Salvoes. Afterwards were published the King's proclamation continuing Officers, & also a Proclamation issued by me in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions for making the Alterations directed in the prayers for the Royal Family (which will be also published in all places of Worship) & then having drank His Majesty's Health (for w^{ch} purpose wine & punch had been brought on the parade) the principal Gent^{n} who attended on the Occasion returned & dined at my House & when His Majesty's Health was drank again after Dinner the Battery fired another Royal Salute. Could the Gentlemen of the Council who reside in the Country have come hither & been present at the Ceremony of the proclamation we should probably (at least I would have proposed it) have immediately joined in an Address of Condolance & Congratulation to His Majesty to be presented as His Ldp should think fit, but as Col^{o} Hammond & M^{r} Thomas are confined by Sickness & the other Gentlemen could not well come to Annapolis at this time on Acco^{t} of the Weather which hath been very severe, this Affair must be postponed a while till we know whether the Assembly is to meet again this Spring or not, for if that is to be the Case the Lower House might perhaps take it amiss were we to address His Majesty without giving them an Opportunity of joining with us. Inclosed is a Copy of a Letter that I lately received from M^{r} Pownall Secr^{y} to the Board of Trade by which you will perceive that I am required to transmit to their Ldps under the Great Seal three or four printed Copies of the Acts of Assembly now in force in this
p. 162 province which you know are not to be procured, & to have so many Setts transcribed from the Records in the same

manner as was that Copy which I transmitted in the Year 1755 for the Council Office would be attended with a very heavy Expence, of which it is evident (by their having refused to reimburse me what I paid for the abovementioned Copy) that the Assembly would not defray the least Share, nor do I believe they will ever contribute a Shilling towards an Edition of our Laws unless the Editor will leave out the Tunnage Law & the Act made in 1704 for the Support of Government. Had not such Obstacles as these prevented it a Sum of Money would ee'r this time have been granted to encourage the Rev^d^ M^r^ Bacon to send a Copy of all the Acts of Assembly now in force (which he has collected & compared with the Records) to the Press; but as the Expence of Paper, of printing, correcting the Press, & of binding them would be very considerable, perhaps £400 Stg a Sum much larger than he is able to advance, all his Labour & pains will I fear be lost & the Province long remain without a good Edition of our Laws, tho the Want thereof is extreemly obvious & much lamented. It is now two or three years since M^r^ Bacon published Proposals inviting people to subscribe at the Rate of Forty Shillings Currency for each Book or printed Copy & promising to send his Collection or Written Copy to the Press as soon as a sufficient Sum to defray the Expence of Printing should be subscribed, but the people in this Province being averse to Subscriptions, his proposals met with a cool Reception tho I cannot but be of opinion, that if the Acts of Assembly were once published agreeable to M^r^ Bacons plan many more Copies might be sold in the Province than would defray all Expences attending the Publication, & therefore that M^r^ Bacon might be enabled to proceed I would readily advance him £40 or £50 if other Gentlemen would come into the proposal & advance largely likewise to be repaid again in case more than 330 Copies which I suppose will clear all Costs shall be disposed of; otherwise Let the Subscribers suffer Loss in proportion to the Sums which they may respectively subscribe, so M^r^ Bacon will depend entirely upon an extraordinary or good Sale for his Reward or Recompence. Not doubting but His Ldp would be forward to promote so useful a Work I shall be glad if You will communicate to him my proposal & if he approves thereof, permit me to hope that You likewise will contribute to its being carried into Execution, or should any other Scheme be by His Ldp or you thought more eligible Be pleased to advise me. I am with g^t^ Regard &c.

Letter Bk. IV

p. 163

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Pitt.]

Annapolis 27th Febr 1761.

Sir

As soon as I received Your Letter dated the 23d of Augst last I communicated the Contents thereof to the Collectors of His Majestys Customs & to the several Naval Officers in this Province who in answer to the Letters which I sent to them respectively do assure me that no such iniquitous Trade with His Majestys Enemies as is mentioned in Your Letter hath to their knowledge been carried on from Maryland & that they do believe no such Trade hath been carried on without their Knowledge by any Persons living in their respective Districts; This being the Case they are unable they say to inform me by what Artifices & Evasions the Dealors in such iniquitous Intercourse find means to cover their criminal Proceedings & to elude the Law, nor do I think any one in this Province can inform me certainly how the Persons concerned in that Trade have managed so as that the Officers of the Customs in the Northern Colonies & in Rhode Island particularly where it is said this Trade hath been openly carried on should not have been at Liberty to seize the Vessels that returned loaded from the Enemys Ports which it is said were open to all who had obtained Protections or Lycences from the French Governors who refused them to none that applied for them. I understand however that since the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of War in the West Indies have made Captures of many Vessels that were returning loaded from the Enemies Ports very few if any have gone directly thither, but that the Trade is now carried on in another Channel particularly by the Way of Monto Christi on the Island of Hispaniola to which place it is said the French who live on that Island bring their Sugars & other Commodities in order to be ship't on board such English & other Vessels as go thither to receive them & as carry thither from England, Ireland & Nº America Provisions & such other Necessaries as either the French or Spaniards stand in need of, & I presume tho I do not know it to be the Case that the British Vessels which trade to the abovementioned Spanish Port obtain Clearances there from the proper Officer for the Goods & Commodities they take on board as if the same were the Product of that part of the Island & regularly purchased from the Subjects of a Prince in Amity with His Majesty. This Sir is all I can at present write in answer to the Lettr dated the 23d of Augt last which I have had the honour to receive from you, but if any thing more relative to the Subject of it shall come to my knowledge (& I will endeavour as much as possible to obtain farther Information) I shall not fail to communicate to you my Discoveries; & I beg Leave

to assure You that if any of the Inhabitants of this Province should be detected in carrying on any illegal Trade or Correspondence whatever I will take Care that they be brought to exemplary & condign Punishment. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Letter Bk. IV p. 163

4th March 1761.

My Ld

The Revd Mr Murdock lately Rector of Prince George's parish having died about the Middle of last Month I now do myself the honour to advise Your Ldp of that Event & to inform Your Ldp that I have authorized or Lycenced the Revd Mr Williamson to officiate there as a Curate untill I shall be favoured with Your Ldp's Instructions to appoint some other Rector in the Stead of the Deceased; I also take the Liberty to remind Your Ldp that this is the Living which (as I understood from Mr Calverts Letters) Your Ldp intended to confer on Dr Sharpe in case it should become vacant before that Gentn should be otherwise provided for, It is at this time one of the most valuable in the province but as 'tis pretty extensive being above thirty miles long & as many wide I suppose the Parishioners will desire to have it divided, I shall not however pay any Regard to such Petition untill I have the Satisfaction to be advised of Your Ldp's pleasure. It gives me My Ld a good Deal of Concern that I cannot yet state an Account of the Amount or produce of the Duty of One Shilling a Hhd between the 29th Day of Septr 1759 & the 29th of last Sept, p. 164 nor remit your Ldp by this Opportunity a Bill of Exchange for the Surplus or Excess of such Produce above the Sum of £1000. the Reason of such my Inability is that Mr Young the Naval Officer of Pocomoke hath not returned his last Year's Account to either Your Ldp's Agent or Myself, Being reminded by me of his Duty & of his Neglect, in a Letter dated the 24th of last Month he lays the Blame on his Deputy, who he apprehends has been hindered by the hard Weather which we have had this Winter from coming up to Baltimore County, where Mr Young resides, but I cannot help thinking that it is in a great measure owing to his own Dilitoriness, for it was almost three months after he ought to have settled his annual Account before the severe Weather came on; but whoever of them is most to blame I hope it will not be much longer before Mr Young returns his Account to the Agent & a Duplicate to me, & Your Ldp may be assured that I will embrace the first Opportunity afterwards of transmitting mine to Your Ldp together with a Bill of Exchange for the Ballance or Surplus abovementioned, & in the mean time I am My Ld with the utmost Respect Yr Ldp's devoted & most obedt Servt

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 4th March 1761. transmitted by Capt Wardrop & recommended to the Care of Mr Christie in Glascow

Sir

Herewith I transmit to you under the great Seal printed Copies of eight Bills which were passed into Laws in the usual form during our last Session of Assembly; As I communicated to you my Sentiments concerning the most material or important of them when I wrote to you the 12th of Octr last I shall not trouble you with any more Remarks on that Bill, I mean "the Act for easing the Inhabitants of this province from the great & unequal Burthen of the Additional Land Tax & all the others are only reviving & continuing Bills except one for augmenting the Salaries of some Inspectors, & That entituled "An
p. 165 Act for increasing the Allowance of Grand & petit Jurors who shall attend the provincial Court, to remit Costs with respect to Witnesses & granting them an Allowance for itinerant Charges," which I think is a very good Law, it being reasonable that Jurors should receive for their Attendance enough to defray their Expences & therefore I hope it will meet with His Ldp's Approbation. Old Parson Murdock Rector of Prince Georges parish (which contains all that part of Frederick County that is below Seneca Creek & a small part of Prince Georges County) being at length dead, I have advised His Ldp of that Event expecting from what you sometime ago wrote to me that he will be pleased to bestow it on Dr Sharpe in case that Gentleman should be still inclined to come to America. I suppose the Amount of the 30 pr poll in that parish last year when Tobacco sold at a pretty good price was worth £300 Stg. & it will I apprehend be every Year worth at least £300 Currency, it being (as you will perceive by an Extract of a Letter which I received a few Days ago from the Sheriff of Frederick County) very likely to increase & for that reason as it is an extensive Parish, I suppose the parishioners will whenever the Assembly meets again present a Petition & desire it may be divided, but to that I shall pay no Regard, untill I shall be acquainted with His Ldp's pleasure; in the mean time I have by Letters of Lycence authorized Mr Williamson the Rector of this Parish to officiate as a Curate in that which is become vacant by the Decease of Mr Murdock & in Case Dr Sharpe should have drop't all thoughts of leaving England for Ecclesiastical preferment in Maryland I should be glad to have His Ldp's Leave to induct Mr Williamson into prince Georges, or into a large part of it in case it shall be divided or if that cannot be by reason of Dr Sharpe's Acceptance, or for any other Reason then I shall hope His Ldp will permit me to present Mr Williamson to any other that might become vacant. Mr Keene the Gentn by whom You wrote to

me the 2d of Octr having arrived just before Mr Murdock died Letter Bk. IV
Mr Williamson has with my Approbation appointed him to p. 166
officiate here as Curate during the time that he himself may continue to officiate in Prince Georges Parish which will give the Young Gentleman an Opportunity if he has Merit of recommending himself to favour & indeed may be of Service to him, as he is very young & will by Living here among his Superiours be more cautious & less apt to acquire ill Habits than he might be was he to be now placed in some other part of the province.

On Reading Mr Bordleys Answers to the Queries which as I intimated to in my Letter dated the 22d of Decr I had submitted to his Consideration (& which with the Articles of Agreement are now before Mr Dulany) you will observe that he differs in opinion from Mr Goldsborough with Regard to the power of the Court & Sheriff of Worcester over those people who having been heretofore deemed Inhabitants of that County live on the North Side of the Line that was run in the year 1751 from Fenwix's Island, Mr Goldsborough being of opinion that they are no longer subject to Maryland Laws or liable to pay Taxes in this province while Mr Bordley thinks that altho His Ldp & the proprietors of Pennsylvania could make any Agreement they thought proper relative to the Soil or Quit Rents which heretofore they may have both claimed, yet that the People who have always been deemed & have looked on themselves as Inhabitants of either one Govt or the other cannot by the bare Agreement of the Proprietors be deprived of the Benefit of the Laws by which they have been always governed: As you cannot but be sensible of the ill Consequences that may be expected from this Matters remaining a Doubt I must beg the favour of you to represent the same to His Ldp who will I hope take Advice thereon in England & send me particular Instructions for my Conduct; I could wish also that His Ldp would desire the proprietors of Penna to write to their Lieut. Govr likewise on this Subject, so that neither He & I, nor the people on the Borders, or Civil Officers may have any Disputes here about the Extent of our respective Jurisdiction. I am &

P. S. Inclosed you receive a Bill of Excha. on Mr Grove for £118. 2. 6 wch is £6. 17. 6 less than I would have remitted could I have got a Bill for £125—

[Sharpe to Fauquier.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis the 21st March 1761.

Sir

Complaint having been made here by one Valentine Mulkere Master of a Letter of Marque Schooner belonging to

Letter Bk. III Montserrat against the Crew of a Brig (which he lately met in the Bay of Cheseapeak & would have made prize of on a Supposition that She was engaged in an illegal Trade) for piratical Proceedings on board his the said Mulkeres Vessel; a Warrant hath been issued by our Chief Justice for apprehending as many of the Brig's Crew as are known but there being no Commissioners appointed in this province for the Trial of Pirates I take the Liberty to trouble you with this hoping you will be pleased to inform me as soon as possible whether you have a Commission in Virg[a] giving Power to any Gent[n] there to take Cognizance of such offence & if you have such Commission I must beg the favour of you to signify to me at what time & place the Commissioners will meet that in Case the Offendors should be apprehended I may send them down to Virg[a] for Trial & also give orders that Capt. Mulkere & his people recognize for their appearance to give Evidence before the Commissioners at such time & place as may be appointed. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

Annapolis the 30th of March 1761.

Sir

Having received Your Lett[r] of the 15th Inst. last Saturday night & having likewise received a Triplicate of the R[t] honble M[r] Secretary Pitt's Letter dated the 17th of Dec[r] I have thereupon issued a Proclamation requiring the Assembly of this Province to meet here the 7th of next Month which is as soon as they can possibly come together, I shall then communicate to them the Contents of those Letters & press them in the most earnest manner to comply with His Majesty's Requisition & when I am informed of their Resolution I shall not fail to send Your Excellency immediate Advice thereof

With the greatest Regard I am &c.

[Sharpe to Pitt.]

Annapolis the 30th March 1761.

Sir

Having a few Days ago received a Triplicate of Your Letter dated the 17th of Dec[r] last I do myself the honour to inform You that proclamations are issued requiring the Assembly of this Province to meet the 7th of next Month which is as soon as they could possibly come together; I shall then communicate to them the Contents of Your Lett[r] & I hope Sir You will believe that no Endeavours of mine shall be wanting to obtain

from them proper Supplies for the Support of a Number of Men to be raised in this Province for such Service in N America as His Majesty's General on this Continent may direct. With the utmost Respect. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

15th of April 1761.

Sir

Being a few Days ago favoured with Your Letter dated the 26th of last month I immediately made Enquiry after the Young Man concerning whom Your Excellency desired to have some Information & was told by a Gentleman who knew him that he is now on a Voyage to the West Indies in which Employment by what I can learn it will be best for him to continue, should he return again to this province I will endeavour to see him & if I should think him deserving I will not fail to communicate my Sentiments to you concerning him. Tho by the Proclamation that was issued on the Receipt of the Letter you were pleased to send me the 15th of last Month our Assembly was required to meet the 7th Inst. a sufficient Number of the Members to compose a House did not come together till last Monday so they have not yet come to any Resolution on the Secretary of States Letter &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV p. 167

Annapolis the 19th April 1761 transmitted by Capt Rothery, Duplicate by Capt Walker in the Randolph.

Sr

The Duplicate of Your Letter dated the 21st of Octr (with a postscript signifying it to be His Ldp's pleasure that the Assembly should be convened in order that they may Address His Majesty on his Accession) together with a Letter from His Ldp dated the 31st of Octr & the Letter you were pleased to write to me the 21st of last Month by a Gentn of Virga to whose Care they had been recommended I am now to acknowledge the Receipt thereof, as also my Receipt (from Mr Maynadier who arrived here the 28th of last Month) of His Ldp's Instructions dated the 20th & 27th of Decr likewise Your Letters dated the 20th of Decr with a Postscript added the 29th of that Month, & the two Letters you were pleased to write to me the 6th & 10th of Jany—As I did in the Letters which I addressed to His Ldp & Yourself the 28th of Iany inform you that in pursuance of His Ldp's Instructions His present Majesty's Accession to the Throne of His Ancestors was with the usual Solemnity

Letter Bk. IV proclaimed in this City the 27th of that Month & that Orders were issued the next Day for making the like proclamation in the several Counties of this Province, I shall now proceed to inform you that having in pursuance of His Ldp's Instructions & at the instance of Genl Amherst met the Assembly of this province the 13th Inst I opened the Session with the inclosed Speech & as soon as the two Houses had presented their respective Addresses in Answer thereto I sent each of them a Message intimating to them that as I thought it would become us to take such a Step I should be glad to join with them in an Address to His Majesty to express our Grief for the Loss of our late most gracious Sovereign & of our happiness in the prospect we have of enjoying under His Majesty's auspicious Reign the invaluable Blessings which we & our Fellow Subjects experienced during the Administration of his illustrious
p. 168 Grandfather. In Consequence of this Message a Committee of both Houses is appointed to draw up such an Address which (if they can agree on one tho that is doubtful as the Lower House talk of inserting a Clause about Aggrievances) I hope will be presented to me in a Day or two for my Approbation & His Ldp might depend that I shall immediately send the same to N York to be transmitted by the first packett or Man of War that may sail thence for Great Britain & I will send a Duplicate by the Way of Virga or should the Lower House decline joining with Us & the Council & I will nevertheless transmit an Address to be presented to His Majesty— You will perceive by my Speech to the Assembly (which ought to have met the 7th Inst but a sufficient number of Members to make a Lower House did not come together till the 13th) that I was required by Mr Pitt as well as by General Amherst to sollicit them once more for Supplies that a Number of Troops may be raised in this Province as well as in the neighbouring Colonies for the Security & Defence of the Kings Dominions & Conquests on this Continent, His Majesty having been pleased to give Orders that a considerable Body of his Regular Forces which have been employed in North America for some years past should be now transported hence to act offensively against the Enemy in some other Quarter. The Secretary of State's Letter being a Circular One I understand that the Legislatures of the several Provinces to the Northward of Philadelphia have thereupon made Provision for the Support during this Campaign of as many Men as were required of them respectively, but I learn from Phila that the Assembly of Pennsylvania have Resolved (by a Majority of three Voices) that they will not raise any more Men nor
p. 169 support more than the 300 which they have already on foot & which they sometime ago agreed to keep up to garrison

some Forts which are built on the Frontiers of that Province. Letter Bk. IV
What Report I shall be obliged to make to Mr Pitt & the General when I answer their several Letters You will easily guess when I inform you that having Voted 400 Men the Lower House Resolved (23 against 21) to send up their favourite Assessment Bill again, which was in effect Resolving that they would not pay the least Regard to His Majesty's Requisition, for they cannot I am sure believe that the other Branches of the Legislature after making such a Stand for several Years will now at length invest them with such Power as must in the End subvert our Constitution, especially when there is room to think that it is not of much Consequence to the Success of His Majesty's Arms or the Security of these Colonies whether any Troops are raised in this province or not. Having advised you of what is now doing here which you will be pleased to communicate to His Ldp, I proceed in answer to your several Letters to inform you that having upon the Receipt of Your Packett from Mr Maynadier sent to Mr Dulany & Mr Bordley the Letters which you were pleased to inclose for those Gentlemen, the former came to my House the second or third Day afterwards & gave me to understand that he was acquainted with the purport of the Instructions which you had transmitted to me concerning his being appointed Your Deputy in the Stead of Mr Ridout, whereupon I communicated to him Your Requisition with respect to the Sum of £300 to be by him annually paid to you as his Superiour, to which he answered that he would comply: Agreeable therefore to His Lordship's Instructions I sent to Mr Bordley & upon his waiting on me I informed him of Mr Dulany's Intention to resign the Commissary's Office for that of Deputy Secretary communicating p. 170
to him at the same time His Ldp's Expectations & yours that he would accept the Commissary's Office upon Mr Dulany's quitting it so that Mr Ridout might be appointed Naval Officer of this Port, but I am sorry to inform you that I found Mr Bordley absolutely averse to relinquishing the Naval Office for that of Commissary General & tho I have since talked to him again on the Subject & importuned him to accept, my Representations have had no Effect; wherefore as you have been pleased to appoint Mr Dulany your Deputy & he is very pressing for his Commission I am reduced to the Necessity either of leaving Mr Ridout entirely unprovided for (a Step which after what has passed would convince every Man in the Province that I have little Interest with either His Ldp or Yourself) or of appointing him to an Office which as he never expected it he doubts his own Ability to discharge as he could wish tho as I am persuaded he will in the Administration of it have the strictest Regard to Justice & Equity & will spare no

Letter Bk. IV pains to acquire the Knowledge necessary for a Person in such an Office I flatter myself he will while he continues give Satisfaction in it. The Reason Mr Bordley gave me for declining to accept was that the Business of the Commissary's Office required such constant Attendance as would endanger his health & that by the practice of Mr Dulany's Father & himself it is become a Custom (in my opinion an ill One) for Persons concerned as Executors Administrators &c to apply to & expect Advice from the Commissary so that he should be always lyable to be broke in on, or to be censured for being less kind & complaisant than his Predecessors, but I am by no means satisfied that his principal Reason for declining was not Envy at Mr Dulany's Success, or an Opinion that people will say he must take & be glad with his Leavings, &
p. 171 indeed I don't know but the Other in order to mortify him might contrive to have such Observations made. All I shall say farther is that if I could have imagined Mr Bordley would have hesitated to comply with so reasonable a Request of mine I should never have thought of recommending him to succeed Colo Tasker, but as I intimated to him I find from Experience that if people in this Country are gratified in a hundred Instances & afterwards refused One Favour All is forgotten, & well is it if they do not afterwards act more like Enemies than Friends. that you may be more fully convinced of the Justice of this Observation I must take the Liberty to go back a little & give you an Account of what passed here after the Decease of Colo Tasker, at the time of whose Death Mr D Dulany happened to be at Boston or in one of the Northern Colonies. Very early the next Morning I received a Letter from Mr Walter Dulany who lives in Town desiring he might be appointed to succeed the Colonel, but as I did not think His Ldp or you would approve of my conferring an Office of such Consequence on a Person so nearly related to one of whose Behaviour towards you in neglecting to make the usual Remittance expected from the Commissary you had very frequently complained, I excused myself as handsomely as I could from complying with his Request assuring him at the same time that whenever it should be in my power to serve him I would with pleasure embrace the Opportunity, as I really intended, tho I thought indeed that he might be satisfied with something less than one of the principal Offices in the Government, besides I knew that if I had appointed him & he had not been afterwards confirmed his being superseeded would have been resented as an Injury done him, & if you should have confirmed him then he would have immediately
p. 172 push't for a Seat in the Council, & had he obtained that likewise what Influence could a Governor expect to have at that

Board unless he would become subservient to the humour of Letter Bk. IV
that Family? These Considerations determined me to appoint
M^r^ Ridout in Col^o^ Tasker's Stead as soon as the Colo^s^
Friends had performed his funeral Obsequies being at that
time in hopes that as My Lord had before given me Leave to
introduce M^r^ Ridout to the Council His Ldp & you would also
confirm my Appointment. Soon after this Transaction I was
obliged as you may remember to go over the Bay to meet the
Pennsylvania Commissioners & it being agreed by us at New-
castle that we would go thence down to make the Surveyors
begin to run from the Middle Point of the Line that was run
from Fenwix's Island in 1751 I did not return home till late in
Dec^r^ Within a few Days afterwards All the Gentlemen in
Town except M^r^ D Dulany (who had returned from the North-
ward a few Days before I went over the Bay) his Brother
Walter who had desired to be Secretary, & M^r^ Wolstenholme
who is as it were at their Devotion, paid me a Visit as had
been usual with them on similar Occasions to bid me welcome
back to Annapolis, & tho I gave M^r^ Dulany several Invitations
to my House during the Winter when other Gentlemen of the
Town were to dine or spend an Evening with me & desired
him by M^r^ Ross to attend at three or four Councils which I
was obliged to hold on receiving Intelligence of the late King's
Death & on other Occasions yet he always declined coming,
& when the Annapolis Company of Militia commanded by D^r^
Steuart was ordered to appear under Arms on the Day when
His present Majesty's Accession was proclaimed in this City
M^r^ Walter Dulany having been many years a Lieut^t^ in it was
pleased to resign his Commission, Such Marks of Disrespect
as I have mentioned to a Governor from a Gentleman who
held one of the first offices in the Government were not you p. 173
may be assured long unnoticed, nay the Gentleman himself
took Care that it should be no Secret, in order as it now seems
to me that if he succeeded in the Application which he had
then without my knowledge made to you his Friends & De-
pendants may be the better able to persuade others that he
had carried his Point in opposition to me & that consequently
his Interest with His Ldp & Yourself is superiour to mine, I
cannot I say help thinking that this was his View in behaving
after such a manner, & it would I presume be needless to tell
you what Conclusions have been drawn from my receiving
peremptory Instructions (as it hath been most industriously
reported throughout the Province) to appoint M^r^ Dulany your
Deputy; It is also said that he hopes to effect still something
more before he returns again from England where I suppose
you will see him before the End of the Summer, as he has
signified to me that he intends to embark some time next

Letter Bk. IV Month: The Reason he gives me for Undertaking such a Voyage is that he thinks it will conduce to the Establishment of his health, & I hope he has no worse Intention or View, or if he has I rely on His Ldp's Justice & Your Friendship that his Expectations will in such Case be frustrated. Should he in Conversation or by means of other Persons suggest or insinuate any thing to the Disadvantage of myself or others Oblige & Serve me I intreat you so far as to desire him to give you an Account of such matter in Writing for whatever Liberty he may take to assert Falshoods or misrepresent Transactions viva voce I do not conceive that he will choose to subscribe to an untruth, especially if he apprehends it will not remain a Secret. Lest his Resentment at his Brother's being disappointed in his ambitions & I will say unreasonable Desires should prompt him to injure me I conceived it my Duty thus freely to give you these Hints nevertheless I am of
p. 174 opinion that if he finds His Ldp or you averse to taking things upon Trust he will cautiously avoid saying any thing which might discover Discontent or give you room to suspect that he is not well with me, lest you who know how studious I was for many years to serve him should think he makes me a very ungrateful Return. Concerning his Abilities you have long been acquainted with my Sentiments. You know likewise that so far as was possible I have endeavoured to make a Friend of him, & if while he is in England you can by any means convince him that instead of keeping him so long out of the Council (which I know he suspects I did) I have really on all occasions expressed my Desire to promote his Interest, & if you can moreover make him sensible that whatever Notions he may now entertain His Ldp is determined to support my Influence & Authority here I shall not despair of seeing him when he returns to Maryland behave in a manner very different from what he did last Winter. As I do not think it improbable that he will at least endeavour to obtain some Office for one or more of his near Relations that are not yet provided for I will take the Liberty to enumerate them & to give You a few Hints concerning their Conduct. Besides M^r^ Tasker one of whose Daughters he married a few Years before I came to America, his Brother Walter whom I have had Occasion to mention in this Letter, & his Brother Dennis (formerly a Master of a Ship in M^r^ Hanbury's Employ) who was in pursuance of Your Order appointed about a Year ago Clerk of Kent County, there are the Rev^d^ M^r^ Addison his Brother in Law by Marriage who together with M^r^ Murdock a Member of the Lower House officiously drew up those Addresses ag^st^ Roman Catholicks which were presented to me in the Years 1755 & 1756, one M^r^ Hedges in Cæcil County

(married to another Sister) who having been made Sheriff Letter Bk. IV
some time ago at Mr Dulany's Instance is now sued for detain- p. 175
ing a considerable Sum of publick Money: The Mr Murdock above mentioned (married to another Sister) a Representative for Prince Georges County with whose Conduct the Govern[t] hath very little reason to be satisfied as you will readily discover by recurring to the Journals of the Lower House: Mr Young the Naval Officer of Pocomoke who soon after the Death of his first Wife married Mr Dulany's Youngest Sister, & one Dr Rich[d] Brooke a flaming Zealot against papists & a Railer ag[st] the Lord Proprietary of whom you have probably some Remembrance it being the same Person who some years ago before I left England presented an extraordinary Memorial to the President of His Majesty's Council wherein it was alledged that the late Lord Proprietary did in a peculiar manner countenance & encourage the Roman Catholicks in this Province, I must also beg Leave to observe to you that this Dr Brooke hath a Brother here in Orders who is very desirous to be inducted into a Parish in this Province but as his Friends know what is my opinion of him they have never press't me to provide for him, Should Mr Dulany or any other person be prevailed on to recommend him to His Ldp for favour I hope you will advise My Ld of what I have now written & beg His Ldp to decline serving him untill I can have notice of his Application & be able to communicate to you more fully what I know & what are my Sentiments concerning him—What made me when I was writing to you the 26th of May last express my Apprehensions that some one or other had done Mr Ridout ill offices with His Ldp or you was your never taking any notice of what I said to you concerning him in the Letter I addressed to you the 13th of July 1759 & your intimating in a Letter which you sometime ago wrote to me concerning Mr Young that you were afraid the person who transcribed my Letters took the Liberty to speak of their Contents, to which Intimation I thought it my Duty to give an p. 176
Answer at the same time that I expressed such my Apprehensions; besides as I knew that many people here attached as they are to their own Interest have looked on Mr Ridout with an evil Eye merely because they imagined he would probably at some time or other stand in the way of themselves or their Relations & have some Office or other conferred on him which they may otherwise hope to enjoy I could not think it very improbable that either One or other of the Gentlemen here with whom you correspond had taken the Liberty to suggest something tho I could not guess what to his Disadvantage. I was however very glad to find by Your Letter dated the 20th of June last & by what you have since wrote to me that my Apprehensions

Letter Bk. IV were groundless & I flatter myself that his Conduct hereafter will confirm the good opinion His Ldp is pleased to entertain of him, & that he will find it worth his while to continue in Maryland & devote himself to His Ldp's Service. I am sorry you should from what I wrote to you the 7th of July last in Answer to Your Letter dated the 17th of March preceeding have concluded that I was affected with what you term the Malady of the Colony Jealousy, what surprized me was as I then told you the Beginning of your Letter but when I had read the whole & from thence discovered that such Beginning was not so much Your opinion of any Failure in me as an Introduction to a Scheme which some Person here imagining no doubt it could be carried into Execution had been pleased to communicate to You, my Surprize & Uneasiness as I told you was diminished; & tho for my own part I was of opinion that the Scheme however plausible it might appear on paper was not so easy to be executed yet I was by no means displeased that another person should see things in a different Light from myself, and the more I consider the Matter the more confident am I that even an Attempt to pursue some parts of it (particularly that wherein 'twas proposed to take or buy off some of the Followers in the Lower House) would lay the Foundation of continual Trouble & Vexation to His Ldp & to whomsoever he might during his whole Life be pleased to honour with the Administration of Affairs in this Province. Had not this
p. 177 Measure been pursued by my Predecessors I am thoroughly persuaded there would not have been such an Opposition now made by the Members of the Lower House, indeed some of the second Rate at present in that House are Men who having been heretofore bribed by promises of Sheveralties to give a Vote have now opposed Govern[t] on the same principle & with the same View but if they are disappointed & find that Favours are not for the future to be conferred on any but such as persevere in measures agreeable to Reason & Justice I am confident that in a very few years there will be a Revolution in that House & that those who are now at the Head of a Majority will find themselves among the inferiour party nay the Journal of the proceedings of the Lower House this Session shews that those engaged in the Opposition had barely strength enough to carry their Assessment Law, & as the Contest between them has been warm & long if the moderate men should once outnumber the others there is a greater probability of our then obtaining some good Laws than there would have been had not the Members carried their Resentment to each other so great a Length; but as I have already intimated was the Lord proprietary, His Ldp's Lieut[n] Governor, or the Upper House now to shew any unsteadiness, or was I to go about to

weaken the opposition at this Critical Juncture by offering Letter Bk. IV
lucrative Employments to any of the opponents, His Ldp may be assured that the Advantage procured thereby would be of short Duration, & that in fact from that period the Faction would gather Strength, & that he could have no prospect of quiet, while there should be any thing for them to demand or any thing left in his power to give up— You say "Of Alienation Fines mentioned in His Ldp's Instructions I recommend to commune only with Mr Commissary Dulany for fear of Alarm, he knows how the Conditions can be improved, I have reasons for this Hint & it is quite proper to discover no Hint of this to him from me to you" which I apprehend refers to the following Clause in His Ldp's Instructions "With regard to my Alienation Fines the trifling annual Sums they produce is notorious, & of this I have too much reason to charge from undoubted Intelligence that this Article of Revenue was it levied & justly paid it would clear if not more yet equal in Revenue as may my Quit Rents; this p. 178
unjust Grievance I understand has prevailed under all the pecuniary Administrations of Agents that were in my Father's Time & the same continues on me, Why? It is my real Due on the Death of my provincial Tenants by Virtue of their respective Grants inheritable to be levied & paid by all Heirs in its full Extent it is a reciprocal mutual Agreement by Grant & Patent between the Lord & provincial Tenant, therefore much Care ought & must be had as to just payment & that it be enforced" In Answer to which I must beg Leave to observe to you in the first place that His Ldp seems to have been misinformed with regard to what would be the Amount of the Alienation Fines were they rigorously exacted & punctually paid upon every Devise or Descent of Land by the Death of a Tenant as well as upon every Conveyance, for as the Fine or Money payable to His Ldp on an Alienation of a Tract of Land is as you will see by the patent no more than One years Quit Rent of such Land, the whole Amount of Alienation Fines could not amount to as large a Sum as the Quit Rents amount to, unless there was once every year a total & entire Change or Alienation of All the Lands in the Province, An Event which can never be expected or conceived. But tho the Alienation Fines upon Devises (could Heirs & Devisees be compelled to pay) & the Alienation Fines which are now paid would even together fall very far short of the Annual Amount of Quit Rents yet they would doubtless amount every year to a large Sum, & therefore it may be well worth while to consider whether by the Tenour of His Ldp's patents an Alienation Fine ought to be paid on the Death of every Person that dies seized of Land in this province & if it is

Letter Bk. IV agreeable to both Law & Equity that such Fines be paid Let it be considered what Steps are to be taken in order to compel Heirs & Devisees to account for them to His Ldp's Agent. Now that His Ldp & you may be fully apprized of every thing relative to this Matter I must inform you that by what I can learn there never were any Alienation Fines paid by Heirs or Devisees to His Ldp's Ancestors or demanded by them from the first Settlement of the Country to the Year 1716 at which
p. 179 time an Act was made for granting the late Lord Baltimore a certain Duty on every Hhd of Tob° exported as an Equivalent for & in lieu of all Quit Rents & Alienation Fines payable to His Ldp by the Landholders in this Province & such Equivalent did the late Lord Proprietary continue to receive till the End of the year 1733, when he was pleased to give Orders that the Quit Rents & Alienation Fines should be from that time demanded & received from each & every Tenant in the manner that hath been since pursued. The late M^r^ Dulany having in the year 1742 or thereabouts told the Ld prry that he thought His Ldp had by the Tenor of the Patents a Right to an Alienation Fine for every Tract of Land which should come to the possession of Heirs or Devisees, an Instruction was thereupon given to the Agent to demand & collect such Fines & to compel all Heirs & Devisees to make due payment but upon the people's exclaiming against such Instruction as a most grievous Oppression & refusing Payment, His Ldp thought fit to countermand the abovementioned Instruction & in order to quiet the Minds of the People he likewise directed M^r^ Bladen to issue the following Proclamation. " Maryland ss. By His Excellency Thomas Bladen Esq^r^ Governor & Commander in Chief in & over the Province of Maryland A Proclamation, Whereas some Uneasinesses have arisen concerning the Right of His Ldp the Ld Prry to Alienation Fines on Devises of Lands, & that His Ldp desirous to shew his Readiness to give his Tenants Ease & Satisfaction in whatever may be thought reasonable in any Degree tho to the Diminution of his own strictly legal Rights hath been pleased to direct Orders should be given to His Agent & the several Receivers of his Quit Rents not to insist on or receive from any Person whatsoever any Fine or Fines on or for any Lands which have been or shall be alienated by Devise, to the End His Ldps pleasure may be known & that all persons concerned may have due Notice thereof I have thought fit by & with the Advice of His Ldp's Council of State to issue this my proclamation strictly charging & requiring the several Sheriffs of this Province to make this my proclamation publick in their
p. 180 respective Counties in the usual manner that all Persons concerned may conform themselves thereto as they will answer

the Contrary at their Peril, Given at the City of Annapolis Letter Bk. IV
this 20th Day of Oct^{r} in the 28th Year of His Ldps Dominion
Annoq. Domini 1742. Since that time No Alienation Fines
have been demanded from Heirs or Devisees & it has been
supposed by the People that the late Lord drop't the Demand
upon advising with Council in England, & being informed
that he could not support his Claim; As therefore it cannot be
doubted but there will be a general Clamour against His Ldp
in Case the abovementioned Instructions be now renewed &
enforced & it is as certain that if by any means they can the
People will exempt themselves from Payment I entertain hopes
that His Ldp will before he sends his Agent peremptory
orders to Levy such Fines take the Advice of able Lawyers in
England thereon & together with his Instructions transmit a
Copy of such Lawyers opinion, wherefore that you may be
able to state the Affair properly I shall by this Opportunity
send you Copies of an Old & of a New Patent as they were
granted by His Ldp's Ancestor & himself & also a Copy or
Form of the Patents that are issued in Pennsylvania, by which
you will see that it is not the Custom there to reserve any
Alienation Fines; & as I imagined it might give His Ldp or you
some Satisfaction to see the Form of the Patents that are
issued in the Colonies which are immediately under the
Govern^{t} of the Crown, I have wrote to Gov^{r} Fauquier for a
Copy of a Virg^{a} Patent & desired M^{r} Ridout to apply to
a Friend of his at N York for a Copy or Form of the Patents
that are issued in that Govern^{t} which I will transmit to
you as soon as they come to hand. As you lay me under an
Injunction to speak to No Body except M^{r} Dulany about the
Alienation Fines on Devises & I have reason to think that was
I to mention the Affair to him it would not be long a Secret
I have declined doing it being of Opinion that if he advises
the Levying them he ought to be on the Spot ready & willing
to assist the Attorney Gen^{l} in Supporting His Ldp's Claim,
but if he is sincerely of that Opinion & is confident His Ldp
can recover Methinks it should not have been made a Secret,
but he might have freely communicated his Sentiments to me
thereon; I can only add that if His Ldp shall on mature Con- p. 181
sideration of what I have wrote on this Subject which I pre-
sume you will lay before him be pleased to enforce the above-
mentioned Instruction I will give the Agent all the Countenance
& Assistance in my Power. I really have not leisure at present
but as soon as the Assembly breaks up I will consider of & send
you a Draft of such Instructions as I think it would be expe-
dient for His Ldp to transmit to His Agent whenever he shall
be pleased to have the plan concerning which I did myself the
honour to write to him the 23^{d} of May last carried into Execu-

Letter Bk. IV tion. I am not at all surprized at Mr Plater's desiring you to constitute him Your Deputy but should have been sorry had you complied with his Request for tho I have a very good opinion of his Disposition & was well satisfied with his Conduct during the Session or two he appeared in the Lower House yet as he is not thought a person of extraordinary Abilities & is very young & inexperienced being I suppose scarcely 24 years old, I am of opinion it would not be good Policy so early to confer on him such extraordinary Marks of Favour as you mention, but if he gets into the Lower House again as I suppose he may & continues to act as he begun You need not doubt my Readiness to serve him as far as may be in my power consistent with good Policy, for I really have a Regard for him. I am glad to hear that Mr Key who was also in the Lower House two or three Sessions (having been elected at the same time with Mr Plater by the Inhabitants of St Mary's County) behaves in such a manner as inclines His Lordship to entertain a favourable opinion of him, for I have a peculiar Regard for his Father as well as for the Young Gentleman, who has I think good natural Abilities & if he attends closely to his Studies I doubt not but he will some years hence make a good Figure in this province. As I have been already very prolix & am afraid lest the Ship by which I intend to transmit this from Potowmack to Scotland should sail before my packett can be put on board I must for the present defer giving a par-
p. 182 ticular Answer to Your Letter about Mr Goldsborough, concerning whom I will take the Liberty to write more fully the first Opportunity, in the mean time I would not have you entertain the worse opinion of him for not being with Dr Steuart on that Vote which was put by those in the Opposition on purpose to gain an Advantage over the Moderate Party in hopes that such Members by being against the proposition would render themselves liable to be censured or condemned by their Constituents, but as Dr Steuart does not depend for his Election on such Sort of people as compose the Majority in every County he was not under the like necessity to appear on that Vote as Mr Goldsborough did with people whom he has strenuously opposed (as you may see by the Journalls) in the Lower House for several years, & if no Argument could be urged against Mr Goldsborough's being preferred but what can be drawn from his Conduct in the Assembly he would I believe stand in a very fair Light. With the greatest Regard I am &c.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

Annapolis the 20th of April 1761.

My Ld

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the Rec[t] of Your Ldp's Letter dated the 31st of Oct[r] which did not come to my hands before the 21st of last month, at which time I also received a Letter from M[r] Calvert signifying it to be Your Ldp's pleasure that immediately on the Receipt thereof I should convene the Assembly & transmit from myself & them an Address of Condolance & Congratulation to His Majesty: having also about the same time received Letters from the R[t] honble M[r] Sec[y] Pitt & from His Excellency Gen[l] Amherst requiring me to apply to the Assembly once more for Supplies I issued Proclamations for their meeting the 7th Inst but a sufficient Number of Burgesses to make a Lower House did not come together before the 13th when I opened the Session with the inclosed Speech which I hope Your Ldp will approve of & p. 183 as soon as the two Houses had presented the inclosed Addresses in Answer thereto I expressed to them in a Message my Desire to join with them in such an Address to His present Majesty as Your Ldp had recommended whereupon a Committee of both Houses was appointed to draw up such Address but they have not agreed on one & I doubt whether they will agree at all for to the Draft which the Gent[n] of the Upper House proposed the other House insist upon adding such a Clause about Aggrievances as it would be extremely absurd for either me or the Upper House to admit, in Case therefore they should break off I shall join in a seperate Address with the Members of the Upper House & will not fail to transmit the same to your Ldp by the earliest Opportunity. A Vote has been again carried in the Lower House by a Majority of three Voices that the Assessment Bill shall be once more brought in & sent to the Upper House for raising the Sum of £40000 Curcy, £10000 thereof to be appropriated to the Support of 400 Men for the Service of the ensuing Campaign & the Residue towards paying off the Arrears due to the Maryland Troops that served under General Forbes & the Pay due to the Militia & to some other purposes, I doubt not but we shall break up again without doing any thing & as I have frequently observed this is likely to be the Case as often as we may be called on for Supplies, especially as it is now become the general opinion here that the Raising a Number of Men at this time would be running into an unnecessary Expence, Upon which principle it is said that the Pennsylvania Assembly have absolutely refused to raise any more men or to support any more than the 300 that they have already on foot & which they agreed last Winter to keep up in order to garrison some

Letter Bk. IV p. 184 Forts on the Frontiers of that province. Having wrote fully to Mr Calvert in answer to that Article of Your Ldsp's Instructions dated the 20th of Decr which I lately received & to those parts of his Letters where he acquainted me with your Ldp's pleasure that Mr D Dulany should be appointed Deputy Secretary here in the Stead of Colo Tasker I will not trouble Your Ldp on that Subject, farther than to inform you that when I issue a Commission appointing Mr Dulany Secretary I shall issue another appointing Mr Ridout Commissary General in his Stead as Mr Bordley desires to be excused from acting in that Office alledging that after the Indulgencies which Mr Dulany's Father out of a Desire of being popular & his Successors have continued for many Years to give to people concerned in Administrations it would be impossible for any Lawyer to act in the Office of Commissary without either making himself a Slave to the humour of such People or rendering himself obnoxious & disagreeable by refusing to give every One Advice on All Occasions & at all times when in fact as Commissary or a Judge of that Court he has no more Business to do so than it is the Business of the Chancellor to advise every Body that may think themselves entituled to Relief in Equity & for this Reason he is of Opinion & indeed I do not know but he may be right, that it would be better Some Person who has not practised at the Bar should hold it for a while, however he has promised to give Mr Ridout his Advice freely on all Occasions while he continues Commissary & to assist him in any difficult Case which might happen to come before him tho he supposes there will not be such a Case once in a Twelve month. I shall only add that if it is not necessary that the Commissary should be a Lawyer I believe Mr Ridout will in a very short time make himself Master of the Business as well as any Person I could appoint; I am convinced he will have the strictest Regard to Justice & Equity & therefore
p. 185 untill Your Lordship shall be pleased to confer on him the other Office you mention I hope you will favour him so far as to approve of his Continuance in this. I am much pleased that Your Ldp approves of what I took the Liberty to write the 23d of May last concerning a Method which I think ought to be pursued by such Person as may be entrusted with the Management of Your Ldp's pecuniary Affairs here & am much obliged to Your Ldp for the Regard you are pleased to shew to my Recommendation. Encouraged by your Ldp's favourable Acceptance of what I have already offered on this matter I will as soon as a Prorogation of the Assembly shall give me leisure, consider of, draw up, & take the Liberty to transmit to Your Ldp such Instructions as in my opinion it would be expedient for Your Ldp to give to the Agent & to

Myself in order that the plan might be effectually carried into Letter Bk. IV
Execution, & as the first Article will be that the Agent shall reside in this City or at least so near as that he might often attend & see that every thing is regularly & punctually transacted (the necessity of which might be set forth in such Instruction) I do not think it improbable that Col° Lloyd will willingly resign & then he can have no Pretence for Murmuring. As I have wrote in the fullest manner to M^r^ Calvert in relation to the Alienation Fines desiring him to submit the same to Your Ldp's Consideration I will not trouble Your Ldp by repeating here what I have said to him on that Subject, but I beg leave to inform Your Ldp that there never hath been since the Country was settled any Money paid by the Keepers of Ferries in this Province for Leave or Lycence to keep them most of the Ferries over the Rivers in this Province are supported & the Keepers of them paid by an Allowance made them every year in the County Levy, & those who are not so paid demand & receive from Passengers such Rates as they have themselves settled. I perceive that in Virginia there is an p. 186
Act for Regulating Ferries & settling the Rates which Passengers are to pay at each of them, but the Keepers of such Ferries are not obliged to pay any money for Lycences to keep them, nor can I learn that there are any Lycenced Ferries in the Northern Colonies except one from the City of N York to Long Island, at the Disposal of the Corporation of that City, & the Ferry over the River Skuilkill near Phila^a^ What are the other small Branches of Revenue which Your Ldp says Col° Lloyd has not accounted for I cannot guess; I will write to M^r^ Hopper & desire Copies of the Accounts of Fines & Forfeitures which he rendered in 1755 & 1756 wherein Your Ldp says he gives as a Reason for not collecting £20 therein charged that the Person forfeiting or fined had runaway which might probably have been the Case it being what I know often happens & perhaps all his Effects had he not gone off would not have been worth half the Money, for these Fines & Forfeitures generally arise from Breaches of the Peace of which few except the lowest Sort of People are guilty. In my Letter dated the 23^d^ of May I informed Your Ldp that Col° Lloyd had not paid any Money for several Years towards the Support of the Charity School which was set on foot in Talbot County & I shall now notify to him agreeable to Your Ldps Instructions that he is not to pay any more, & that Your Ldp has withdrawn Your Subscription, As the Commissioners for running the Lines who met according to Adjournment at Chester Town the 25^th^ of March were of Opinion that the Surveyors should have Instructions to proceed in the same manner they had begun they will on

Letter Bk. IV the first Day of May meet at the place where they left off & proceed in the Work they begun last Fall. It is rumoured that some of the Regular Troops on this Continent are about to embark at N Y for Martinico but Some are of opinion that the Expedition is only destined against New Orleans & the Missisippi Settlements. I am &c.

p. 187 [Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis 30th April 1761. transmitted by Capt Rothery, Duplicate by Capt Walker. Tripl by

Sir

In my Letters of the 19th & 20th Inst I intimated to His Ldp & Yourself my Apprehensions that the Lower House would not join with me & the members of the Upper in an Address of Condolance & Congratulation to our most gracious Sovereign unless we would suffer them to add a Clause reflecting on the Upper House for rejecting the Assessment Bill & the Bill which they have at times offered for the Support of an Agent, as we could never think of countenancing such a proposal & those who compose a Majority in the Lower House seemed determined to make a Point of it the Gentlemen of the Upper House & Myself have now transmitted a seperate Address to His sacred Majesty & another to the Ld prry begging the favour of him to present it, The Assessment Bill having been again rejected I should now prorogue the Assembly had the Committee of both Houses which hath been appointed to examine into the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Loan Office & other publick Accounts made their Report. I am.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Amherst.]

Annapolis the 2d of May 1761.

Sir

I am sorry to inform Your Excellency that notwithstanding the Professions they made at the Beginning of the Session of their readiness to comply with His Majesty's Requisition signified to them by Mr Secretary Pitts Letter the Majority of our Lower House of Assembly would not be prevailed on to send up any other Supply Bill besides that which had been already rejected eight times by the Upper House it being in their opinion & indeed in the opinion of Mr Pratt His Majesty's Attorney Genl an unconstitutional & unequitable one & such as ought not to be passed into a Law, & as the Lower House Resolved last night that they will not grant Supplies by any other Bill whatever I dispatch this to advise Your Excellency

of their Resolution that you may not expect any Troops this Campaign from this Province. Hoping you will do me the Justice to believe that nothing has been wanting on my part, I am &c. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV p. 187

Annapolis 5th of May 1761.

My Ld

I am sorry to inform Your Ldp that upon examining & comparing the Accounts of Mr Henry Darnall & the Accounts of the Trustees in London appointed in Consequence of our paper Currency Act it has been discovered that instead of remitting annually to the said Trustees Bills of Excha for the Amount of the 15d pr Hhd collected by him as Naval Officer of Potuxent District, he hath for several years past converted the Money to his own private Use by which means it is apprehended that the Country will lose between eight & nine hundred pounds Stg. besides perhaps three or four hundred p. 188 pounds Currency which it is supposed he hath collected since Septr last for the Duty payable on Negroes imported into this Province & other small Duties: And altho he hath since he ballanced his last Years Account with Your Ldp's Agent paid him Bills of Exchange for more than £300 there is still due from him on Account of the 14d pr Ton & 1/ pr Hhd near £200 besides forty odd pounds due to me on Account of the Duty of 3d pr Ton (an uncommon Number of Vessels many of them loaded with Tobo having cleared out from Potuxent since the 29th of Septr when he closed his last years Accts) That your Ldp may see how this Discovery was made & what has passed between me & both Houses of Assembly thereupon I have transmitted to Mr Calvert Copies of every thing to be laid before Your Ldp hoping that the measures I have pursued will meet with your Ldp's Approbation. As to Mr Darnall I understand that having received very early Advice of such a Discovery's being made he quitted his House & plantation which it seems had been mortgaged some years ago together with all his Negroes, & retired to the House of a Son in Law of his in St Mary's County whence I suppose he will not stir unless he leaves the Country as he may be assured that if he should be taken by the Sheriff no Person whatever will become his Surety & that if he should be carried to Prison he must expect to remain there as long as he lives. Your Ldp will perceive by the Papers which I transmit to Mr Calvert that immediately after the Gentn of the Upper House had by an Address desired me to take proper Steps that if possible the money due to the Country might be recovered Mr Darnall's

Letter Bk. IV Brother John (Clerk of Frederick County & Mr Carroll a Gentn of considerable Fortune in this City who had become joint Sureties in his Office Bond applied to me by Petition
p. 189 offering to pay the penalty of it upon its being assigned over to them in order that they may endeavour to indemnify themselves which Offer was readily accepted, the Gentlemen of the Council being of opinion that their Request was a reasonable one—By Virtue of this Assignment they will I suppose secure for themselves some Money that is due to Mr Henry Darnall who it seems had as soon as he was advised of the abovementioned Discovery given them Orders on two or three people who were his Debtors, but they aver that do what they can they must both be considerable Losers, & I believe One of them cannot well afford it; Influenced by this Consideration I had some thoughts at first in case the Bills of Excha that were paid by Mr H Darnall a few Weeks ago to the Agent should prove sufficient to satisfy your Ldps Claim & my own to let some Friend of Mr J Darnall's hold the Office for his Benefit till I should be favoured with Your Ldps farther Instructions, but finding by a Return from Mr Darnall's Deputy (which I received the first Inst) that the abovementioned Bills fall so much short of what is due to Your Ldp & Myself, & having likewise some reason to think that Mr Carroll & Mr J Darnall did not deal quite ingenuously with me the other Day when I asked them whether they knew of any Debts due to the late Naval Officer I signified to Mr John Darnall by a Lett[r] dated the 1st Inst that I could not possibly serve him in the manner above mentioned, & as there was a necessity for my appointing another Naval Officer immediately I forthwith issued a Commission to Mr Ross Clerk of the Council who had previously consented & agreed that he would act in that Office by Deputy as long as I should think fit to continue him & account for the whole profits excepting only such Share of the Fees as he might be obliged to allow his Deputy, By this means if it be agreeable to Your Ldp the Ballance due from
p. 190 Mr Darnall on Account of the Impost of One Shilling pr Hhd & the Tunnage Duty might be discharged in about two years. If Your Ldp will take the Trouble to read the Committees Report you will perceive it likewise appeared to them that Mr Young the Naval Officer of Pocomoke had neglected to render any Account of the 15d pr Hhd collected in his District ever since he was appointed but that when he was informed the Committee had made such a Discovery he hurried down with his Accounts & having as I suppose applied the Money to his own private use prevailed on his Brother in Law Mr Walter Dulany (one of the Committee) to pay to the Commissioners of the Loan Office on his Account a Bill of Exchange for the

whole Amount of the said Duty with Interest thereon from the Letter Bk. IV
time when it ought to have been remitted to the Trustees, & on this Consideration as Your Ldp will observe the Lower House did not in their Address complain of him particularly, tho I doubt not but they will in their several Counties speak almost as freely of his Behaviour as of M^r^ Darnalls & indeed as M^r^ Young is so indolent a Person & moreover lives at so great a distance from Pocomoke that it is not possible for him to superintend his Office as I lately intimated to Your Ldp I could wish Col^o^ Henry was appointed Naval Officer of that District in his Stead. As I have reason to believe from what M^r^ Tasker & M^r^ Lee tell me that the Ballance which by the Committees Report appears to be still due from the Estate of M^r^ Lee's Father the late Naval Officer of Potowmack was paid by his Executors (about which Matter the Trustees can probably satisfy us) & M^r^ Chamberlaine promises to look into his Books as soon as he goes home & satisfy me that nothing is due from him which I am indeed already assured of, I shall not trouble Your Ldp with any more Remarks on the Report than that it seems to be the Sense of both Houses that the Trustees in London ought not for the future to keep such large Sums of the Country's money by them in expectation of Bank Stock's falling but that they ought to vest such Money in Stock as soon as possible after they receive it from the Naval Officers, p. 191
since there is little probability of the Stocks falling so much in a year or two as the Interest would in such time amount to, which opinion of the two Houses I hope your Ldp will be pleased to have communicated to the Trustees. And in order to prevent any Loss for the future to Your Ldp or Your Lieut^t^ Governor from Naval Officers failing I should think it would not be amiss to require from each of them a Bond (seperate & distinct from their Office Bond) with sufficient Sureties conditioned that they shall regularly & faithfully account & pay all such Sums as they may collect for the use of both your Lordship & your Lieutenant Governor from the Masters of Vessels trading in their respective Districts & I should also think it would be proper for the future to increase the Penalty of their Office Bond to £1500 or £2000 Stg but this matter I submit to Your Ldps Consideration & am with the utmost Respect &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 5^th^ of May 1761. transmitted by the Randolph Capt Walker. Duplicate Via N Y p^r^ M^r^ Scott.

Sir

It is with great Concern I now write to advise You of a Report which hath been made by a Committee of both Houses,

Letter Bk. IV whereby it appears that Mr Darnall the Naval Officer of Potuxent hath for these five years appropriated to his own private use all the Money that he hath collected on Account of the 15d pr Hhd which by the paper Currency Act made in 1732 ought to have been remitted by him to the Trustees in London for purchasing Bank Stock on Account of the Province. That you may be thoroughly acquainted with the Affair & with all that hath passed between me & the two Houses thereupon I herewith transmit Copies of their Addresses & my Answers together with a Copy of the Committee's Report & some Letters which I presume you will lay before His Ldp who will I hope approve of the Steps that I have taken. You will see by the Extract of the Committees Report (which the Lower House presented to me with their Address) & the
p. 192 Additional Note or Memorandum at the Bottom of it that the Money which Mr Darnall hath collected on Account of the abovementioned Duty & has not remitted to the Trustees is little short of £1900, besides which he owes I suppose to the Loan Office & Treasurer three or four hundred Pounds Currency on Account of Duties paid him since Septr last for Negroes &c. imported into his District; & tho he did a few weeks ago pay His Ldp's Agent Bills of Exchange for £305. 18. 5 yet I find by a Return which I received from his Deputy the 1st Inst that there is still due on Account of the 14d pr Ton & 1/ pr Hhd collected by him since the 29th of Septr last almost £200 stg besides more than £40 on Account of the three pence pr Ton payable to me as Lieut. Governor. You will learn from the Letters that passed between Mr Bordley & me that upon the Discovery's being made Mr Darnall's two Sureties paid the penalty of his Office Bond which was thereupon assigned over to them but notwithstanding such payment the Country will I suppose lose at least a Thousand Pounds by his Failure for tho every Step will be taken agreeable to the Advice of the Upper House in Order to indemnify the Publick yet I fear they will not avail, as I understand that his real Estate was long ago mortgaged to its Value & he has since parted with his personal. Being under a Necessity upon his Withdrawing himself to appoint another Naval Officer of Potuxent I granted a Commission to Mr Ross who had previously consented & agreed to execute it by Deputy & to account for the whole Fees except what such Deputy shall be allowed untill the Ballance due to His Ldp & Myself is paid which (if His Ldp approves of this measure) it might be I imagine in about two Years; or if you think it would be as agreeable to His Ldp I should be extremely glad to have his permission in the Stead of Mr Ross to appoint his Son in Law Dr Upton Scott (a Gentn well known I believe to Mr Key) Naval Officer

of Potuxent, on the Conditions abovementioned, but not unless Letter Bk. IV
His Ldp would be pleased to continue him afterwards, other- p. 193
wise as he is a person for whom every Body knows I have a very particular Regard People would be apt to draw such Conclusions from his being superseded as would contribute very little to my Weight & Influence. Should His Ldp think fit to approve of my Recommendation I will be answerable for the Doctor's Behaviour for I am well assured of his Honour & Integrity & am confident he will ever study to render His Ldp as well as myself acceptable Service. As to Mr Darnall he is retired to the House of a near Relation in St Mary's County & I suppose will never venture to appear abroad again in this province, for should he be taken by the Process that is issued in pursuance of the Advice of the Upper House he could prevail on no one to bail him, & should he be once carried to Prison he could never expect to be relieved by an Act of Assembly. On Reading the Committee's Report you will observe that Mr Young the Naval Officer of Pocomoke hath likewise managed in much the same manner as Mr Darnall, having applied to his own Use the whole Amount of the 15d pr Hhd that hath been collected in his District ever since his Appointment, but as it did not amount to so considerable a Sum his Brother in Law Mr W Dulany being one of the Committee upon the Discovery of his Neglect sent an Express for his Annual Accounts & paid into the hands of the Commissioners of the Loan Office a Bill of Excha for the Ballances that ought to have been remitted every year by Mr Young to the Trustees in London & also for Interest on such Ballances from the time when they respectively became due, on Consideration whereof the Lower House left his Name out of their Address, tho I doubt not but many of the Members will make very free with his Character when they shall be acquainting their Constituents with Mr Darnall's Misdemeanour; & indeed as he is a Person of so indolent a Disposition so bad an Oeconomist, & lives at so great a Distance from the District that it is absolutely impossible he should know what his Deputy does there, I am p. 194
afraid this is not the last Complaint that will be made against him if he continues long in that Office. As to the Ballance which the Committee in the first part of their Report suppose to be due from the Estate of the late Naval Officer of Potowmack I am inclined to think from what Mr Tasker & Mr Lee tell me that it was paid by His Executors (who are also dead) but concerning that Matter I presume the Trustees can give us Information, & I shall therefore desire the Commissioners of the Loan Office to write to them on the Subject. As you will perceive by the Report that the Committee was of Opinion that the Trustees ought not to keep such Sums of the Coun-

Letter Bk. IV try's Money in their hands, but to vest the same in Bank Stock without Delay, I hope you will with His Ldp's permission & Approbation communicate to M^r^ Hunt or M^r^ Hanbury the Assembly's Sentiments. Being of Opinion that it would be advisable in order to avoid Loss by the Failure of any Naval Officer hereafter to require from them Bonds with good Security conditioned that they shall punctually pay all such money as they may collect within their respective Districts for the Use of the Lord Proprietary or his Lieut^t^ Governor, I have mentioned the same to His Ldp hoping he will be pleased to favour me with an Answer. I am &c.

p. 195 [Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 6^th^ May 1761 by Capt. Walker

Sir

Finding that there was no probability of the Assembly's doing the Business for which I was obliged to convene them I this Evening by Advice of the Council put an End to the Session. Inclosed I send you some Addresses & Messages that passed between me & the two Houses on the Subject of an Address to His Majesty; The Address which the Lower House talkt of being not signed by the Speaker before the Assembly was prorogued will not I suppose be transmitted. I recommend this to Governor Fauquier's Care to be put on board the first Vessel that may sail from Virg^a^ to London—

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Pitt.]

Annapolis the 7^th^ of May 1761.

Sir

In a Letter which I did myself the honour to address to you the 30^th^ of March last I informed you that upon the Receipt of a Triplicate of Yours dated the 17^th^ of Dec^r^ I had in obedience thereto required the General Assembly of this province to meet here the 7^th^ of last Month, but a sufficient number of members to make a Lower House not coming together before the 13^th^ I could not open the Session till that Day when together with Your Letter I also laid before them one which I had received from Gen^l^ Amherst & as was my Duty pressed them in the most earnest manner to comply with His Majesty's Expectations & Requisition by those Letters signified. A few Days afterwards the Gentlemen of the Lower House proceeded to take the Letters into Consideration & Voted a Supply for Raising & the Support of 400 men during the Summer, but at the same time it was Resolved (tho by a very small Majority)

that in order to raise such Supply a Bill should be brought in similar in every respect to that which the Upper House had already refused seven times, for the Reasons which I took the Liberty briefly to mention in my Letters dated the 18th of May 1758, the 18th of April 1759 & 14th of April 1760. After the Lower House had come to such a Resolution I had no hopes of the Assemblys doing the Business for which I had convened them being assured that after what had passed in so many successive Sessions the Upper House would not give their assent to such a Bill, nevertheless I did not choose to prorogue them till the abovementioned Bill having been returned with a Negative the Majority of the Members in the Lower House by a Vote expressed their Resolution to grant no Supplies by any other Mode whatever to which Resolution as I have intimated in former Letters I apprehend they will adhere being I am apt to think persuaded that the greater Number of their Constituents would not be well pleased at being now burthened with any new Taxes. These being my real Sentiments I humbly submit the same to Your Consideration & am with the utmost Respect, Sir

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Letter Bk. IV p. 195

Annapolis 10th May 1761. transmitted by

Sir

You will I hope before this comes to hand have received my Letters dated the 19th & 30th of last Month as well as two which I addressed to you the 5th & 6th Inst. the last of them just to inform you that as I found there was no probability of the Assembly's doing the Business for which they had been convened I had by Advice of the Council prorogued them & as it will be three years next Octr since the last general Election I shall not I suppose ever meet this Assembly again, nor do I imagine there will be any occasion if the Secretary of State & His Majesty's Generals make no more Demands on us for Men or Money for my convening any Assembly again at soonest before next Spring, in which Interval that Fire which hath been kept alive by the frequent Sessions we have had lately would I doubt not be in a great measure extinguished. In my Letter of the 30th of April I intimated to you the Reason why the Lower House refused to join with the Gentlemen of the Upper House & Myself in the Address of Condolence & Congratulation to His Majesty which we had offered them; for your better Information I now transmit you Copies of several Messages & Addresses that passed between me & the two Houses on that Subject, by one of which you will perceive that after the Committee appointed by both

Letter Bk. IV Houses to frame an Address had broke up, the Lower House signified to me that they intended to transmit a seperate one & desired me to authenticate it by giving Orders that the Great Seal might be affixed thereto. As this was a Request of a very uncommon nature, & the Step unprecedented I declined complying with it as you will see by my Message of the 2d Inst. Not knowing what Reply to make or in what manner to enforce their Request the Leaders in the House waved the Affair at that time intending however to have the Address
p. 196 signed afterwards by the Speaker in proper Form, & indeed I did not know but they had put the finishing hand to it, till after they were prorogued I was informed as I intimated to you in my Letter of the 6th Inst that tho it had been ready several Days they had either designedly or negligently postponed it till they were called to the Upper House. After the prorogation they would I am told have persuaded Colo Hooper to sign it as Speaker & by Order of the House but could not prevail on him to do so, whereupon those Members who had voted for it agreed the next Day that each of them should subscribe their names, but as they had barely Members enough in Town to make a House (most of the Moderate Men having left them after the Assessment Bill had been voted) & several of these were averse to such an Address the Leaders could not I am told get more than about twenty Subscribers so that unless they have since sent it to some of the absent Members to be signed instead of being the Address of the Lower House of Assembly or a Majority of them it is only the Address of a few private persons in number far short of half the Members of whom that House is composed. I understand that the former part of the Address differs in a few Words only from that which I & the Gentlemen of the Upper House have joined in but it seems they have added to it the Clause which I now inclose you, wherein you will observe they complain in general Terms of Grievances owing as they would insinuate to their being under a proprietary Govern^{t} but cautiously do they avoid particularizing them, tho it should seem the principal ones in their opinion are that the Gentlemen of the Upper House have by rejecting the Assessment Bill opposed their Endeavours to subvert the Constitution, & will not pass their Agent's Bill which is manifestly calculated to vest the Lower House with such power as must in the End render the other Branches of the Legislature of no Consequence. As you are already apprized of the many Objections that have been made to the Assessment Bill I shall only observe that if it be agreeable to His Ldp the Gentlemen of the Upper House are very willing that what has passed between Them & the Lower House thereupon should be submitted to our Superiours not doubting

a favourable Determination & indeed they are of Opinion that such a Measure is the only one to bring the Lower House to Reason, that you may be able to shew what kind of Bill that other is with w^ch^ the Lower House think they ought to have been gratified I send you a Copy of that which was offered by them this Session to the Gentlemen of the Upper House similar in every respect to those which have been offered in former Sessions & by those Gent^n^ as often rejected. By it you will see that the Sum of three or four hundred pounds is to be raised annually on the Inhabitants of this Province as well on the Governor & Members of the Upper House as on others to be at the sole Disposal of the Lower House of Assembly in order that they may therewith harrass the Lord Proprietary & put him to a great Expence by Vindicating his Conduct from any unjust Aspersions which may be thrown on him, & that they may have wherewith to reward such persons either in England or in the Province as shall by their proceedings recommend themselves to the favour of a Majority in that House, a Majority at this time consisting of only a very few more than half the Members. I am &c

Letter Bk. IV p. 197

[Calvert to Sharpe.] Original.

London June 10^th^ 1761.

Sir

I have short opportunity of acknowledging y^rs^ the 28^th^ of Jan^y^ with yours to his Lord^p^ delivered he is extreamly well pleased with y^r^ conduct & Acc^t^ in proclam^g^ his present Majesty's succession to his Realms, in the Province of Maryland; as well as y^r^ compliance to the Lords of his Majesty's privy Council, their Let^r^ con^g^ to him with the Form of proclamation &c^a^ his Lord^p^ hopes no

present the king. With regard to M^r^ Pownall Sec^y^ of the Board of Trade & Plantation, y^r^ transmission of the Printed Copies of the Acts of Assembly, his Lord^p^ thinks the reluctance the Lo: H. has ag^t^ the expence to be provided for by Act of Assembly is highly unreasonable & injurious to the public Utility, of real importance in Justice due to all Persons in the province as well as in Case of Appeal to his Majesty in Council or to the Lord^s^ Comissioners of his Majestys Board of Trade, That so useful & beneficial advantage may no longer be detrimental & as encouragem^t^

Mr. Bacon for compiling the provincial Acts of Assembly now in force, w^ch^ by y^r^ Advise he has collected & compared with the Records, in consideration thereof & as a Subsidary Aid to the Press for Printing & binding them complete, inclu-

sive the Act of 1649 his Lord^{ps} Exemption Act, the Tunnage Law & the Act of 1704 the support of Goverment, in order thereto his Lord^{p} directs me to acquaint you that he does with pleasure & desires you'l pay the sum of one hundred Pounds as his Quota of Subscription & with regard to me as Provincial Sec^{y} I pray the favour of you for my Subscription in Aid to pay the sum of Twenty five pounds as my Gift; that of his Lord^{p} you'l acc^{t} with him & of mine to me.

I have rec^{d} no Bills from you since the 17th of Oct^{r} M^{r} Dulany last Christ^{s} owed me from the Comiss^{rs} office two years 800$\mathcal{L}$ of w^{ch} he has paid not

had imagined to have been reserved by him M^{r} Tasker sho^{d} have remained, It is unfair, he paid me when joint in that office with M^{r} Tasker, it hurts me. I beg y^{r} friendship in this matter by way of hint to him, if he is out of the office I pray you enjoin strict compliance from his successors agreeable to his Lord^{ps} Inst^{ns}

The Theodolite being unfinished prevented my sending it with the other Instruments for the Lines sent you April the 8th the above Instrum^{t} waites for safe conveyance M^{r} Wilmot's Let^{r} inclosed to me June the 23^{d} the 2^{d} clause points out near where Lines will of Agreem^{t} on running the Lines, w^{h} my Lord approves of as far as done. M^{r} Penns message to me the 4th of March shews you that the Lord President the Earl of Granville is clear of opinion, that there is no necessity for Proprietors to present their Govern^{rs} for the Approbation of the King on his Accession, but only on their making a New Appointment, and M^{r} Penns message also agrees to the prolongation of a year additional for running the Lines w^{h} his Lord^{p} agrees to; these are inclosed to you, And M^{r} Tho^{s} Penn has again been with me, that he agrees to, That a Due East & West Line is to a parallel of Latitude to each line as near as possible, that he & his Brother mean no other ways for running the North Boundary Line of Maryland bet: the Two Provinces & shall write their Orders the same to their Comiss^{rs} for run^{g} that Line 15 Miles South from the City of Philadelphia. My Lord recomends unanimity and does not doubt on y^{r} part and of all matters being so and thanks

The State of the War, the Belligerent Powers
Large Effusion of humane Blood, extensive devastation with Famine & extreme Poverty, Especially in the greatest part of Germany, has brought on consideration of Peace But yet, attended with vigorous prosecution of the War by numerous Armies, particular the French who are three men to one ag^{t}

Our Allied Army under the Com^{d} of Prince Ferdinand in Germany, who only can stand on the defensive, the enabled to make forcible Detachments are likely to become masters of the Electorate of Hanover, a means they seem to tend to as a Ballance on their side for Peace with us, who are their Conquerors both by Land & at Sea & in possession of vast Dominions of theirs in Asia, Africa and America & are Landed Besieging their Citadel & Town of Palais in the Isle of Bellisle; the Town is taken, but the Citadel on Rock ground to act in Fortifications as Land & to the Sea & of no approach by Sap under these circumstances the difficulty great, before w^{h} Gen^{l} Hdgson has been upw^{ds} of two months, many slain & will be in Effected. The Isle is ab^{t} a league from the main Land, the Channel shallow with But of Peace, the Belligerent Powers are become Temperate & agreed for a Congress at Ausburgh.

Mons^{r} Bussy Charge des affairs & is in London, from hence M^{r} Hans Stanly is at Paris on

pays all & from whom others must Accept. May Peace dwell & all Happiness attend you is the sincere wish of him who is with reality,

Y^{rs} unfeignedly
Cæcil^{s} Calvert

To His Excell^{cy} Gov^{r} Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Letter Bk. IV p. 197

Annapolis 22^{d} June 1761 transmitted by M^{r} Dulany, Duplicate by Capt Carr—

Sir

As I flatter myself that the several Lett^{rs} which I addressed to His Ldp & Yourself the 19th, 20th, & 30th of April & 5th, 6th, & 10th of May last have ee'r this come to your hands or will be very soon received by you I have very little to trouble you with at present more than to inform you that the Surveyors after running the North Line 25 Miles up the Peninsula from the Middle Point have been obliged to break off by reason that they could no longer take an Observation after the manner they had done before the 6th Inst (the Polar Star & that Star called Alioth now transiting the Meridian in the Day time) & they could not agree upon another Method not being p. 198 acquainted with any two Stars that at this Season come on the Meridian of the Middle Point in the night exactly at the same time, besides they were become very sickly having been for some time in a dismal part of the Country abounding with Marshes & Swamps. Upon the Surveyors Representing to

Letter Bk. IV the Pennsylvania Comm[rs] & us what I have mentioned it was thought expedient to have another Meeting before the 6[th] of July to which Day we at our last Meeting adjourned in order to give the Surveyors farther Instructions either to discontinue their Work till the Beginning of August when those Stars will again transit the Meridian at an hour the Surveyors can take an Observation by them or to agree upon some other Method of taking an Observation. The Commissioners are to meet this Day at Chester Town, on the part of the Proprietors of Pennsylv[a] Mess[rs] Peters Chew Allen & Lardner, & on behalf of His Ldp I believe M[r] Bordley M[r] Leeds & the Rev[d] M[r] Barclay the Rector of All Hallows Parish whom on Account of his Knowledge in the Mathematicks & the good opinion I entertain of him I have appointed in the Stead of M[r] Dulany, I should have gone myself had I not been afflicted last Saturday with a Fit of the Fever & Ague which I was afraid would return again, & M[r] Ridout is rendered incapable at present to take such a Journey having for this Week past been troubled with very severe Fits of that Disorder, the Seeds of which were he thinks imbibed at a place called Marshy Hope in Dorchester County whither we went the Week before last to see how the Surveyors were proceeding. M[r] Dulany having signified to me that he is to leave Annapolis next Thursday in order to embark on Board a Ship that will sail from Potuxent the 26[th] Inst I this morning signed a Commission for him as Deputy Secretary & shall to Morrow appoint M[r] Ridout Commissary Gen[l] in his Stead, M[r] Dulany has been with me since I sent him his Commission & promises to execute a Bond for
p. 199 the payment of £300 stg a year to you as soon as his Brother who is to be his Surety comes to Town, which he will this Evening or to Morrow, but I apprehend from what M[r] Dulany said that he will endeavour to have that Sum reduced to what Col[o] Tasker paid you. His sole Design as he tells me in undertaking such a Voyage is to carry home his Son & with hopes that it will remove an Obstruction which he is afraid is forming in his Liver & that in Case the Voyage gives him Relief he shall immediately return again to Maryland; being asked this Afternoon when he was with me whether he would in Case His Ldp & you should when he arrives be at Epsom wait on you there he said he did not know that he should, nevertheless I dare say you will see him very soon after his Arrival for I cannot conceive that he can think of going to England & return without paying His Ldp & Yourself a Visit—Inclosed I will send you a Copy of the Bond which he is to execute not thinking it proper without your Order to venture the Original, perhaps you may think it better to prevail on him to execute a similar Bond to you in England with

some responsible Merchant his Security in which Case this Letter Bk. IV
will be cancelled, but of the Expediency of such a Measure you will be better able to judge when you have talked to him as I presume you will concerning the Arrears that are now due to you from him on Account of the Commissary's Office: I need not I imagine inform you that the Commission Mr Dulany has at present is issued by me as Governor not by Virtue of any power of Attorney from you, if you choose to supersede this by any other you will I suppose in that Case tho you should not if the present Commission is to continue in force desire him to prevail on some Merchant in London to become his Surety for the punctual payment of what Sum you & he shall agree on. I shall by this Opportunity write to His Ldp what occurs to me in answer to your Letter of the 10th of Jany concerning Mr Goldsborough whom I really thought from what you have at times wrote to me particularly in your Letter dated the 18th Novr 1757 that His Ldp was desirous to destin- p. 200
guish by such Mark of Favour; If His Ldp should be still of opinion that it would be better to appoint some other I hope you will with His Ldp's permission inform me whom His Ldp thinks most worthy & proper that if I know any thing concerning such Gentleman which if known to His Ldp might incline him to entertain a different opinion I may advise him thereof, What induces me to make this Request is that paragraph of Your Letter wherein you say "Others of Abilities not Lawyers are well deserving from continued just Behaviour" because I cannot tell to whom you therein allude. In my Letter dated the 29th of April I gave you the Reason which I presume induced Mr Goldsborough & several others to be on the Affirmative Side of that question whereon Dr Steuart's was the only negative Voice, & by the Journal which I now transmit, you will see that Dr Steuart during the late Convention found himself under a necessity of acting the same part, he having Voted for the Appropriation of Ordinary Lycences towards the Support of a College in Annapolis lest the Inhabitants his Constituents had he voted otherwise should have deemed him an Enemy to the City & have rejected him at the next Election & indeed if one was always to judge of a Member's Inclination by the Votes & proceedings one should often entertain an erroneous opinion, as for Instance in the Journal now sent you (pages 23 & 24) it appears that there was a Division upon a question whether 200 or 400 Men should be raised for His Majesty's Service, & from the Entry a Stranger would be apt to think that those who Voted for only 200 were most averse to promoting the Service tho the Truth is that they who were strenuous for a greater Number proceeded on this principle that if only a small Sum was to be raised they

Letter Bk. IV could have no pretence for introducing the Assessment Bill again which was what they had at heart knowing it would cer-
p. 201 tainly be rejected & consequently that no money at all would be granted & therefore when the Majority carried the Vote against the Motion for only 200 Men they were well satisfied that no Business would be done that Session. Having nothing farther worthy Notice to communicate to you unless that Transports are taking up in the Northern Colonies in order to convey as it is said 12 Regiments from this Continent to the West Indies in Augst or Sept^{r} next I shall only add that

I am &c—

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

23 June 1761—

My Ld

I now take the Liberty to lay before Your Ldp a Draft of such Instructions as I conceive it would be expedient for Your Ldp to give the Receiver General before the Plan concerning which I had sometime since the honour to communicate my Sentiments to Your Ldp can be carried into Execution; If Your Ldp should approve of these & give Orders for their being transmitted to the Agent you will be pleased I presume at the same time to send me an Instruction to assist as far as shall be in my power in carrying them into Execution & to acquaint the other Gentlemen (whose Assistance may be required when the Agent shall lay his Accounts before us) with Your Ldp's Desire that they will give their Attendance on such Occasions which I dare say they will readily do, & I cannot help thinking that the Agent will have reason to be well satisfied with the Scheme, tho as he might perhaps imagine that it takes its Rise from a Suspicion of his having been deficient in the Discharge of his Duty he might be a little piqued. In Case he should thereupon desire to resign I will agreeable to Your Ldp's Directions appoint M^{r} Ridout his Successor who in that Case will be ready to give such
p. 202 Security jointly with responsible Merchants in London as hath been usually required for the faithful Discharge of that Office & upon such Removal of him I will appoint some other Gentleman Commissary in his Stead, but if Col^{o} Lloyd should not be dissatisfied with these Instructions & your Ldp should not be inclined to dismiss him from your Service I submit it to your Ldp's Consideration whether it would not be better & for your Ldp's Interest when M^{r} Dulany returns again that he should be reappointed Commissary Gen^{l} & Col^{o} Lloyd D Secretary in his Stead & M^{r} Ridout Agent. But if Your Ldp is disposed to dismiss Col^{o} Lloyd I should think that it would be best

for his Successor to be appointed immediately after the 29th of Sept[r] He talks I understand of going to England as soon as the War is at an End in order to settle some Affairs there & to carry home his two Sons for the Benefit of a European Education, so that I presume he will on that Occasion if not before either resign or apply for Leave to appoint a Deputy during his Absence. Letter Bk. IV

I find by a Letter from M[r] Calvert that one of Your Ldp's Reasons for declining to appoint M[r] Goldsborough to the Vacant Seat in the Council is that he & Col[o] Lloyd are in strict Amity, & an Apprehension that if Col[o] Lloyd should be dismissed M[r] Goldsborough might be thereat as much dissatisfied as Col[o] Lloyd hath been at the other's not having been appointed a Councellor long before this time. That this would not be the Case I cannot possitively affirm, nevertheless I have such an opinion of M[r] Goldsborough as to think he would rather endeavour by his Behaviour after such preferment to recommend himself & his Family particularly his eldest Son whom I have before mentioned to Your Ldp as a very promising Young Man to the Favour of Your Ldp & Your Governor than by a contrary Behaviour give Your Ldp or me reason to repent of introducing him to the Upper House, he was indeed upon my Arrival here represented to me by Some who I believe had their Views in doing so in such a Light as p. 203
prejudiced me greatly against him but his Behaviour in the Lower House of Assembly since that time as well as the Behaviour of his Brothers have been very unexceptionable & as to that particular Vote which M[r] Calvert mentions I do not for the Reasons that I gave him in my Letter of the 19th of April think there was much in it: A similar Case happened this last Session with Doctor Steuart when the Affair of a College was brought on the Carpet, he being obliged to Vote against his Inclination for Appropriating the Ordinary Lycences as a Fund for its Support, or run a great Risk of being rejected at the next Election by the Inhabitants of this City, many of whom expecting to receive vast Advantages from such an Institution were apt to think every one an Enemy to the Town who would not Vote for a College at all Events, & indeed My Lord it often happens that many of the Members find themselves under a necessity in order to keep fair Weather with their Constituents to Vote differently from what they would willingly do. With regard to the other Objection which I understand Your Ldp makes to M[r] Goldsborough that he did not attend constantly I must beg Leave to observe to Your Ldp that as the Lawyers here reap the greatest Advantages from attending the Business of the County Courts which are held in March June August & Nov[r] it cannot be expected that such

Letter Bk. IV of them as are in either House of Assembly would forego those Advantages for any Reward they receive for attending the publick Business, besides was a Lawyer to neglect attending one Court many of his Clients would address themselves to others & so he would entirely lose their Business, these Answers to Your Ldp's Objections having occurred to me on reading M^r^ Calvert's Letter I thought it my Duty to submit them to Your Ldp's Consideration, if there are any other Objections to him I should be glad to be acquainted with them that I may consider them likewise for I should be very
p. 204 sorry to recommend any Person to your Ldp that I at the time thought Your Ldp would be averse to serving, but really I apprehended from what M^r^ Calvert more than once wrote to me concerning M^r^ Goldsborough particularly in his Letter dated the 18^th^ of Nov^r^ 1757 that Your Ldp was desirous to have him in the Council & therefore as none of that Family which makes a good Figure in the Province is now there I thought it my Duty to recommend him nevertheless if Your Ldp thinks there is any one whom it would be as good Policy to prefer & who is capable of serving Your Ldp as well, I do not enforce what I took the Liberty to write to Your Ldp the 28^th^ of Oct^r^ last All that I beg is that Your Ldp will be so kind as to acquaint me before you fill up the Vacancy with the Gentleman's name because I may possibly know Something concerning him which was it known to Your Ldp might perhaps incline You to postpone his Promotion. In Truth my Lord the Affair of recommending is a very difficult & ticklish one, there are few among us of any Figure who think they ought not to have the preference & at the same time very few if any who are quite unexceptionable; I can truly say that I have always endeavoured to select those whom I thought it good policy to promote & who wanted not Capacity of which I flatter myself Your Ldp does not entertain the least Doubt. M^r^ Dulany having signified to me his Intention to embark for England in a Ship that is to sail from Potuxent I have agreeable to Your Ldp's Instructions appointed him D Secretary & M^r^ Ridout Commissary Gen^l^ in his Stead, of which measure I hope Your Ldp will approve; & as the Commissioners for running the Lines were by Agreement to meet the 22^d^ Inst & neither I nor M^r^ Ridout could attend having been both afflicted with a Fever & Ague while Col^o^ Henry is at too great a Distance to go to Chester on such short notice & M^r^ Leeds was
p. 205 so much indisposed about a week ago that I question whether he was able to go up, I have for these Reasons appointed the Rev^d^ M^r^ Barclay some time since one of the Professors of the College at Williamsburg, now by Your Ldps Favour Rector of All Hallows Parish in this County a Commmissioner in M^r^

Dulany's Stead, the Reason I pitched on him is that he seems Letter Bk. IV
to have made considerable Progress in the Mathematicks & is a Modest well behaved Man, besides as there is but one place of Worship in his parish which is not of great Extent & he has no Family I conceived he could be more easily spared & has more leisure than any other Gentleman I could think of. Every Thing being now quiet in these parts, for we have not lately had any disagreeable Accounts even from Carolina I have no news of a publick Nature worthy notice to communicate to Your Ldp unless that Transports are now taking up at N York & Phil[a] to carry as it is said twelve Regiments from this Continent to Martinico towards the latter End of the Summer. With the utmost Respect &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Ann[s] 30[th] June 1761 transm[d] by M[r] Dulany.

Sir

Inclosed is a Petition that was presented to me a few Days ago (for the Remission of a Forfeiture) which I must beg the favour of you to lay before His Ldp, All I can say of it is that I am satisfied of the Truth of what is therein set forth & as the Parents of the Child which was killed were most if not alone to Blame, I hope His Ldp will exercise his Clemency towards the Young man the Petitioner who upon giving Bond to His Ldp for the Value of his Cart & Horses hath the use of them till His Ldp's pleasure can be known. I shall likewise herewith transmit a Copy of the minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for running the Divisional Lines at our two last meetings whereby you will see that the Surveyors are the 15[th] of next month to proceed with their Line which is already continued up the peninsula almost 26 miles.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] p. 206

Annapolis the 3[d] Aug[st] 1761. transmitted by Capt Waters Duplicate by Capt.

Sir

Having received no Letter from you of a later Date than the 10[th] of Ianuary which Letter you were pleased to commit to the Care of M[r] Maynadier, & having since my Receipt of that Letter & the others which were therewith transmitted addressed several to His Ldp besides seven to yourself dated the 19[th] & 30[th] of April, the 5[th] 6[th] & 10[th] of May, the 22[d] & 30[th] of June I have very little to trouble you with at present, nevertheless I could not let a Vessel sail hence without writing to you. As I had been informed that the Vessels by which I

Letter Bk. IV transmitted the Letters I wrote to His Ldp & you & 20th & 22d of Decr last were arrived in England after a very short passage I was in hopes that I should by Mr Plater or by some Vessel of the Fleet have been favoured with a Line from you but as it is now almost two months since the Ships arrived & no Letter has been presented to me I conclude that none was sent, however as I should be very glad to receive answers to those Letters I entertain hopes that it will not be long before I have that Satisfaction. In my Letter dated the 22d of Decr last I advised you of some Difficulties which the Sheriff of Worcester County was under about collecting the Land Tax & other Taxes from such People as have been hitherto deemed to be in that County notwithstanding their Plantations lye on the North Side of the Line which was run from Fenwix's Island & at the same time I sent you a Copy of Mr Goldsborough Opinion & Answers to several Queries relative to such Difficulties which had been submitted to his Consideration, Since that time I have likewise inclosed you Mr Bordley's answers to the same & three other queries & intimated to you that the articles were lying before Mr Dulany for his opinion also as I was willing to have the best Advice I could on a matter of such Consequence. Having kept the Parchments
p. 207 & queries many weeks without favouring me with an answer to the Letter I had therewith sent him he was pleased just before he embarked to return them to me together with a Paper, which that you may be the better able to judge of his manner & of his Desire to give me Satisfaction I now inclose you, together with the queries, not knowing really whether he intended the Contents of it as a full answer to the Queries or for what purpose he sent it to me. Having since he embarked for England received such Information as leaves me no room to doubt but he is determined in case a Clerkship should become vacant to appoint his Brother in Law Mr Hedges of Cæcil County to such Office I think it my Duty to intimate as much to you that if you should be averse to such a proceeding you may take proper Measures to prevent it. The Person in question as I hinted to you in my Letter dated the 19th of April was about seven years ago at the Instance of Mr Dulany appointed Sheriff of Cecil County, by which means you know he was authorized to collect the Quit Rents & several Taxes imposed by sundry Acts of Assembly but sorry am I to inform you that he would pay neither till compelled by a Suit at Law & tho he did upon being sued settle with the Agent for the Quit Rents he has not yet accounted for some of the Taxes that he collected which has laid me under the necessity of Ordering the Attorney Genl to file a Bill in Chancery against him in order to bring him to Account for the publick Money

he has received, & in short his Behaviour in this & other Mat- Letter Bk. IV
ters has been so shameful & scandalous that I am confident his being appointed to another Office would bring Reproach on the Administration & was he not so nearly related to Mr Dulany, the latter must have rather thought him a fit Object of Contempt & of the Government's Resentment than of Conferring on him another lucrative Office. As I doubt not but Mr Dulany conceives himself vested with a Right to bestow the Clerkships when they become vacant on whom he pleases, p. 208
I thought it my Duty to write to you so freely on this Subject lest you may otherwise be imposed on, as to my own part I have no particular person to recommend, but it would grieve me to see such Offices bestowed on Persons who have not by any one Act merited the least favour from either the Lord Proprietary or Myself, nor can I think Mr Dulany has performed such Services as gives him a Right to expect & insist that all his Relations however unworthy shall be provided for preferable to every Body else. In my Letter dated the 4th of March I remitted you a Bill of Exchange for £118. 2. 6 which was £6. 17. 6 short of the Sum for which could I have got one I should have then sent you a Bill, I therefore now inclose you a Bill on Mr Russel for £76. 17. 6 & my own Draft on Mr Grove for £55. 16. 6 being for the abovementioned Deficiency & the half year ending the Tenth of this month.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis the 3d of August 1761.

My Lord

As I entertain hopes that the Letters which I did myself the honour to address to your Ldp the 20th of April & 23d of June last & of which I transmitted Duplicates will be received before this can come to your Ldp's hands I have nothing to trouble Your Ldp with at present except a Request of the Revd Mr Swifts who is at present Rector of Portobacco a very good Parish in Charles County who being indisposed & of opinion that he should enjoy a better State of Health in Ireland his Native Country petitions for Leave to resign in favour of one Mr Browne Rector of a less valuable Parish in St Mary's County but this was a Request to which I did not think myself at Liberty to return an answer till I should receive your Ldp's Instructions. As to Mr Swift I hear nothing worse of him than that he is a very poor heavy Preacher, & I believe the Parishioners would in that respect be by no means better off was Mr Browne to become their Rector for him I have heard or rather seen in the Pulpit but if Mr Swift would offer to resign in favour of many other Clergymen in the Province I p. 209

Letter Bk. IV believe the Parishioners would be well pleased with an Exchange. The Reason I did not in my last Letter speak of the Conference Chamber as a proper place for the Agent's office was that some workmen who had been desired to review & examine the Building are of opinion that it cannot stand many years & as I conceive the Assembly would not if it was appropriated to the Agent's use be prevailed on to rebuild or repair it I am of opinion it would be better for your Ldp to buy or have an Office built at once for that particular purpose. Wishing Your Ldp all happiness I am &c.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Kilby.]

Annapolis the 3d of Augst 1761.

Sir

In Answer to the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 27th of April I embrace an Opportunity that now offers to inform you that the officers of the Maryland Troops & Mr Ross who victualled them having in Septr 1759 in Petitions addressed to the Rt honble Mr Secy Pitt represented to him the Difficulties they laboured under & into which they had been brought by obeying the Orders they had received from His Majesty's Generals & by the Obstinacy of our Assembly I took the Liberty to transmit the same to the Secy of State in a Letter dated the 28th of Sept. 1759 & at the same time sent my Brother William the Muster Rolls & Accounts which had been put into my hands by the Officers & Mr Ross & to which they in their Petitions or memorials referred in order that the said Accounts &c. may be by him delivered into the Secretary of States Office in case such a Step should be regular & proper. These accounts having been afterwards sent to the Treasury were by their Lordships referred to the Examination of Lord Loudoun, Genl Abercrombie & Genl Stanwix who were desired to make a Report thereon which my Brother tells me they accordingly did being fully convinced by the Papers & by what they themselves knew concerning the Affair that the Representations of the Officers & Mr Ross were true & that their Claims were just & reasonable. This Sr was all that had been done the 15th of April last, the Report had been made to the Treasury but no Orders for Payment had been issued, if in case nothing has been since done you will be so kind as to second my Br William's Sollicitations & endeavour to obtain an order for the money due you will extremely oblige all the Parties concerned & in particular Sr

P. S. The inclosed short & general State of the Accots will shew you what is the Ballce still due to Mr Ross & the Troops.

[Sharpe to Captain Norton.] Letter Bk. III

[Augt. 3 1761?]

Sir

Several Gentlemen in this Province who act as Agents for Merch^ts^ in London & several of the Masters of Ships which came from England last Spring under your Convoy having represented to me by Petitions that it will be impossible for them to load the Vessels with which they are respectively concerned soon enough for them to fall down to Virg^a^ before the 20^th^ of next Month & that unless You will be pleased to put off the Day of Your Sailing till the 10^th^ of Oct^r^ their Ships must either lose the Benefit of Convoy or return to England before their Cargoes can be got on board to the great Detriment of the Merchants in England I take the Liberty to inclose you the abovementioned Petitions hoping that you will if possible agreeable to the Desire of the Petitioners put off the Day of Your Departure &c.

[Sharpe to William Sharpe.]

Aug^st^ 4^th^ 1761.

D^r^ B^r^

It was not till a few Days ago I had the pleasure to receive the Letter You were so kind as to favour me with the 15^th^ of April notwithstanding it is now more than six Weeks since our Fleet arrived & I understand that M^c^Murray came a Passenger in one of those Ships. It gave me much Satisfaction to learn by a Letter which M^r^ Ridout received from His Correspondent in March last that in Compliance with my Request you had renewed Your Application to the Duke of Newcastle on his Behalf & obtained for him the Office of Surveyor of Bahama & Sassafrass but the Leicester Packett by which M^r^ Campbell had transmitted his Deputation having been taken by the Enemy his Correspondent was obliged to apply for a Duplicate by which means he will I presume be charged with double Fees. As there are no Perquisites belonging or accruing to this Office he will not I suppose after the usual Deductions for the Civil List &c. have been made receive more than about £45 a year from it, nevertheless as there are so few lucrative Offices held under the Crown in this Province, it was I think more advisable all Risks considered for him to apply for this than to wait in expectation of a better & as he is sensible that had it been more valuable You would have been equally sollicitous to procure it for him he thinks himself as much obliged to you as if you had procured him the Collectorship, & desires me to present you his grateful Ac-

Letter Bk. III knowledgments for this Instance of Your Friendship as well as for Your kind Endeavour to prevail on Mr Calvert to appoint him his Deputy, Having myself many Reasons to wish that Mr Calvert would have done so I wrote to him pretty pressingly immediately on Colo Tasker's Decease but as I knew Mr Bordley had likewise sollicited the Office for himself I did not entertain very sanguine Expectations. By the Answer I received to my Letter I find it was at first Resolved that Mr Bordley should be appointed (indeed Mr Calvert wrote a Letter to him to that purport) if he would engage to pay out of the Fees of the Office £100 a year more than Colo Tasker or his Predecessor had ever done, but if Mr Bordley should decline to accept on those Conditions then Mr Ridout was to be continued paying still more than was required of Mr Bordley, but just after these Letters & Instructions were signed a Letter it seems was received from Mr Dulany at that time our Commissary Genl wherein he likewise desired to be appointed D Secretary & accordingly an Additional Instruction was transmitted to me in his favour to the no small Mortification of Mr Bordley. Had the latter been appointed in Colo Tasker's Stead he was to have resigned one of the Offices he now holds Value £200 (& not £400 a Year to Mr Ridout, & as by the Additional Instruction he was to be appointed Commissary in Mr Dulany's Stead he was also to have resigned the other, but he did not choose to make the Exchange, so instead of Mr Bordley I have now appointed Mr Ridout Commissary & desired His Ldp to confirm my appointment (at least untill some other Place may be made or become vacant) which if he does I believe Mr Ridout will be better off than if he had held the other Office on the Terms proposed, unless Mr Calvert should also insist on his paying him more out of the Fees of this Office than any Commissary has yet paid. In a Letter which Mr Calvert was pleased to write to Mr Ridout upon being advised of my having appointed him his Deputy he expressed much Satisfaction thereat professing himself his Friend &c. & in the Letter whereby I was directed to issue Commissions as is above mentioned he tells me that he should have been glad to continue Mr Ridout had not Lord Baltimore entertaining a very favourable Opinion of his Abilities punctuality &c. signified his Intention "to keep him to his own purpose" intimating that His Ldp being dissatisfied with the Management & Dilitoriness of his present Agent & Receiver Genl has Thoughts of appointing Mr Ridout his Successor. In answer to the observation you make on a Supposition that Mr Ridout must have already received great Advantages by living with me I do assure you that except what I gave him in lieu of the Salary which the Doctor by his

Letter engaged for he has not received any pecuniary Advantages whatever, not a Shilling from any Person on whom I have bestowed a Sheriffs Office or any other Civil Employment in the Province, & if Mr Calvert or any one else has suggested to you such a Thing they have done him Injustice. I have indeed heard that Mr Bladen while he was Governor did often insist when he was bestowing Offices that the Persons about to enjoy them should previously give a considerable Sum of Money or quantity of Tobo to a Man who served him in the double Capacity of Scribe & Valet, part of which it is supposed was afterwards accounted for by the Valet to the Master, but Believe me nothing of this sort has been transacted during my Administration, however Mr Ridout being then D Secretary by Virtue of my Commission did last Dec. relinquish what I had till then allowed or given him as I have already mentioned, & except his Board has nothing from me at present for serving me in the Capacity of a private Secretary. As this is really the Case it will be some Years before he can save any considerable Sum tho he should continue to enjoy the Office which he now holds under Lord Baltimore together with the Surveyorship that you have been so kind as to procure for him. That you may be better able to form some Judgment of the Difficulties I am often laid under by Mr Calverts Corresponding with others & seeming to countenance them I will take the Liberty to inclose You an Extract of a Letter which I addressed to him the 19th of April last on the Subject of Mr Dulany's appointment, a Step which I doubt not has encouraged the latter to hope that by going to England & being in Company with His Ldp & Mr Calvert he shall be able to carry many points & indeed it has been given out by some of his Intimates that my Administration draws towards a Conclusion Could Mr Calvert reap any Benefit from lessening my Influence I should not complain but this I am confident cannot be the Case, It must be for the Interest of both His Ldp & him while I continue here to support my Authority, but how is this done by letting the People see that there is a Person or a Family in the Province whose Interest at home is much greater than that of their Governor— Letter Bk. III

Having as I conceive by way of answer to the former part of Your Letter wrote much more than You will read with any degree of Satisfaction I shall in answer to the latter part of it do no more than return You my sincere & hearty Thanks for your great Assiduity & pains to get those Accounts past & to obtain an order for Payment. I am glad you thought of requesting the Lords of the Treasury to refer them to those three Generals, as they must indeed have acted an extraordinary Part if they had not thought the Claim just & reasonable

Letter Bk. III when they had themselves encouraged, nay ordered the Officers to continue in the Service, by doing which those of them who survived the Campaign were entirely or almost ruined. If you should happily obtain an Order for the Money I hope you or Br Philip will be so kind as to advise me without Delay how it is to be got hither: If the Sterling Money is lodged in yours or any other Person's hands so that I may have power to draw for it, the Excha at this time would be so much in favour of those who are to receive it here that there would be a handsome Surplus to defray any Charges which may have or shall attend the Negotiation or Transaction of this Business. Having lately received a Letter from Mr Kilby (one of the late Contractors for Victualling His Majesty's Forces on this Continent & who as You may have seen by the accounts I transmitted to you advanced Mr Ross £1500 Stg to enable him to Victual the Maryland Troops) wherein, being anxious I suppose about the Money he advanced he desires me to let him know what Measures have been taken in order to procure Payment of the Money still due to Mr Ross & the Troops offers in case I would transmit the Accounts to second any Person that might act as Sollicitor in the Affair I have taken the Liberty to tell him what has been already done in consequence of which he may possibly wait on You; & as he advanced the abovementioned Sum to Mr Ross purely to support that Gentleman's Credit & not with any View of Advantage to himself I am inclined to believe he would be ready to do both him & the Officers any farther Service in his power— I have no news to communicate to you from this Continent unless that Genl Amherst is drawing several Regiments (it is said at least twelve) from Canada towards New York in order that they may embark there the Beginning of next Month as it is supposed for Martinico. I have desired Br Phill to reimburse you the money you paid for those Instructions to Ld Baltimore from the Board of Trade. &c.

[Sharpe to Philip Sharpe.]

[Augt. 1761]

Dr Br

Thomas Pearce having waited on me with the Letter You were pleased to give him the 10th of March (which is the only one that I have had the Satisfaction to receive from You since Your Letter dated the 7th of Iune 1760) I sent for Capt Dawson to speak to him about setting the Lad at Liberty as you had intimated to me that his Father had paid for his Passage but according to the Captain's Account that was not the Case, the Father having only given Capt Dawson a present upon

his promising that the Lad should not be kept with the other Felons but treated well on the Passage which Promise I understand was performed, but as the Merchants who have contracted for the Transportation of the London Convicts were never satisfied, their Factor here would of Course & according to Custom have sold the Lad to the best Bidder had I not engaged to pay sixteen Guineas for him. Altho I have not much Occasion for such a Person I chose to take this Step rather than suffer him to be sold to a Planter who might have compelled him during the Term of his Servitude to labour in the Fields with his Negroes. he acts at present as a Helper in the Stable under my Coachman & if I find he will answer the purpose I shall I believe next Summer make a Coachman of him unless his Father shall choose to reimburse me what I am to pay for him. Lest the Letter I addressed to you the 10th of July last year should not have come to Your hands tho I flatter myself it did as the Vessel by which it was sent arrived safe I now inclose Thirds of the Bills of Exchange for £360 which I then remitted to you, You will likewise receive inclosed my Draft on Mr Grove for a Ballance due to me from him being as I imagine about £70, a Bill of Exchange on Mr Wm Anderson for £75. 10. 10 & a Bill on Mr Wm Perkins for £10. 10—I find by a Letter which I had a few Days ago the Satisfaction to receive from Br William that he has never been repaid the Money which he was so kind as to advance on my Account for Fees &c. when I was preparing to come to America I must therefore beg the favour of you to pay him the Sum due from me & to Debit my Account therewith. I am extremely obliged to both you & him for your Assiduity & the Trouble you were so kind as to take in order to get those Accounts passed, if the money can be got I shall for more reasons than one have cause to rejoice, if therefore my Brother is successful in his farther Application I hope you will be so kind as to send me the earliest Advice thereof. There is one Wm Linn in this Province who having served His Majesty twenty two years as a private Soldier & Serjeant in the Royal Regiment of English Fuzileers then commanded by Genl Hargrave was on the 5th Day of Augst 1749 admitted a Pensioner of Chelsea & continued to receive five pence farthing a Day till 1755 when he was struck off the List by reason of his Certificate's having miscarried being at that time an Officer in the Maryland Troops (in which Capacity he continued to act till they were disbanded & behaved very well) he was not very uneasy about the Loss of his Pension but as he has now very little or nothing to subsist on & is so old that he cannot labour he has intreated me to use my Endeavours to obtain him his Pension again from Chelsea; tho I am afraid

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III such a thing cannot be brought about yet I should be obliged to you for enquiring of some Person who You think may know whether it would be possible to get his name on the List again & if it would what Steps must be taken by him or any one else in order to have it effected.

Letter Bk. IV p. 209

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

7th Augst 1761—

Sir

Captain Curling having at Length been pleased to send me from Patapsco the long Box which was committed to his Care containing Your Letter dated the 8th of April, the Mathematicians answer to the queries that were submitted to their Consideration, the Telescope, Sector & sundry Magazines & Gazettes I dispatch this on board Capt Walters who is I expect already under Sail that you may be advised of my having received the abovementioned Articles at the same time time that you get my Letter of the 3d Inst wherein I expressed some uneasiness at not having had the pleasure to receive a Line from you by the Fleet. If the Theodolite was also dld to Capt Curling I presume I shall get it when he has another opportunity of sending any thing hither. If Messrs Hanbury gave him any particular Directions about delivering the Box he must have been very forgetful for when he brought me a Letter from those Gentn a Day or two after he arrived I asked him particularly whether he had not a Packett or something else for me. I suppose Your packett to Colo Lloyd contains protested Bills, it shall be forwarded to him by the first Opportunity I am &c—

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

17th of Augst 1761 transmitted by Capt Etherington—

Sir

Since I wrote to you the 3d Inst (by the Captains Walters & Mr Gachin) to inform you that Capt Curling had at length
p. 210 been pleased to send me the long Box which had been committed to his Care I have received Your Letter dated the 10th of Iune together with those from Mr Penn & Mr Wilmot which were inclosed. I am very glad to find that the Proprietors of Pennsylvania agree that the Boundary Line shall be an Arch or part of a Parallel of Latitude & not an Arch of a Great Circle for I perceive that Dr Bevis is of Opinion that a true East & West Line is not a Parallel of Latitude & vice versa: tho in this he directly contradicts what has been asserted by

Dr Long &c (Men of Eminence also) in their several Books from which I sent you Extracts. having taken a Copy of Dr Bevis's Answers (which except his Definition of an East & West Line. I shall communicate to the other Commissioners) I now return the Original to you. If he is satisfied that a Parallel of Latitude can be most easily run with the Instrument he describes & which he says was in Wiltshire I hope His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania will purchase or borrow it for Us & that we shall receive it before we begin to run the Northern Boundary else we shall be much at a Loss, indeed I do not know that we can proceed without it, at least with any Dispatch. It seems by what Mr Wilmot says in his Letter as if the Pennsa Commrs had made some Complaint to their Constituents, but as you did not inclose me the Extracts of two Letters which he communicated to you I cannot guess at the Subject of them, since I do not know that any thing has yet passed between the Commrs that could give either of them Cause of Offence. By a Letter which I received last night from the Surveyors I find that being now again able to take Observations by Alioth & the polar Star they were proceeding the 9th Inst with the Line up the Peninsula so I flatter myself they will not be again interrupted or obliged to break off before they get up to Newcastle. Being informed that Capt Etherington to whose Care this will be recommended is just about to sail from the Mouth of Potuxent I must dispatch this thither. With great Regard &c— Letter Bk. IV

[Gov. Hamilton to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia August 27. 1761

Sir

At a late Treaty held with several nations of Indians at Easton vizt six Nations, Delawares, Nanticokes, Mohickons &c The Nanticokes applied to me for my passport to certain Deputies appointed by them, to travel into Maryland, in order to bring from thence several of their people who still reside in your Counties of Dorset and Somerset and to settle them with the body of their Nation on the north Branch of the River Susquehannah.

I told them, that as their Countrymen resided not in my Government, but in yours, It was to you they must apply to obtain permission for them to depart; and that I could no further intermeddle in the Affair, than in giving them a letter to you with my recommendation of their Business.

In compliance with my promise, I now give you the trouble of this letter, which you will receive from Robert White an old

Inhabitant of Somerset, who, accompanied by four other Indians, waits on you for the aforesaid purpose.

All I have to say upon the occasion is, that this nation hath behaved well during the war, and is at present in strict amity with the English; and that unless you have particular reasons for not suffering the remnant of that nation to leave your country, I see no prejudice it can bring to the publick Affairs. I am with the greatest respect Sir,

Your Excellency's most Obedient humble Servt

Governor Sharpe. James Hamilton

Letter Bk. IV p. 211

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis the 14th Septr 1761. transmitted by.

Sir

Some of our Ships being about to fall down to Virginia whence it seems Capt Norton Commander of His Majestys Ship Assistance appointed to convoy them to England is determined to sail the 20th Inst notwithstanding the Merchants here & many Masters of Vessels in the Trade have intreated him to stay about three weeks longer I embrace the Opportunity to transmit you a Duplicate of the Letter I addressed to you the 17th of last month & to inform you that having a few Days ago laid before the Gentlemen of the Council who were in Town viz. Mr Tasker Colo Lloyd Mr Bordley & Mr Ridout) that Extract of Colo Tayloe's Letter to Messrs Hanburys which you were pleased to send me I found them unanimously of opinion that if Colo Tayloe will send his own Vessels for the Ore he ought to pay the Duties which other Non Residents pay, & that if he was to be exempted on Account of his having a Plantation & some Negroes in this Province many of the Tobacco Merchants in England as well as Persons who live in the neighbouring Colonies & have Lands & Negroes here may plead the same Reasons for their being exempted also from the Payment of Duties which they have always thought themselves obliged to pay by reason of their Residing out of the Province, for tho Virginia & Maryland are only divided by a River as Colo Tayloe alledges yet they are no less distinct & different Governments than Maryland & Jamaica. As I wrote to you very fully on this Subject the 2d of June 1757 I will take the Liberty to refer you to that Letter for several Reasons why Colo Tayloe's Request should not be granted. Capt Norton having gone out on a Cruize immediately after he arrived this Summer with the Trade I understand that Colo Lloyd could not learn from him till a few Days ago whether he would take home some Cash for His Ldp by which means it seems the Agent must either send it uninsured or

make Insurance at Phil[a] or N York. The Exchange still continues very high with us so that £175 Currency rating Dollars at 7/6 & Pistoles at 27/ will scarcely purchase a Bill for £100 stg. which is principally owing I suppose to the late Importation of such quantities of Specie for the Troops & to the Emissions of such vast Sums of Paper Money in several of these Colonies. By a Letter which I received a few Days ago from the Surveyors of which I inclose you a Copy I find that they had the 5th Inst continued & run the Line 44 miles from the Middle point so that I presume they will get up to Newcastle some time next month. I am &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Joshua Sharpe.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis 14th Sept[r] 1761.

D[r] B[r]

Having been informed by B[r] William how assiduous you were to get those Accounts which I some time ago transmitted to him passed by the three Generals to whom they had by the Lds of the Treasury been referred for Examination & who it seems were pleased to make such a Report thereon as was agreeable to Your wishes I embrace this opportunity to make my Acknowledgments to you for that new Instance of Your Friendship & of Your Desire to oblige me & did I know in what manner it would be most agreeable to you that those whose Interest you were endeavouring to promote could acknowledge Your Services I dare say they would in case of their being paid most chearfully do so.

In a Letter which I addressed to you soon after I was advised of the Death of our Brother John I beg'd the favour of You to get from among his Papers & to return to me a State which I had sent him relative to our Revenue Laws which Cousin Sharpe told me some time ago You had found on examining his Father's Papers. If it is still in Your Possession I should be much obliged to you for sending it to me as I have reason to think that now our Assembly will not have an opportunity to dispute again about raising Supplies they will again make "our Act for the Support of Government," of which they have heretofore questioned the Validity a Bone of Contention between us & in that Case I apprehend the abovementioned State would furnish me with Arguments in its Support.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

Annˢ 18th Septr 1761.

Sir

Having been desired by the owners of several Vessels that are now loading in this Province for Great Britain & by the Agents or Factors of some Merchants in London who have Interest therein to send a Petition which they have addressed to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in North America intreating him to appoint Them a Convoy about the End of next Month I have taken the Liberty to comply with their Request & as they have likewise pressed me to inclose Your Excellency another Petition to the same Purport apprehending I presume that the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Ships on this Station will not find himself at Liberty or choose to order a Ship round to Virgª in order to convoy the Trade thence to England without Your Excellency's Approbation I flatter myself you will excuse me for Complying also with this their Request & for expressing my hopes that if a Ship can be conveniently spared for such a Service the Petitioners will succeed in their application.

[Petition to Amherst.]

To The Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in North America. Annˢ 18th Septr 1761

Sir

The Gentlemen whose Names are subscribed to the inclosed Petition having desired me to present the same to you I take the Liberty to do so, & if you can grant them a Convoy for their Ships now loading here for G Britain I shall be very glad if you will be so kind as to comply with their Request.

Original.

[Calvert to Sharpe.]

London October the 8th 1761

Sir,

I acknowledged the 10th of June yours of Ianʸ the 28th Since have yours March the 4th and June the 10th with the Provincial Laws of which his Lordship by Instructions now Signifies to you his Assent. The Act, for increasing the allowance of Grand and Petit Iurors for attendance and to Limit costs of Witness with itinerant charges is reasonable and agreable to the Law here. On Mr Murdock's Death the Rector and of his Successor the Revd Mr Williamson your desire you have his Lordships Approbation and with reference to the Revd Mr Keene. Your Inclosed from Mr Bordley the Attorney Genl

his reply to your Queries answ^{d} by M^{r} Goldsborough Counsel at Law, M^{r} Attor^{ys} opinion, That the Articles of Agreement by the Proprietors cannot give any Alteration to the Original Limits between the Provinces until his Majesty's pleasure be known, I take most certain, and for your conduct you have his Lord^{ps} Instructions with his commission for enlarging the Limitted time for settling the Boundaries, the same transmitted by the Mess^{rs} Penns Proprietors to the Governour of Pensilvania. Yours the 19th of April concerning his Lord^{ps} Instructions the 20th of October with my Letter the 20th also of the 22^{d} of Dec^{r} with his Lord^{ps} Instr^{ns} the 20th and 27th and my Letter the 20th of the same dates. That conformable to Inst^{ns} you had made Proclamation of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne of his Realms and that you had convened the Assembly, and thereon you have his Lord^{ps} Inst^{ns} It troubles him the Lower Houses non-compliances to M^{r} Secretary Pitt's and Gen^{l} Amherst requisitions for his Majesty's service and the security of his Conquest on the American Continent. Your Remarks on M^{r} Dulany, M^{r} Boardley, and M^{r} Ridout, puzzles, the 2^{d} of Dec^{r} I advised you of the Death of M^{r} Tasker my Deputy and mentioned M^{r} Attor^{y} Bordley for my Deputy on thought confirmed by Letter of yours as a proper Person and hinted M^{r} Ridout on remove of M^{r} Bordley to be Naval Officer at Anapolis, thinking a Beneficial and suitable Enterance untill further favour to him; I had no conception to Top him into preferment against Provincial Instance, the same was his Lord^{ps} Consideration as p^{r} his Inst^{ns} the 20th and 27th of Dec^{r} last, the Letter bearing alteration to the first from M^{r} Dulany very Ill state of Health by his Letter expressive, obliging him to resign the Office of Commissary Gen^{l} and requesting his being my Deputy for Ease and from too much Bussiness, the only reason that caused Approbation of his being my Deputy for the recovery of his Health, and his Lord^{p} by Inst^{ns} gives M^{r} Boardley such motive for his compliance to M^{r} Dulany and for M^{r} Bordley's acceptance of Comissary Gen^{l} and thereon his Nobleness of mind and favour is open to him, And on my part I wrote to him the most Civiliest for his relishing the Exchange, I thought Equal. By report Pique is between them, if so, no argument for Publick concern to be emerged M^{r} Dulany was in Government before him, therefore advance was with him. My hint to M^{r} Dulany of Inst^{n} that his request was granted (by you Mark'd) I meant no other than the ordinary course of Correspondence needfull or conditions and paym^{t} to me his Superiour, of which you send me his Acceptance and I thank you. Your remark of his Effecting more before his return, you may depend the Reward's done him and family recited in your Letter is Sufficient to Guard my Lord against, without

the Knowledge of your concurrence. On Mr Walter Dulany you Vote. In mine the 15th of Jany in Answer to his Letter requesting favour and Backed by Letter from Mr Tasker the President I write with reference to his Lordp and you "the Governour is his Lordps Representative, have his recommendation to him and you'l gain your Desires; you are sure of my intermediate friendship" he has mine, on no other Terms. Mr Bordley's refusal of Comissary Genl is injustice to himself, his hint of Defect in practice got into the Office, his knowledge and resolution would easily have rectifyed; he seems acrimonious as was his Father, and perhaps may resign his seat in the Council with Employs, his father did, he was of a very Turbulent spirit and had no rest. Time was few of the Council held rich Emolument, it was Honour enough the seat of Mr D— and Mr B— there, they are Lawyers opposites in Competition, one sets up for Popularity the other Discontent of equal danger to their master, as Popularity is to have Faction at Divotion and Discontent is a compound of Fear and Ambition, may neither preponderate to disturb the union of the House. Your friendship has caused to them Honour and wealth and aught not to be forgotten, doubtfull! from too many Proofs of Provincial ingratitude extant to the Proprietary Family.

Concerning Alienation Fines on Demise of the Tenant from you of his Lordps Instns on his Transmission thereof, he was not apprized of any Direction therein had been from the late Lord, nor I by you mentioned under Govr Bladen, whose Issue of Proclamation is a Bar of Temporary suspension of that Legal right rested by former Governours to carry favourable Interest to themselves for Gratuity from the People, or I will Tell. In 1716, an Act passed, For granting a Duty of two shillings Sterling on Tobacco Hoghsds exported in Lieu to the Lord Proprietor for all Quit Rent and Alienation Fines: the Act had been a Lenitive modus of Temporary duration, this modus of paymt caused the Recevr Genls neglect, Knowledge and attention from regular keeping and enterance on Register the Quit Rents in value to the Proprietor from the Landholder, became almost in oblivion, this the Tenants and their Representatives were well apprised, and it became De Politico Corpore in the Lower House to embarass the Proprietor on Re-granting of the Act, with a clause incerted prejudicial or of trouble to the Proprietor, this absurd Doctrine tending to Democracy as Lodging the Legislative Power in the common People or in Persons chosen out of them, Governour Hart nettled at the Attempt got Knowledge of the Proprietor Quit Rents and by Presumption in value of Alienation Fines; on Quit Rent more

than double of annual value as p^r 2^s p^r hogsh^d he thereon sent his Lord^p private Intelligence and Adviced him to reject such future Act, the composition Act ceasing in Sept^r 1733 under the Administration of the Hon^ble M^r Calvert his Lord^ps Brother, and upon the Lower House Re-grant and Loading the Act as usual he rejected the Act, and being Preparative in the Demand of the Quit Rents they were Entered upon Establish'd and rec^d to the great accruing advantage to the Lord Proprietor, thus the obdurate Spirit of the Lo: H—— through Iustice to the Lord Paramount, and the Policy of Governour Hart was a Bon Gratuite to the Lord, with voidance of a troublesome vexatious Bill; had at that time followed or since an adjustment of the Alienation Fines it now would have rested (in Law) a right certain by condition of Patent granted; Lord Chief Justice Will's when Attor^y Gen^l his opinion Given the Late Lord was Legally inheritable to him by Patent, this opinion was sent to M^r Jenings then Sec^y in Maryland, he told me he rec^d it, and I make no doubt of Gov^r Ogle nor of M^r President Tasker Knowledge thereof and why Temporised? unless for their ease and Interest; thus this important valuable circumstance now in Dilemma, involved with difficulty to surmount from others neglect; and of this his Lord^ps Action will be from mature Deliberation and by the best Advice transmitted you, and thanks you for your Explanatory notice thereupon. I am sorry I am to note M^r Lloyd the Receiver Gen^l disregard to his Lord^ps Interest can be of no advantage therein and of whom his Lord^p signifies his reasons relative by Instruction and with regard for favour to M^r Ross M^r Ridout and M^r Upton Scott, and of M^r Henry Darnall whose bad conduct is amaze. The reasoning of the Lo: H—— by yours the 30^th of April of their not joining in address with you and the Upper House on Condolance by Demise of his Late Majesty, nor Giving Congratulation to his present Majesty on his Accession to the Crown, unless suffered to Add a Clause reflecting on the upper House is astonishing! alike is their Democratical demand from you of the Great Seal for private prejudice by single Address, rediculous Cunning, to slight their last duty of the Soveraign who had protected and saved them from a cruel enemy at their Back and to be remiss of congratulation to their Lawfull Soveraign the Glory of his Realms, because their sarcasms was by their Superiors justly rejected is strange! on arrival of their Address it will be noticed from the Secretary's of State to his Lord^p who fears not his defence touching him. Of yours and the Upper House's Dutifull and Polite Address to his Majesty with there Address to his Lord^p inclosed you have his answer by Inst^ns

As to an Agent proposed by the Lo. H—— being a vexatious trouble, he relyes on y^rs and the Up^r House firm resolution to Cast such intentional Harm, and remarks on what has been sent, advice from M^r Pratt his Majesty's Attor^y Gen^l extant on the Lo: House's Iournal, if his opinion will not counter Ballance against the unfair imposition of the Assesment Bill so often offered by the Lo: House and by the Upper rejected, if the Kings Counsel cannot avail he observes Little encouragement is given him to rehearse again to his Majesty's Counsel whose Advice is rejected, But as it is yours and the Upper House's desire he will consider thereof. I have rec^d a Letter from M^r Plater desiring his Lord^ps favour as Naval Officer of Patuxent fill'd up by appointment of M^r Ross and of which I shall acquaint him and in effect by answer as I did M^r Walter Delany I have y^r Duplicate of Letter the 22^d of June and a Message that M^r Daniel Dulany is arriv'd very ill. It gives me concern y^r Bad state of Health, have a care, his Lord^p desires you'l not be so free with your Health improperly, thinks you of too much consequence and to him to risque your Loss by intemperate Air in the Swamps, and returns you thanks for your Care and Assiduity in runing the Boundary Lines and approves of M^r Barclay as a Comissioner, with regard to your hint of M^r Goldsborough to be of the Council in my Letter the 18^th of Nov^r 1757 I recommended him for such, influenced by M^r John Hanbury who was his Lord^ps Banker, but apprehending after he was not agreable to you I declined as thoughts of him, confirm'd therein on search from his opposition, if he is Rectus in Curia with you I have no objection hill Lord^p keeping the vacancy in the Council untill he was further determined therein from you. As to my hint of others of Abilities not Lawyers, I mean't such as appears by the Iournals of the Lo: H—— Old M^r Kay, M^r Plater and others and I had conceived some of the M^r Tilymans as deserving from you, I drop that station, 'tis with my Lord and you.

Maderia Wine is with his Lord^p in great Esteem and it being difficult to obtain good and as that Wine is Bettered by Vouage to America and by its return, he desires the favour of you to obtain for him Two Pipes the best of that Wine meliorated by the Provincial Climate and a Hogshead of Maryland Burgundy, he hav^s heard a great Character of the growth of that Wine there, and shall be obliged to you for two Dozen of good Hams, these by the first safe opportunity; as to what may be by purchase in value for the whole, he desires your Bill to be drawn on him and he will make payment.

This year has been very Ioyous, attended with the greatest Festivals; His Majesty's Marriage to the Princess Charlotte

Sister to the Duke of Meclenburg Sterlitz and His and the Queens Coronation, the Splendour and Brillient Magnificence is beyond my discription—

From the Armys in Germany not much action, having rested mostly on the Defensive. His Majesty on the West coast of France has Bellisle in hand and in Possession of Pondichery in the East Indies and the Isle of S^{t} Domingo in the West Indies of such part as belongs to France these are considerable conquests, besides the Capture of some men of War. Inclosed are Magazines and Public News Papers of Intelligence, concludes me with the greatest Esteem and in reality

Your's.

Cæcil^{s} Calvert

Oct^{r} 19th

Pos^{t} Your Letter to his Lord^{p} of the 25th of May with y^{r} inclosed Acc^{ts} to him of 1759 and 1760 gives him Satisfaction But observes the War by Capture of Ships is of great Loss to him. By this opportunity you have a Theodlite and hope the Sector and large Spying glass is with you.

Observing from you the appropriation of Ordinary Lycences towards the support of a Colledge in Annapolis has been Attempted, his Lord^{p} will not allow such a Strip of his Right or from his Sec^{y} Office and thereof he depends you will follow his Inst^{ns} I cannot help signifying to you from Let^{rs} from the Province, productions of great Agitation and Concussion of the Brain, resulting from discontent, Pretence and hope of Success, and who name things not According to their Truth but call Right and Wrong according to their Passions and commonly is of Self Interest. The reasoning in these Let^{rs} are informing of, "What a Ferment the People are in, upon the strange unaccountable unprecedent Advancement of John Ridout to a Seat in the Council, and as if there was to be no End to the Indignities Offered to his Lord^{ps} Government and the People of this Province, the same R——t is actually put into the Office of Com̄iss^{y} Gen^{l} a place of the Highest Honour and Trust in the gift of his Lord^{p} the most interesting to the People and which requires a Considerable Knowledge of the Laws of England as well as a thorough sight into the Constitution of the Province; to how Low a state his Lord^{ps} Government is reduced by such a Promotion Why this mark of favour to him against rank and fortune of others and a long course of important services to his Lord^{p} Why so many Gentlemen in the Council and so many others out of it, who have fifty times his Capacity to support the Rights of the Proprietor and to serve the people in the Execution of Offices, thus insultingly trampled upon to make Way for this Obscure Child of Fortune? and to show how obnoxious he is, there

would have been an Address ag^{t} him last Sessions, if the Gov^{r} had not very abruptly prorogued the Assembly .... This I incert to show to what abuse they are Arrived, also rehersing alike to Merchants here whose Interest by their making a Property of them, therefore they coincide with them, and arrived is abuse about M^{r} Upton Scott; these are of consideration, and altho no pretence for such unjust Behaviour, yet to prevent uproar all may be settled by M^{r} Bordley's Acceptance of Comiss^{y} Gen^{l} with M^{r} Ridout in his stead in the Naval Office, this was my sense when I wrote to you first, having no Idea it would be disagreable to any, and from preception relative to M^{r} Ridout to New Persons settling in the Province, and in Policy by Prudential Rule strictly observed by the Late Lord, from Tryal otherways; To M^{r} Ridout, I have no Exception he is most suitable to me, my Iudgement was discretionary to him, in hopes of Provincial Reformation, which when things are in combustion, they are not able to Effect: Your good sense will excuse the freedom of my Plea on this matter, the freedom of my Plea on this matter, as real friend to you and your continuance, and proceeding from the Gift of reason to a man to be a Light unto him.

Yours the 7th of Aug^{t} on mine the 8th of April and y^{rs} the 3^{d} of Aug^{t} just rec^{d} that you have the Box and Doctor Bevis Mathematician Answ^{rs} to Queries propounded by you with the Instruments gives me pleasure, by the Return of the proceeding of the Comiss^{rs} for running the Boundary Line by y^{rs} the 22 of June the work keeps, tis a difficult transaction; of a reflecting Telescope I will speak to my Lord y^{rs} the 30th of June, his Lord^{p} Instructions grants y^{r} request on Behalf of John Bullen Jun^{r} M^{r} Lloyd the Rec^{r} Gen^{l} the same Inst^{ns} relates; inclosed are his Lord^{ps} Instructions to him as well as an Original sent him for a new regulation of his revenues, and of which he can know no otherwise than from England, I have warn'd him at times that another course would be sent from hence; a New Rec^{r} Gen^{l} is wanted, I hope his resignation, he'll give no attendance, his Distance from Annapolis, and Riches casts all his attention and real service, he would do Justice to my Lord and himself by Resignation in due time, it would be Upright and generous Behaviour; for Successor, I hope M^{r} Ridout and that he has strength of security sufficient to offer. I had Entered him Comissary Gen^{l} his Lord^{p} signd the Inst^{ns} and after Recall'd the Inst^{ns} and on discourse with him he agreed by Inst^{ns} now sent, I obtain'd for your sute, and to stop all others Applications, and relative, if the whole or in part falls to M^{r} Goldsborough is your influence, I have a regard for him and he has merit, evince him the Mess^{rs} Hanbury have no hand, none knows, I cooperate with no Merch^{ts}

such Persons tend to none but such as are to their Advantage. The change of Instns happen'd not as I conceive from Mr Dulany, I know not he has seen him, his Lordp told me he had call'd on him But not seen him, he made me a Visit with two youths stay'd not long, no material discourse happened; few days after I was with him, Doctor Fothergill his Physician was there, adviced him for Bath, he seem'd much out of order, told me he had a Large Packet from you to me wh as soon as he got from Ship Board he would send, spoke kindly and said his non-attendance at runing the Lines proceeded from want of Health, triffling discourse followed; I entered upon nothing material, resting till I had seen his Lordp and your Packet, which a few days after he sent; upon perusing, I carried Both the Journals of the Houses &ca to his Lordp and upon Explanatory with him thereon, he desired I would invite Mr Dulany to dine with him this was of a Saturday, Accordingly a Monday I intended waiting on him But being ill prevented me, Mr Macnamara coming in said he should see Mr Dulany that afternoon, I desired my Complts to him and that I would wait on him the next Morning, Accordingly I went, on approach to his Lodgings in Fenchurch street I met Mr Anderson's son, who told me Mr Dulany was that morning gone to Bath, and steping to Mr Anderson he said the same and said, he told him he wod call upon my Lord that morning in his way, that he Believed him Sker'd by his Physician and with fancy of a gathering in his side, he Lives on thinn Broth; on my return, I meet Mr Macnamara who was surprised at his departure and said he seem'd well and pleas'd at my Intention of waiting on him, and that he would defer his departure to Bath till the day after; I have heard he has spoke with goodwill of you. I've recd a Letr from your Brother William at Cheltenham Waters, concerning you and him and of the Political Views in Maryland 'tis a copious Letr I have sent it to my Lord, the reason of my being so explicet is to give you all satisfaction, and shall further upon yr Brothers return when all matter and things shall be layed before them for his Lordps mature Judgement; You may depend he is steady to you and will defend you and be assured the same from me, and that I will confront all Injury agt you, and compare your rectitude in the due execution of all things against the malevolence and Deceit and their ingratitude to you. Yrs the 12th of Augt is recd the Theodolite by this opportunity sent has Tripod Legs and will serve the Telescope. The Subscription for the Publication of the Province Laws by the Revd Mr Bacon and delivered me amounts to £1100 Currency with addition of his Lordps £200 Sterling and my £50 sterlg which I pray you to pay by deduction to me, in all will be a good consideration

and compensation to him; And further His Lord^{p} Notes him in his Inst^{ns} pleased with his Let^{r} rec^{d} from him, and expressed to me his dislike not have^{g} no return from all others for his kindness to them. I have had no conversation with M^{r} Dulany on Our private transactions I shall show my Lord his Opinion given you. Inclosed is a Let^{r} to M^{r} Bordley under Loose seal for your delivery, if you approve, close and give it him; I have not heard from him. My Irregular answers to yours is occasioned by Irregular receiving y^{rs} I much thank you for y^{r} remittances in y^{rs} the 4th of March and 3^{d} of Aug^{t} to the 10th D^{o} M^{r} Sec^{y} Pitt in his full Glory has resign'd the Seals of Sec^{y} of state. Y^{r} several Let^{rs} are delivered to his Lord^{p} and y^{r} friends. Oct^{r} 23^{d} closing

M^{r} Macnamara comes in informes that from Let^{r} M^{r} Dulany at Bath is worse, the water not agree^{s} with him. Y^{r} Brother W^{m} & Dyson sworn & comission'd to execute the Privy Seal; he is gone to Bath, I have well instructed him of D—— M^{r} Pitt's resignation seems to a stem'd the Administ^{n} he is a peculiar Instance of Popularity, altho his proposition supposed to be War with Spain, to which all the Council was ag^{t} him yet by his resignation, from general Applause although very very deserving, Envy steps in, Nobility & Land men thwart his Prosperity & bring on the Crown great Dilemma, and tho the King gives great reward for his merit to him, yet vox populi seems Vox Dei. No success without him.

Letter Bk. IV p. 212

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Newcastle on Delaware 22^{d} Oct. 1761.

My Lord

The Commissioners who are appointed to carry into Execution the Articles of Agreement which were last year entered into by Your Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania having been informed that there was a Telescopic Instrument called a Transit Instrument made in London 12 or 14 years ago on purpose for running a Meridian Line thro Salesbury Plain to the Northmost Part of Scotland & also the Parallel of London thro the Kingdom of Great Britain (which Work was to have been carried on under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the late Prince Frederick) Governor Hamilton & I are desired to advise Your Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania of the Commissioners opinion that if this Instrument can be purchased or borrowed & transmitted hither before we begin to run the Line that is to be the Northern Boundary of Maryland the Execution of the Articles might be greatly expedited & That Line be more accurately & truly described than it can be by any other Method which hath yet occurred or been pro-

posed to us. If Your Ldp & Mes^{s} Penns shall upon Enquiry Letter Bk. IV
find that this Instrument (which we are told cost about £70. & was in Wiltshire last Spring) can be procured & that it will answer the purpose for which we want it better than any other that hath been yet invented We hope Your Ldp & They will give Orders for its being sent to us by the first Opportunity as we expect to proceed on the abovementioned Line the Beginning of next Summer, & if the Gentleman who has the Instrument in Possession or Those under whose Direction the Parallel of London was to have been run think we may for want of Experience be at a Loss to use it we shall be glad to receive their Advice or Instructions. It being likewise apprehended that one of Short's Telescopes (of a foot & half or two feet Radius) with an Object Glass Micrometer fitted thereto by Dolland would facilitate or at least serve to verify the Mensuration of the Lines, the Commissioners if the Expence thereof will not be great would be glad to have such a Telescope & Micrometer but if those which I sometime since wrote to M^{r} Calvert for shall be already shipt They will sufficiently answer the Purpose &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] p. 213

Newcastle on Delaware the 22^{d} of Oct^{r} 1761.

Sir

A Vessel for Bristol being just about to fall down this River I embrace the Opportunity to advise you of the Commissioners having met here last Monday Evening agreeable to our last Adjournment but I am sorry to inform you that the Surveyors having been frequently interrupted by wet & cloudy weather during the last Month have not yet extended the North Line more than 77 miles Which we apprehend is 5 or 6 miles short of the Distance it will be necessary to continue it. This being the Case I imagine it will be ten or twelve Days before the Mathematicians can have Data for Calculating the Course &c. of the Tangent for I suppose the Line of Intersection to be run from this Place must be extended 6 or 7 miles before it will intersect it. If you will be pleased to recur to those Answers which D^{r} Bevis gave to the queries you will perceive that he seems to think it would be a good Way to ascertain the Point from which the North Boundary of Maryland is to be run by taking Observations with a quadrant or Sextant of at least six feet Radius first at the Southmost Part of Phila^{a} & again at such place as we may guess to be about fifteen miles South of that City & you told me that a quadrant of Ld Sterlings fit for the purpose would be delivered to the Pennsylvania Commissioners, nevertheless I find that not only M^{r} Leeds but also

Letter Bk. IV several of the other Commissioners are of opinion that it would be a much more certain Method to discover & ascertain a Point fifteen miles South of Phila[a] (when the Transit Instrument for which we have applied to His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania arrives) by actual Mensuration than to rely on Observations to be taken by the Earl of Sterlings Instrument of no more than thirty Inches Radius which tho probably an exceeding good one will not according to the Accounts given us of it determine or certainly ascertain the Latitude of a Place to less than half a Minute which you know being reduced into yards on the Surface of the Earth is 1019⅓ yds, I should therefore be glad to know which method His Ldp thinks 'twill be best for us to pursue in order to settle & ascertain the Point whence this Line is to be begun; & the Commissioners are all desirous to know whether His Lordship will choose to have the Line in question I mean the North Boundary extended so far Westward as the Meridian of the Fountain Head of the North Branch or to the Meridian of the most Western Spring that runs into the South Branch of Potowmack River. In the inclosed Letter I have at the Instance of all the Commissioners wrote to His Ldp for the Transit Instrument mentioned by D[r] Bevis & also for a large Reflecting Telescope with a Micrometer thereto fitted, but if the Telescope of only a Foot Radius or Focal Distance & Micrometer which I some time ago desired you to send us is already shipt that will well enough answer the purpose & in that Case His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania need not Order any Thing more besides the Transit Instrument for Describing the North Boundary. I am &c—

Original. [Colville to Sharpe.]

Northumberland at Halifax 7[th] Novem[r] 1761

Sir

I am honoured with your Letter desiring a Convoy for the Tobacco Ships of Maryland, which could not be got ready to sail with the assistance; and agreeable to your desire I send Captain Adams in the Diana of Thirty two Guns, for that purpose. I am apprehensive he cannot reach Maryland time enough to perform the desired Service; but had the Gentlemen concerned made their application to me sooner, I should have had the pleasure of serving them, with greater certainty.

I send you inclosed a Copy of the orders I have given to Captain Adams, which would have been more explicit, had I been acquainted with the Number of Vessels for which a Convoy is requested; however, I may reasonably suppose it equal,

or nearly so to the Number of names that subscribe the Petition. I am

Sir
Your most obedient and most
humble servant
Colville

Lieutenant Governor of Maryland.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV p. 215

Annapolis the 12th of Novemr 1761

My Lord

Finding by the Naval Officers Accounts which have been already returned to me that the Amount of the One Shilling pr Hhd collected last year is more than £2000. I embrace this Opportunity not knowing but it may be some time before another Ship will sail to remit your Ldp Bills of Excha to the Amount of £1000.. 3.. 4 & your Ldp may depend that by the first Opportunity after I shall get an Account from the Naval Officer of Pocomoke I will do myself the honour to inclose Your Ldp my own Account properly stated & also a Bill of Exchange for the Surplus over & above the Sum of £1000. According to our last Advices from N Y the Troops supposed to be destined for an Expedition agst Martinico had not embarked the 3d Inst & it was said they would not embark untill the General should receive farther Instructions from England.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] p. 216

Annapolis the 12th Novr 1761—

My Lord

At the same time that I transmit a Triplicate of a Letter which I had the honour to address to Your Ldp the 22d of last Month when the Commrs were at Newcastle I inclose Your Ldp a Draft or Sketch which will serve to shew what hath been already done in pursuance of the Commissions that Your Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania were last Year pleased to send to Governor Hamilton & Myself together with the Articles of Agreement. The Dotted Line marked M A as well as the Line A C having been actually run & carefully measured & the Angle M A C accurately taken Those of the Commissioners on each Side who were skilful in such Matters proceeded to make the necessary Calculations for Discovering & Ascertaining the true Course of the Tangent & upon their exhibiting their several Calculations the Commissioners were

Letter Bk. IV satisfied that the Tangent Line when run will make an Angle of Three Degrees thirty two minutes & five Seconds westward with the Meridian Line already run & ought if no Error has been or shall be committed to terminate in the Perephery of the Circle round Newcastle at the Extremity of a Radius or Twelve Mile Line run westward from the Center of Newcastle Court House in such a Direction as to make an Angle of nineteen Degrees three Minutes & fifty five Seconds with the Line of Intersection already run. The Commissioners have thereupon agreed that the said Radius shall be forthwith run which is as much as can possibly be executed this Season, and the Pennsylvania Gentlemen or at least Some of them think it will not be necessary actually to run the Tangent but that it may suffice to make Offsetts from the Meridian Line at the Distance of every four or five Miles from each other & by that means find out & ascertain several Points in or near the true Course of the Tangent & seem to think it might in order to save Your Ldp & Mess^{rs} Penns some Expence be left to the Tenants to run a real Line between such Points. If Your Ldp is of Opinion that the finding such Points will sufficiently answer the End which Your Ldp & Mess^{rs} Penns had in view & that it can be done at less Expence than will attend the running of a real Tangent Line it is hoped your Ldp will be pleased to have as much signified to Your Commissioners; but if it is expedient & indeed we conceive it is that a real Tangent Line should be run as a visible Boundary it will we apprehend be best to begin & run it from the Middle Point in the Direction or Course represented by the Line M T in which Case no Offsetts from the Meridian Line already run need be made unless perhaps one or two in order to prove the Truth of the Surveyors Work as for Instance from the Tenth & Twentyeth mile Posts. If your Ldp is very desirous to have all the Lines run with the utmost Dispatch It would I presume be as well to employ two Setts of Surveyors at once One Sett to run the Tangent the other Sett to run the North Boundary & if the Transit Instrument arrives in time the Commissioners may about the middle of April set them all to work & much Business be done if the weather should be favourable by the End of next Summer but the Expence will indeed be very heavy for I believe what hath been already done will cost your Ldp very near a Thousand Pounds. As I presume that M^{r} Calvert will apply for Your Ldp's Instructions to us on what I mentioned to him in my Letter of the 22^{d} of last month relative to the finding & ascertaining a Point fifteen miles South of Phila^{a} from which the Northern Boundary may be begun & respecting the Extension of such Boundary Westward either to the Meridian of the Westernmost Spring of the North

Branch or to the first Fountain of the South Branch of Potow- Letter Bk. IV
mack River I shall not at present trouble Your Ldp with any thing more on that subject, but only add that I am My Ld &c.

[Sharpe to Amherst.] Letter Bk. III

Annapolis the 12th of Novr 1761.

Sir

Having a few Days ago received a Letter from England advising me that by a Man of War which was about to sail in June last for New York would be transmitted to Your Excellency a Report that the Earl of Loudoun Majr Genl Abercrombie & Brigr Stanwix were pleased to make to the Rt honble the Lds Commrs of the Treasury upon some Memorials & Accounts which having been by me sent to Mr Secy Pitt had by their Ldp's been referred to those Generals I take the Liberty to express to Your Excellency my hopes that you have e'er this time received such Report & that approving thereof you will be pleased to give orders for the Payment of the several Sums therein reported to be due to the Officers & Men who sometime since composed the Maryland Troops, to Mr Ross the Commissary who victualled them & to myself. If Your Excellency will be so kind as to favour me with an answer & signify to me what farther Steps we must take in order to bring this Affair to a Conclusion you will extremely oblige him who is with great Respect & Regard

Yr Exys

[Sharpe to Philip Sharpe.]

Anns 13th Novr 1761.

Dr Br

You have I hope e'er this received the Lettr I sent you the Beginning of August last inclosing a Bill of Exchange drawn by St Bordley on Wm Perkins for £10. 10 Another by Geo Steuart on Wm Anderson for £75. 10. 10 & my order on Mr Grove for a Ballance of about £70. I now remit you sundry Bills amounting to the Sum of £499. 18 which when paid you will place to Account as desired by a Letter I wrote to you the 29th of last Month. I had three Days ago the Satisfaction to receive a Letter from Brother William dated the 24th of July together with the several Papers which were therewith transmitted whereupon I wrote to Genl Amherst desiring to know what farther Steps are to be taken by the Maryland Officers, D Ross & Myself in order to obtain the Sums reported by Lord Loudoun Genl Abercrombie & Brigr Stanwix to be justly

Letter Bk. III due to us, as soon as I receive an answer to my Letter I will write to Br William of which I beg the favour of you at the same time that you present my Love to advise him, Lest the Genl should think fit to ask for a Copy of the Bill of Expences amounting to £719. 15. 6 Currency which Brother William tells me was given in to the Treasury in my name I beg the favour of you to send me a Copy by the first Opportunity, & I shall be much obliged to you for letting me know as soon as possible what is the amount of the Expence of Negotiating the Affair that I may order Stoppages for Defraying it, I cannot sufficiently express my Thankfulness to Br William Brother Joshua & Yourself for the Sollicitude you have shewn to serve me on this occasion but you will I hope believe that I shall always remember such Instances of Your Kindness & that I am Dr Sr Yr mo sincere & affate Br

Letter Bk. IV p. 218

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Annapolis 13th Novr 1761.

Sir

With a Triplicate of the Letter I addressed to you the 22d of Octr I now send you a Copy of the Commissioners two last Minutes by which you will perceive that the Surveyors having continued the Meridian or North Line as far up the Peninsula as was necessary & having also run a Line from Newcastle till it intersected the Meridian or North Line the Commissioners measured the Angle made by those two Lines at the Point of Intersection & then proceeded to make the necessary Calculations for finding the true Course of the Tangent which it seems must be set off & extended westward of the Meridian Line lately run so as at the Middle Point to make an Angle therewith of Three Degrees Thirty two Minutes & five Seconds, & unless we receive contrary orders the Surveyors will be instructed to proceed next April to the Middle Point & set off accordingly. The Pennsylvania Gentn did indeed intimate to us that they thought it might be sufficient by means of Setts off from every fourth fifth or sixth mile Post in the Meridian Line to find & mark out sundry Points in the Direction or Course of the supposed Tangent instead of actually running or describing that Line but as His Ldp's Commissioners are of Opinion that unless the Boundary Line is run & destinguished from one End to the other by visible Marks neither the Sheriffs nor Farmers nor even the Tenants themselves will know in which Province every Tract of Land lies they conceive it was His Ldp's Intention to have a Line really run in order to prevent future Disputes tho the running such Tangent Line should cost more than it would to find a certain

Number of Points in the manner abovementioned but even with regard to the Expence it is by no means evident to us that it will be more expensive actually to run the Tangent than to run so many Setts off of such considerable Length as several of them must necessarily be. In the Letter which I desire you to present to His Ldp I have beg'd the favour of him to signify to me whether he would have us in order to dispatch the Business employ two Setts of Surveyors at the same time, Some of them on the Tangent Line & others on the Northern Boundary, since it is now manifest that unless the Weather should be much more favourable next Summer to the Surveyors than it hath been this Summer we shall be under a Necessity of applying again for a Prolongation of the time allowed for carrying the Articles of Agreement into Execution. As we found upon Trial that the Sector you were pleased to send me is far from being truly divided or graduated, of which you may easily satisfy yourself by trying it with a Pair of Dividers, & by comparing it with others are apt to think it is rather over-measure I think it my Duty to return it that you may if you please insist on the Maker's exchanging it for a just one which we should be glad to have stamped with the Tower Mark as Proof of its being exact standard measure. Having nothing more worthy notice to communicate to you at present & no Letter to answer for that dated the 10th of June was the last I had the Pleasure to receive from you I shall only add that I am with great Regard &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Lord Egremont to Sharpe.] Original.

Whitehall Decr 12th 1761.

Sir,

The King having taken into His most serious Consideration, how highly essential it is to the Interests & Security of His Subjects in North America, that the regular Regiments, serving in that Country, be recruited with all convenient Expedition to their full Complement of Effectives, and at the same Time seeing the impracticability of compleating them from Great Britain, considering how this Country is drained by the great Number of Men furnished for the various Services in all Parts of the World; I am therefore to signify to you the King's Pleasure that you do immediately on the Receipt of this Letter exert your utmost Influence to induce Your Province, to carry into the most speedy & most effectual Execution this very important Object, by immediate Compliance with any Requisition, which Sir Jefferey Amherst shall in Consequence of His Majesty's Orders, make for furnishing, on certain Conditions, which he will explain to you, such a Number of Recruits from

your Province, as he shall demand, as their Quota, towards compleating the Regular Regiments, which have been sent to America for the Defence & Protection of the Possessions of His Majesty's Subjects there; And the King cannot doubt but that the Provinces will chearfully & readily comply with this reasonable Demand so obviously calculated for their own Security & Advantage, at the same Time that Your Zeal for His Majesty's Service will naturally excite you to use all your Influence & Power in bringing effectually to bear a Measure, which His Majesty has so much at Heart, and with Regard to which any Failure or Disappointment would be extremely disagreeable.

I am, with great Truth & Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Egremont

Deputy Governor of Maryland.

Original. [Lord Egremont to Sharpe.]

Whitehall Decem^{r} 12th 1761.

Sir,

As the King has nothing so much at Heart, as to secure and improve the great and important Advantages, gained since the Commencement of this War in No^{o} America, and having seen His good Dispositions, to restore the Publick Tranquility, entirely frustrated, by the Insincerity & Chicane of the Court of Versailles in the late Negociation; and as nothing can so effectually contribute to the great and essential Object of reducing the Enemy to the necessity of accepting a Peace, on Terms of Glory and Advantage to His Majesty's Crown, and beneficial in particular to His Subjects in America, as the King's being enabled to employ, as immediately as may be, such part of the Regular Forces in North America, as may be adequate to some great and important Enterprize against the Enemy; I am commanded to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that, in order the better to provide for the full and entire Security of His Majesty's Dominions in North America, and particularly of the Possession of His Majesty's Conquests there, during the Absence of such Part of the Regular Forces, you do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours and Influence with the Council and Assembly of your Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible Dispatch, within your Government, as large a Body of Men, as the Number and Situation of It's Inhabitants may allow; (And I am particularly commanded by the King to acquaint you, that His Majesty expects, that

your Province will not obstinately persist in refusing to comply with their Duty to the King on this Head; a Behaviour, which cannot fail to incur His Majesty's just Displeasure;) and, forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, That you do direct them to hold themselves in readiness, and particularly as much earlier, than former years, as maybe, to march to such Place, or Places, in North America, as His Majesty's Commander in Chief there, or the Officer who shall be appointed to command the King's Forces in those Parts, shall appoint, in order to be employed there, under the Supreme Command of His Majesty's said Commander in Chief, or of the Officer to be appointed as above, in such manner as from the Circumstances and situation of the Enemy's Posts, and the State and Disposition of the Indian Nations, on that Side, he may judge most conducive to the King's Service; And the better to facilitate this important Service, The King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen in your Province, as you shall judge, from their Weight and Credit with the People, and their Zeal for the Publick Service, may be best disposed, and enabled, to quicken and effectuate the speedy Levying of the greatest Number of Men; In the Disposition of which Commissions, I am persuaded, you will have nothing in view, but the Good of the King's Service, and a due Subordination of the whole to His Majesty's Commander; And all Officers of the Provincial Forces, as high as Colonels, inclusive, are to have Rank, according to their several respective Commissions, agreable to the Regulations contained in His late Majesty's Warrant of the 30th December 1757 which has been renewed by His present Majesty.

The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition, and Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same, by His Majesty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion, and Manner, as is done to the rest of the King's Forces; The whole therefore, that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces is, the Levying, Cloathing and Pay of the Men; and on these Heads also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to the fullest Exertion of your Force, His Majesty is farther most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour & strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do, with particular Diligence, immediately collect, and put into the best Condition, all the Arms issued last Campaign, which can be any ways

rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be again employed for His Majesty's Service.

I am further to inform you that similar Orders are sent, by this Conveyance to Pensylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Northern Governments are also directed to raise Men, in the same manner, to be employed as His Majesty's Commander in Chief shall judge most conducive for the King's Service in N° America.

It is unnecessary to add any Thing to animate your Zeal in the Execution of His Majesty's Orders, in this important Conjuncture which is finally to fix the future Safety, and Welfare of America, and of your own Province in particular; And the King doubts not, from your known Fidelity & Attachment, that you will employ yourself, with the utmost Application and Dispatch in this promising and decisive Crisis.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Egremont

Deputy Gov^r^ of Maryland.

APPENDIX.

(*Containing letters that were discovered too late to be placed under their respective dates.*)

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Copy.

London Dec^{r} 21st 1756.

Sir

I have ordered M^{r} Lloyd, to pay you, the whole Revenue for the Support of Government, agreeable to the Law of 1704. & as he has Signified to me, that the twelve pence p^{r} hogshead, may on Acc^{t} of the small exportation of Tobacco this year; fall short of y^{r} usual income; I have direct'd him to make it good to you in case that should happen & on the contrary if their remain any Over plus above £1000 p^{r} Ann: I Expect y^{r} Acc^{t} to me thereof, by Bills of Exchange; there being many charges, attending the Government & the property of the Province, w^{ch} that ought in part to Support this Affair being in particular betwixt you & myself I desire you will act accordingly.

I am Sir
with the greatest regard
Y^{r} Most humble & most obed^{t} Serv^{t}
Baltimore

[Denny to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia 11th June 1759.

Sir

I received yours of the 18th of April in which was inclosed a Report of your Council and Copies of several Depositions relative to the Death of William Outten lately a Deputy Sheriff in the County of Worcester, at the time the Assembly was sitting at Newcastle which gave me an opportunity of communicating to such of the Justices of Sussex as were Members of the House the several Papers and of enquiring more par-

ticularly into this unhappy Affair. The Justices declared there was abundant proof that the place where the Fact was committed is and was ever reputed to be within the County of Sussex, and that the Gentlemen of the Maryland Council had been misinformed as to their behaviour which has always been peaceable and quiet, and that they were greatly surprized and concerned to hear that at a Time when the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania had acquainted the House of Assembly that a final agreement was likely to take place between the Lord Baltimore and them for the Settlement of all disputes relative to the Borders, there shou'd be Indictments against John Sharp and many others Inhabitants of the County of Sussex found by the Grand Jury for the county of Worcester, for not delivering List's of their several Taxables to the Cunstables of that County and that Process shou'd so rashly issue out of that County Court for the Apprehending them, when it was well known that they were within the Bounds of Sussex County and had paid their Taxes uninterruptedly in that County from the first Settlement of their Lands. Those Gentlemen further inform me that Sundry Facts relating to themselves as set forth in the depositions were absolutely untrue.

After giving them a strict Charge so to demean themselves that no disturbance might arise amongst the Borderers, I sent orders to have the most exact Enquiry made into the Affair and particularly to ascertain the situation of the place where Outten was unfortunately killed and to return all to me upon Oath.

By a Letter I have just received from the Chief Justice I have reason to think my Orders have been carefully obeyed, and I send you Copies of sundry Affidavits which evince that the place &ca is in the County of Sussex.

I have now the Honour to acquaint you that as I conceive it is not in my power to obstruct the course of the Law, nor in any wise to interfere therewith I cannot consistent with my Station or Duty comply with the request you have made to deliver up Wiley, Sharp and others to receive their Tryal in your province, nor to discharge such persons as now stand Indicted for a Riott on or near the Borders of the Two Provinces.

The Justices of the Supreame Court of the Government of the Lower Counties having appointed the 25th Instant at Lewis for the Tryal of John Wiley and others under Indictments. I shall send the Attorney General to attend the Court, and if it be found that the place where Outten was killed is out of the Jurisdiction of that Court I shall then give the necessary Orders to have Wiley and all others confined and delivered up to any Officer you may appoint to receive them in order to be

tried where the Fact shall really appear to have been committed.

I am Sir
Your most obedient
and most humble Servant
William Denny

[Morris to Sharpe.] Original.

Camp at Crown Point August 13th 1759.

Dear Sir

On the fourth of this month, we took Possession of Crown Point the French having abandon'd & set Fire to the Fort, on the first or second, in which they did no great Damage for the Fort, was very trifling, the Figure a Square; Rampart 12 feet, Parapet about two Feet thick, the Ditch narrow, & shallow, & by all appearance they had no Artillery here; the Place being so little defensible it would scarce have been prudent to have trusted any in it. The Fort was situated close to the Water on a point of Land to the North East but commanded by all the Ground about it. The Lake at this pass I dont suppose is more than 250 yards, which I take to have been the principal Reason for placing the Fort so injudiciously.

After what I have said you will immediately conjecture we are going to improve on the Errors of our Enemy, who made no better use of this important spot, where so insignificant a Fortification could be esteem'd impregnable, & strike a Terror into all the Northern Colonies.

The Ground is mostly flat & something near a Peninsula, which extends for about 12 or 15 hundred yards or more Diameter three parts of the Circumference surrounded by the Lake on the East & North, & a large Bay stretching up the Westward, there are some Highths in the Middle, which we have chose to erect a Fort, (which are occupied by five Bastions) a Pentagon is to be the Form of it. & it will contain at least 1000 Men. The only Difficulty will be to finish it, for tho: tis to be logwork, yet digging the Ditches will be tedious, there being an Intire Bed of Stone, on three sides, after you have dug two feet of Earth. The Land about this extremely fertile.

As we want Intelligence from Mr Wolf, tis a Doubt whether we shall forward till his situation is known, of which Methods are taken to be inform'd, however a Report prevails in Camp that he has opend his Batteries as near as he would chuse, & every one who knows him says that must be point blank.

General Amherst is belov'd by the whole Army, his Success declares his Abilitys, & confirms the high Opinion I always conceived of him & often declared.

I have so many Friends at Annapolis that I will not name one in particular but desire to be remember'd to all, & am with great Regard.

Your most Sincere Friend & Servant
W. Morris

Original.

[Morris to Sharpe.]

Crown Point Oct^{r} 6th 1759.

Dear Sir.

I thank you for the Favour of your Letter dated the 5th Sept^{r} & to convince you of the Pleasure I have in hearing from my Friends at Annapolis, I take the first opportunity to renew the Correspondance, & wish my Epistle contain'd some Account, either of having beat the Enemy or gain'd some important Pass, neither of which is the reason of my writing at present, though it may be shortly.

It is the Opinion of Every Body that the General always did & still does design to go forward but I doubt much whether he will be able; The want of Shipping on the Lake of equal Force to the French (who have five Sloops & Brigs &c) has hitherto prevented us, & must delay us a few Days longer, as some of them are still on the Stocks, neither are our Batteaux of a proper strength, or Form for this Lake, as tis reported to be 20 miles broad in some Places & a very high Sea runs, in a hard Gale. so much for Ships.

Now suppose us got to the Enemy, who are intrench'd very strongly on the Isle de Noix ab^{t} eighteen miles on this side S^{t} Johns, tis not certain whether they have not some work of consequence, for they have at least sixty pieces of Cannon mounted, & must be attack'd by regular Approaches, for which we shall have very good weather, as this is the best season of the year to undertake a Siege to the Northward not to mention, that the Land on Each side of the Island is an intire Swamp for some miles; as well as the Channells of the Lake on each side the Island, being very narrow, & defended by the Hull of a Ship, which are made into Batteries.

Add to this that the Fort here is not half tenable & requires at least six weeks to make it so, with all the Troops present, who are constantly employ'd, our numbers decreasing every Day, by the sickness among the Provincials, & the winter advancing very fast, now Judge for yourself whether 'tis of more consequence to maintain & strengthen our Frontiers by fortifying this important pass or to leave it unfinished to go attack the Enemy in the above mention'd situation a very enterprising man would say if Fortune should favour our

Attempt, & Mr Wolf is not repulsed, that Cannada must fall by that means. the last of which is merely a supposition & upon no very promising foundation, for by the last Accounts from Mr Wolf, Montcalm's Army was too advantageously posted to be easily forced, for which reason tis said, Mr Wolf will take up his Winter Quarters in Cannada, either in the Ile de Coudres, or Orleans.

Notwithstanding all I have said, I believe we shall take a look at the Isle de Noix, & are preparing every thing for the undertaking; whatever may be the success assure yourself you shall know from me, in the mean time I desire my Compliments to all Friends at Annapolis & am with great Regard dear Sir

Your most obedient Servant.
W: Morris—

What you may have read in the Papers concerning Rogers is not true, he has been out these three weeks & a small party return'd from him, not being able to proceed with an account that they left him 25 miles above the Isle de Noix, & within forty of a French Settlement which he is gone to Burn & destroy—

Octr 8th

Since I wrote the above the famous Mr Stobo is arrived at Crown Point from Mr Wolf & say's he left him the 9th Sept that they had laid all the Country waste as far as within twenty miles of Trois Riviers; he was taken in the River St Lawrence by a privateer & forced to throw his Dispatches over Board.

Octr 10th the Brig I mention'd is arrived carrying eighteen Guns, four & six pounders. 280 Tunns Burden.

Octr 11. The Sloop is arriv'd carrying 16 Guns, 200 Tunns.

The Bateau call'd Ligonier, carries six 24 pds 87 Feet Keel, & about 24 Beam.

two small Bateaux with an eight Inch Howits in Each. two Row Galleys with 12 pdrs

Three small Boats with a Three pdr in each.

4000 Regulars—mostly, some few Rangers 200

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original,

Camp at Crown Point 22d October 1759

Sir,

It being necessary the better to Ensure the Acquisitions of the Campaign, in these parts, as well as to penetrate into the heart of Canada by Lake Champlain, first to Destroy the four

arm'd Vessells, which the Enemy had upon it, and which Gave them a superiority over our Boats & Batteaus, I accordingly Caused Vessells to be built for the purpose, which having been finished & arrived here the 11th Inst. I set out the very Evening of that day with a Detachment of the Army & proceeded with the whole in search of the Enemys Vessells, three of Which ours came up with & drove into a Bay where the Enemy themselves Sunk & ran them on shoar; the fate of the fourth is not yet known, but whether or not she be taken or Destroyed, we are now not the less masters of the Lake, and had the Weather permitted, nothing could have prevented the Attempt of penetrating into Canada but the Winds while I was out have proved so obstinately contrary and the season already so far advanced, that I have been Compelled to Return to this place where I arrived with my Detachment Yesterday afternoon.

I am with great regard,
Sir
Your most obedient Humble Servant
Jeff Amherst

His Excellency Govr Sharp

Original.

[Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York 21st February 1760

Sir

With His Majesty's Commands for the Reduction of all Canada, received last Night, I likewise had the Copy of Mr. Secretary Pitt's Circular Letter to the Northern & Southern Governors of the 7th January last, the Original of which goes Enclosed, and whereby You will See that His Majesty having Nothing so much at heart, as to Improve the great & Important Advantages gained the last Campaign in North America, and, not doubting that all His Faithfull and Brave Subjects there, will Continue most Chearfully to Co-operate with, and Second to the utmost, the large Expence and Extraordinary Succours, Supplied by the Kingdom of Great Britain for their preservation & future Security; And His Majesty Considering that the Several Provinces, from Pensylvania Inclusive, to the Southward are well able, with proper Encouragements, to furnish a Body of Several Thousand Men, to join the King's Forces in those Parts, for some Offensive Operations against the Enemy; And His Majesty not Judging it Expedient to Limit the Zeal and Ardor of any of His Provinces, by making a Repartition of the Force to be raised by Each respectively, for this most Important Service, He (Mr Secretary Pitt) is Commanded to Signify to You the King's pleasure, that You

do forthwith Use Your utmost Endeavors and Influence with the Council and Assembly of Your Province to Induce them to Raise, with all possible dispatch, within Your Government, as large a Body of Men as the Number and Situation of its Inhabitants may allow (in the due performance of which Service, it is hoped and Expected they will not again fail in their Duty to the King, as they have done the last Campaigns) and forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient; That You do direct them, to hold themselves in readiness as Early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous, at such Place or Places as may be Named for that purpose, by the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in America, or by the Officer, who shall be appointed to Command the King's Forces in those parts, in order to proceed from thence, in Conjunction with a Body of His Majesty's British Forces, and under the Supreme Command of the Officer to be Appointed as above, so as to be in a Situation to begin by the First of May, if possible, or as soon after as shall be any way practicable, such Offensive Operations, as shall be Judged, by the Commander of His Majesty's Forces in those parts, most Expedient for Annoying the Enemy.

As the King's directions, on the foregoing Subject are so fully Stated in the above Abstract, I have only to Request that You would Exert Your utmost Endeavors to encite and Encourage Your Assembly to the full and due Execution of the King's Commands, in a Matter so Essential to the future Welfare and prosperity of the Several Provinces, and the Success of the Ensueing decisive, and (it is greatly hoped) last Campaign in North America; which desireable Ends cannot be better Attained than by Commencing the Operations as Early as shall be practicable; And that Nothing may be left undone that it is possible for me to attempt in the Execution of His Majesty's Commands, I must be Urgent with You to Quicken & Expedite the Levies of Your Province so that they may be Assembled at the Rendezvous which I shall hereafter Appoint, by the Tenth of April at furthest.

I have also in Command from His Majesty, to Recommend to You the Collecting and putting into a proper Condition, all the Arms which can be any wise rend'red Serviceable, or that can be found within Your Government in order that the Same may be Employed as far as they will go in this Exigency: As a further Reason for which I Referr You to my Letter of the 16th February 1759, and now offer You the same Encouragement I did then, viz^{t} That for Every One of such Arms as any of Your men shall bring with them, and that may be Spoiled or Lost in actual Service, I will pay at the rate of Twenty five Shillings a Firelock.

From this Encouragement, and Your Known Fidelity and Attachment to His Majesty, I have no doubt of Your Exerting Yourself to the Utmost on this great Occasion, when the future Safety and Welfare of America, and of Your own Province in particular, are so nearly Concerned.—I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

His Excellency Gov^{r} Sharpe Jeff: Amherst

Original.

[Gen. Monckton to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia 7th May 1760

Sir

Being appointed By Major General Amherst to the Command of the Forces that are to Serve in the Southern Districkt of North America, I am to acquaint you of my Arrival here, and of Major General Stanwix (who remains here some days to Settle his Accompts) having given up the Command to me.

I am Sorry Sir to find there is so little likelyhood of our having any Assistance of Men from your Province, and the more so as we shall fall farr short of our Quota from Pensilvania, and only four Hundred from Virginia, the incursions of the Cherokees, Obliging them to keep the remainder of their Regiment to Guard the Southern Frontiers of that Colony.

I shall be happy Sir in Concurring with you in any Stepps for the Advancement of His Majesty's Service

I am Sir

Your most Obedient

and most Humble Servant

Rob^{t} Monckton

To Governor Sharpe.

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